Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2014

https://archive.org/details/manuscriptsofear03grea

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

FIFTEENTH REPORT, APPENDIX, PART I.

THE

MANUSCRIPTS

OF THE

EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

VOL. III.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE, East Harding Street, Fleet Street, E.C., and 32, Abingdon Street, Westminster, S.W.; or
JOHN MENZIES & Co., 12, Hanover Street, Edinburgh, and 90, West Nile Street, Glasgow; or
HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., Limited, 104, Grafton Street, Dublin.

1896.

[C.—8156.] *Price* 1*s.* 5*d.*

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

The under-mentioned Firms have been appointed sole Agents for the sale of Government Publications, including Parliamentary Reports and Papers, Acts of Parliament, Record Office Publications, &c., &c., and all such works can be purchased from them either directly or through retail booksellers, who, under the provisions of the sale agency contracts, are entitled to a discount of 25 per cent. from the selling prices:—

IN ENGLAND:—

For all publications *excepting* Ordnance and Geological Maps, the Hydrographical Works of the Admiralty, and Patent Office Publications:—Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, E.C.

For Ordnance and Geological Maps:—Mr. E. Stanford, Cockspur Street, S.W.

For Hydrographical Works of the Admiralty:—Mr. J. D. Potter, 31, Poultry, E.C.

Patent Office Publications are sold at the Patent Office.

For all Publications *excepting* the Hydrographical Works of the Admiralty and Patent Office Publications:

IN SCOTLAND:—Messrs. John Menzies & Co., 12, Hanover Street, Edinburgh, and 90, West Nile Street, Glasgow.

IN IRELAND:—Messrs. Hodges, Figgis, & Co., Limited, 104, Grafton Street, Dublin.

The following is a list of some of the more important Parliamentary and other publications recently issued:—

Parliamentary:

Statutes—

Public General, Session 1895. With Index, Tables, &c. Cloth. Price 3*s.*

Second Revised Edition. By authority. Vol. I. A.D. 1235–1713. Vol. II. A.D. 1714–1800. Vol. III. A.D. 1801–1814. Vol. IV. A.D. 1814–1830. Vol. V. A.D. 1830–1836. Vol. VI. A.D. 1837–1842. Vol. VII. A.D. 1843–1846. Vol. VIII. A.D. 1847–1852. Vol. IX. A.D. 1852–1857. Vol. X. A.D. 1858–1862. Roy. 8vo. Boards. Price 7*s.* 6*d.* each.

Revised Editions. Tables showing subsequent Repeals, effected by Acts of Session 58 & 59 Vict. 1895. Roy. 8vo. 34 pp. Stitched. Price 6*d.*

Statutes in Force. Index to. Thirteenth Edition. To the end of the Session 58 & 59 Vict. Roy. 8vo. Cloth. (*In the Press.*)

Statutory Rules and Orders other than those of a Local, Personal, or Temporary Character. With a List of the more important Statutory Orders of a Local Character arranged in classes; and an Index. Roy. 8vo. Boards. Issued in the years 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, and 1894. Price 10*s.* each.

Statutory Rules and Orders in force on 1st January 1893. Index to. Price 10*s.*

Statutory Rules and Orders, 1896. Registered under the Rules Publication Act, 1893, are now in course of issue.

Acts of Parliament, Public and Local and Private, Session 1896, are now in course of issue.

[C. 7862 and 7862—I. to VIII.] Secondary Education Commission. Report, with Evidence, Appendices, &c. Vols. I. to IX. (complete set). Price 19*s.* 0½*d.*

[C. 7972.] Venezuela and British Guiana. Documents respecting the Boundary between. *Price* 4*s.* 4*d.*

[C. 7972—I.] Ditto. Maps. Price 2*s.* 9*d.*

[C. 7981.] Agriculture, Royal Commission. 2nd Report of Commissioners. Price 6*d.*

[C. 8027.] Poor Law Schools. Report of Committee on Maintenance and Education of Children in. Vol. I. Price 1*s.* 6*d.*

[C. 8032.] Ditto. Vol. II. Evidence. Price 6*s.* 8*d.*

[C. 8033.] Ditto. Vol. III. Appendices. Price 3*s.* 3*d.*

[C. 8048.] Truck Acts and Checkweighing Clauses in Coal Mines Regulation Acts. Memorandum on the Law. Price 10½*d.*

[C. 8067.] Factories and Workshop. Report, 1895. Vol. I. Price 5*s.* 1*d.*

[C. 8068.] Ditto. Appendices. Vol. II. Price 1*s.* 7*d.*

[C. 8073.] Agricultural Returns, Great Britain. 1895. Price 1*s.* 6*d.*

[C. 8089.] Navigation and Shipping. Statement, 1895. Price 3*s.* 2*d.*

[C. 8091.] Brass Trades. Report on the Conditions of Labour. Price 1½*d.*

[C. 8112.] Causes of Death in Colliery Explosions. Report on. Price 1*s.* 9*d.*

Mines. Reports of Her Majesty's Inspectors for the year 1895, with Summaries of the Statistical Portion, under the provisions of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887, Metalliferous Mines Regulation Acts, 1872–1875, Slate Mines (Gunpowder) Act, 1882, are in course of publication.

Mines in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Isle of Man. List of, for the year 1895. Price 3*s.* 3*d.*

Mines abandoned. List of the Plans of. Corrected to 31st December 1894. Price 9*d.*

The following appear periodically, and can be subscribed for:—

Trade of the United Kingdom with British Possessions and Foreign Countries, showing the Quantities and the Declared Value of the Articles.

The Proceedings of Parliament in Public and Private Business are published daily—House of Lords, price 1*d.* per 4 pp.; House of Commons, 1*d.* per 8 pp.

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

FIFTEENTH REPORT, APPENDIX, PART I.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

VOL. III.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE, East Harding Street, Fleet Street, E.C., and
32, Abingdon Street, Westminster, S.W.; or
JOHN MENZIES & Co., 12, Hanover Street, Edinburgh, and
90, West Nile Street, Glasgow; or
HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., Limited, 104, Grafton Street, Dublin.

1896.

[C.—8156.] *Price* 1*s.* 5*d.*

INTRODUCTION.

With the exception of the curious and valuable lists of armour at the Tower and elsewhere—which probably came into the hands of the first Baron Dartmouth when he was Master of the Ordnance, in 1682—the Earl of Dartmouth's manuscripts now preserved at Patshull, commence at the Restoration. The principal part of the collection was reported upon for the Historical Manuscripts Commission in 1887 by Mr. William Hewlett (see 11th Report, Appendix, Part 5). The present volume refers only to the documents that have come to light since that time, and forms an interesting supplement to the earlier report.

The collection opens with the correspondence and papers of Colonel William Legge, father of George Legge, first Baron Dartmouth, and commences with a letter from the famous Charlotte de la Trémouille, widow of James Stanley, Earl of Derby, and the gallant defender of Lathom House and the Isle of Man against the Parliamentary forces. In this letter which is dated 18 February 1662, the Countess prays Colonel Legge to use his influence with King Charles II. to obtain a title for her younger children, meaning probably her two younger surviving sons, Edward and William, who, she said, had suffered so greatly in the royal cause by the loss of their father. Her eldest son, Charles, then eighth Earl of Derby, had occasioned great grief to his father and the anger of Charles II. by marrying the daughter of John Kirkhoven, Baron of Rupa, in Holland, and by his will, dated August, 1651, James, Earl of Derby, left his estates to King Charles II., with a desire that they and the title might descend to his second son Edward, to the exclusion of his heir apparent, Charles, "and this," he continues, "by reason of my just offence against Charles, my eldest son, for "his disobedience to his Majesty in the matter of his marriage, "and for his going to join the rebels of England at this time to "the great grief of his parents by which he has brought a stain "upon his blood if he were permitted to inherit, but this by his

" Majesty's great goodness, may be prevented." An explanation is here given to the reference in the latter part of the Countess's letter as to her husband's intention to bar the entail of the family estates, had he lived, and the invalidity of that portion of his will which proposed to convey the title and estates away from the heir.

Colonel William Legge had a considerable amount of property in Ireland, and the letters of his agents there, James and Nicholas Jones, throw some light on the condition of affairs in that country during the fifteen years following the Restoration. At the death of Colonel William Legge, on 13 October 1670, these properties, with others in England, went to his eldest son, George, who had been trained to the sea under Sir Edward Spragg, and who afterwards served under the Duke of York and Prince Rupert in the various naval battles against the Dutch in 1672–3. Hence it is probably that we have such ample information of the naval affairs of that time in this collection. Of the engagement in Sole Bay between the combined English and French fleets and the Dutch on 28 May, 1672, there are full accounts. It appears that the allied fleets were lying in the bay unsuspicious of the proximity of the Dutch, and, as Burnet tells us, more intent upon preparing for Oak Apple day than engaging the enemy, when about 3 or 4 in the morning one of the scouts brought news that the Dutch were in sight. The signal was immediately given by the Duke of York for the fleet to weigh anchor and for the ships to be put into line of action. Before this could be done, however, the Dutch had commenced the attack, and the engagement, which began at between 6 and 7 o'clock in the morning, lasted all day. For some reason full reports of the battle were prepared by the principal commanders who survived the action, and copies of these are amongst the Earl of Dartmouth's MSS. A specially melancholy interest is attached to the account of what happened on board the *Royal James*, the flagship of Edward Montagu, Earl of Sandwich, " a gentleman," as Bishop Parker describes him, " adorned with all the virtues of Alcibiades and untainted by any of his vices." Being hard pressed, the Earl sent unsuccessfully to Sir Joseph Jordan for assistance. His ship was then boarded by a Dutch man of war, which he proposed to get rid of by taking the initiative and boarding the Dutchman himself; however, the force

available was too weak, his ship having lost between 250 and 300 men. The Earl fought on bravely in hope of assistance, but none came, Sir Joseph Jordan passing close by to windward "very unkindly" taking no notice of him. Jordan, however, states in his account of the battle that he was unable to render assistance. The Earl having repulsed the boarders from the Dutch man of war, was boarded by a fire ship, which set fire to the *Royal James*, in the destruction of which the gallant Earl perished.

The journals of Admiral Sir Edward Spragg, who gives an outspoken account of all he saw and thought, commence with a narrative of the destruction of the Algerine fleet in Bugia Bay in May, 1671, and end off abruptly on the 10 August, 1673, the day before Spragg was drowned in the engagement with the Dutch off the Schoonvelt. In his account of the battle of Sole Bay, and wherever he has an opportunity, he does not fail to find fault with the conduct of the French ships then acting in concert with the English against the Dutch. In consequence of the Test Act, the Duke of York resigned his command of the fleet, and was succeeded by Prince Rupert, whose unpopularity or incompetency alienated the affections of most of the naval officers under his command. In the various engagements off the coast of Holland in the summer of 1673, Sir Edward Spragg severely criticises the Prince's mismanagement, and speaks of the "ill conduct and most notorious cowardice" of the fleet, in which there was want of order, no man well knowing his station. A further account of the naval engagement off the Schoonvelt of 11 August, 1673, will be found in Sir John Narborough's journal.

There is little further in the appendix to the present report till after George Legge had been created Baron Dartmouth in 1682, previous to his taking the command of the expedition for the destruction and abandonment of Tangier. Of this expedition and the proceedings of the Commissioners at Tangier, we obtain a considerable amount of information, which, with what has been printed in the former report, gives a fairly complete account of the expedition. Lord Dartmouth was appointed on the 2 July, 1683, sailed in August, and was home again in March, 1684, having fully carried out all the instructions given him as to conveying the residents, who were of various nationalties, to their native lands,

demolishing the town, fortifications, and the Mole or harbour, and bringing home Colonel Kirk and "his lambs," with the other soldiers stationed at Tangier. Some interesting details about the topography of Tangier, the names of the inhabitants and of the streets, together with particulars of the goods and ornaments of the Church of St. Charles the Martyr there, will also be found.

Some of the papers here calendared assist materially in clearing up the question as to the position which Lord Dartmouth as admiral of the fleet took at the time of the Revolution. It appears that at the beginning of September, 1688, James II. appointed him admiral of the English fleet intended to intercept the Dutch ships which were to bring William of Orange to this country. The opinion in England was that the Dutch were bound for Harwich or the Thames and Medway; Lord Dartmouth determined, therefore, to alter the lights of Harwich and the buoys at the mouth of the Thames, so as to bring their ships upon some of the sand banks around that coast. Lack of provisions for some-time prevented the fleet, which then consisted of 32 fighting ships and 13 fire ships, from putting to sea, but towards the end of October Lord Dartmouth hoisted his flag on the *Resolution* and cruised about the mouth of the River. Both the fleet and King James appear to have been quite ignorant of the doings of the Dutch. Scouts were from time to time sent over to the coast of Holland, but returned only with unreliable information. On 30 October the fleet sailed northward along the east coast, and on the 4th November, a Dutch fly boat with about 200 soldiers, under the command of Major Colingsby, was taken, from whom it was discovered that the Dutch fleet had sailed to the westward. Lord Dartmouth immediately set sail in pursuit, but hearing that the enemy had landed, it was not deemed advisable to tempt them to offer battle, considering the inferior strength of the English fleet. Lord Dartmouth therefore remained in the Downs and neighbourhood until the 13th, when dispatches were received from the King, and from the instructions contained therein it was determined to attack the Dutch fleet wherever it might be found. From first to last Lord Dartmouth in his letters to the Bishop of London complains of the winds being contrary and the weather bad. On the 16th of November the whole fleet set sail for the west and on the following day, when off Portsmouth, an order was

sent in to Sir Richard Beach to man what vessels he could for strengthening the fleet. Later on in the day Torbay was passed, but could not be approached on account of contrary winds. On Sunday the 18th November a great storm arose which dispersed the fleet, but upon the storm slightly abating on the Monday the fleet again made for Torbay, where the Dutch ships were descried, but the storm increasing, the English had to make for shelter in St. Helen's Road.

Notwithstanding the continued application to James for instructions, no definite orders were sent. It seems quite evident that for as long as it was possible to do anything in James' service the fleet held to his cause; Lord Dartmouth had been an intimate friend of James, when Duke of York, as the letters between them in the former report on the Dartmouth MSS. clearly show, and whatever feelings might be held towards the King on land, he continued to be considered the admiral and sailor prince among the sailors. The high esteem in which he was held by the Navy was shown at the time that Prince Rupert replaced him as admiral in 1673, when it was quite impossible for the latter to obtain the confidence of his subordinates and invidious comparisons were made between him and the Duke. But if the King had now no heart for the fight, his officers could not be blamed for being inactive. Undoubtedly Lord Dartmouth was in a most difficult position. Sir Henry Shere, writing to him on the 25th November, seems to have expressed the position pretty clearly, and advised the only course which it seemed possible to him for Lord Dartmouth to pursue. "Now "my dear Lord," he writes, "what will you do, I know you "are a man of honour, and I pray God keep you in that "mind, you have therefore an insuperable task given you which "nothing but divine inspiration can resolve how you will be able "to go through with. . . . . If you contribute "in any wise to the bringing in foreign force, you are undone "without redemption. If you fight the Dutch Fleet it will be "as fatal, and little less if you give up your command so that "the fleet should fall into hands that may render it useful to any "of these ends, which you might have prevented. Is it not "possible for your Lordship to shun these rocks by artfully "keeping the fleet for so me days at sea (for this fermentation

" cannot last ten days) and by that means put it out of your " power to obey or refuse, while you have made it impossible " for you to receive or they to send you any orders." Had Lord Dartmouth been inclined to accept this advice it would have been impossible for him to carry it out for want of provisions and on account of the tempestuous weather. As no reply came to his repeated request for instructions, on 1 December, an address was sent to the King by the hands of Lord Berkeley, but beyond an expression of approval of the action of the fleet, Lord Berkeley brought back no definite message. While lying at Spithead, the little Prince of Wales being at Portsmouth, the commanders waited upon him, and every ship in the fleet fired a royal salute in his honour. There can be little doubt that the presence of the Prince of Wales and his mother at Portsmouth was one reason for the detention of the fleet at Spithead, for we find James had sent word that if it were found impracticable for Sir Edward Scott to convey the Queen and Prince to London by land, Lord Dartmouth was to carry them there by sea. James had desired Dartmouth to convey the Queen and Prince to France, but this he absolutely refused to take upon himself the responsibility of doing.

While the fleet was still at Spithead, on 13 December, there was received a letter from the Lords Spiritual and Temporal dated the 11th, ordering all acts of hostility towards the fleet of the Prince of Orange to cease and all Roman Catholic officers to be removed. Upon receipt of this and the news that the King had withdrawn, Lord Dartmouth had these orders carried out, and further wrote to the Prince of Orange as to the safety of the ships under his charge. Concerning Lord Dartmouth's bringing the greater part of the fleet up the Thames and his interview with the Prince of Orange, nothing fresh is brought to light. There is something comically pathetic in the excuse for the absence of the *Mary* yacht, which Lord Dartmouth made to Pepys, namely, that she was employed to bring the Prince of Wales' rockers up the river. That Lord Dartmouth behaved honestly and loyally to his king and country during a very difficult and critical time there can be little doubt from the papers quoted in the appendix to this and the previous report. As long as it was possible to serve James he did so, but not slavishly, for he told

James his errors and refused to act contrary to the laws of the country, but when the King forsook his own cause, Dartmouth did the only thing possible for the safety of the Kingdom by handing the fleet over to the Prince of Orange.

There are no documents touching the imprisonment, examination, and death in the Tower of the first Baron Dartmouth in this supplementary calender; of his examination before the Council, however, a full account will be found in the earlier report. His successor, William, second Baron Dartmouth was under age at the death of his father, but shortly after attaining his majority he took his seat in the House of Lords, and soon became recognized as a statesman of some distinction. In reward for his services to the State, Queen Anne created him, in 1711, Viscount Lewisham and Earl of Dartmouth. A piece of European history comes to light in some correspondence between him and Lord Townshend touching the death of Philip, Duke of Orleans, Regent of France, and the abdication of Philip V. of Spain, which called to the remembrance of Lord Dartmouth a curious account of the feelings of those concerned in the negotiations between the Court of St. James' and that of Madrid for the renunciation by Philip V. of the crown of France and the settlement generally of the succession to various European kingdoms at the time of the Treaty of Utrecht.

The most important part of the correspondence here calendared relates to the time of William Legge, second Earl of Dartmouth, generally known as "the good Lord Dartmouth." He was appointed President of the Board of Trade and Secretary for the Colonies in the cabinet of Lord North, to whom he remained steadfast all through that eventful ministry. In 1775 he was appointed to the less onerous post of Lord Privy Seal, and acted in that office under Lord North till the fall of his ministry Before taking office, Lord Dartmouth was urged both by the Earl of Hillsborough and the Earl of Chesterfield to obtain unrestricted power in his office, the latter ominously adding that "if we have no Secretary of State with full and "undisputed powers for America, in a few years we may as "well have no America." As the letters and papers of this collection touching America are to be dealt with in a separate report, it is needless to refer to such incidental references to the

American War as happen to occur in these papers. There are one or two letters of interest from Lord North, John Robinson, and other politicians and statesmen, the most interesting of which is perhaps the almost pathetic letter from Lord North announcing to Lord Dartmouth the defeat of the ministry in 1782. The English policy with regard to the bloodless revolution in Sweden whereby the aristocratic form of government was deposed by Gustavus III. is shown by a letter from the Earl of Suffolk to the Earl of Dartmouth of 6th September, 1772.

The second Earl of Dartmouth will, however, be perhaps best remembered as a lover of the arts and literature, a scientist, but above all as a philanthropist and supporter of Wesley and the Evangelical movement of the middle of the eighteenth century. Principal among the letters touching this subject are those of the Rev. John Newton, of Olney, and afterwards of St. Mary Woolnoth, London, the converted slave trader, the hymn writer, and friend of William Cowper, the poet. Newton relates his difficulties in obtaining ordination from the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of Chester, and his early letters throw light upon the distaste in which the Evangelical movement was held by the higher ecclesiastical dignitaries and the governing body at Oxford. The most interesting part of this correspondence is perhaps that which refers to Newton's association with Lord Dartmouth's old schoolfellow, Cowper, who, with Mrs. Unwin, lived with Newton for some time before going into their new house at Olney, and light is thrown upon Cowper's long period of despondency in 1774–5. Of other persons who took part in the Evangelical movement, whose letters appear in the appendix to this report, are the Countess of Huntingdon and Rev. M. Maden. There is also an exceedingly curious and interesting letter from the Rev. John Wesley, dated 23 August, 1775, giving an account of the commercial and social condition of this country, and pointing out the decay of trade and discontent of the people consequent upon the American war.

The letters of Thomas Jenkins, painter and dealer in works of art, give us various points in the history of several paintings by the old masters. Trafficking at a date when the priceless contents of the villas of some of the Italian nobility were being put upon the market, Jenkins had the opportunity of obtaining for his

English clients, works of art, at prices which appear to us almost ridiculous. The letters of Gainsborough inveighing against the "custom of painters dressing people like scaramouches and expecting the likeness to appear" give a valuable expression of opinion upon the fashion of the day in this respect. Of other letters concerning art, we have the amusing proposal by the Rev. William Gilpin to found a posthumous charity by the sale of his paintings.

As a man of science, the Earl of Dartmouth was applied to concerning a polar expedition in 1774, and in the following year touching the various inventions of James Watt. In 1778 he was requested to succeed Sir John Pringle as President of the Royal Society, and in 1779 was asked to undertake the presidency of the Society of Antiquaries.

The second Earl of Dartmouth died on 15 July, 1801, and was succeeded by his eldest son, George, who before his accession to the title had gained some political distinction, and, as a director of the East India Company, had shown an aptness for administration. The letters of Alexander Macaulay to him, when Viscount Lewisham, deprecating the means adopted by Englishmen for securing fortunes in India throw a valuable light on the conduct of affairs in that country. Like his father, Lord Dartmouth had strong religious convictions, and numbered amongst his friends such men as William Wilberforce. But it is in his capacity as Lord Chamberlain that the more interesting letters were written; from these we get some information as to various theatrical and similar schemes at the beginning of the present century.

Of miscellaneous letters and papers, the correspondence between Lady Marow and her daughter, Lady Kay, and between Lady Kay and Lady North, are interesting as illustrating the social history of the first half of the eighteenth century. The instructions to the Duke of Ormond, and the correspondence between him and the Secretary of State regarding the negotiations prior to the Treaty of Utrecht, throw considerable light upon the subjects with which they deal. The letters of Mr. Rawlings, a wine merchant of St. Columb, in Cornwall, give a graphic description of the systematic smuggling which existed in the West of England during the middle of the eighteenth century, and the

totally inadequate means for suppressing it. The evasion of the custom duties was a fault not confined to small traders, but was practised largely by East Indiamen, and especially by the Lisbon packets coming into Falmouth harbour. On account of the smuggling by these vessels, he says, his firm could sell no Lisbon wines unless to truly conscientions persons, who will not buy where they suspect an unfair trade is carried on, "the number of "such as these is, alas, very few."

By reason of the proximity of Sandwell, formerly the principal country seat of the Earls of Dartmouth, to Birmingham, much information as to occurrences in that town appear in this collection.

WILLIAM PAGE.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

BOUND VOLUMES AND ROLLS.

1559, November 20. A survey of the Isle of Wight with plans of fortifications.

The Armoury.

1561. An account of the armour received into and delivered out of the Armoury from 26 January 1546 to 31 December 1561. The account sets out from whom the armour was received, from whence brought, and to whom delivered. It gives amongst others the armour of the Protector Somerset, Lord Seymour of Sudeley, Sir John Gates, the Marquis of Northampton, Dr. Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Northumberland, and the Earl of Warwick. The armour in store at various places is also given, setting out the body armour of Henry VII. and Henry VIII. *A large folio volume written on vellum and bound in velvet, ornamented with engraved silver, it contains as a frontispiece a coloured drawing on vellum of Sir George Howard, Master of Queen Elizabeth's Armoury, on horseback in full armour. This volume appears to be the original of Harl. MS., No.* 7457. *There is also another copy of it in this collection in a handwriting of the* 17*th Century.*

1660, October.—"A View and Survey of all the Armour and other Munition of Habiliaments of Warr remayneing at the Tower of London."

The armour is described under the following headings:—

"Curasseers Armour with their furnitures."

Among the items are:—

"Large white Armour, cap-a-pe, said to be John of Gaunt's.

"Small white Armour, cap-a-pe, said to be Prince Henrie's."

"Corslets & Curats with their furnitures."

Among the items are:—

"White feild head-peeces defective - - - - ij.

"Masking Armour, compleat, reported to be made for King Henry the VII.

"Sundry parcells of tilt armor defective."

"Sundry other Armes and parcells of Armour, munition, &c."

Among the items are:—

"Battle axes - - - - - - iij.

"Great lances, whereof two are said to be King Henry the Seaventh's and one Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk's - - iij.

"Great hearte of John of Gaunt's.

"Spanish coller for torture, taken in 1588.

"Antick head-piece with ram's hornes, coller, and spectacles upon it, one jacke and one sword, all said to be Will. Somers' armes.

"In the Closett within the Armory att the Tower.

"Armor of King Henry theviij$^{th's}$, cap-a-pe, being rough from the hamer."

" Sundry compleate armors and others, whereof some of them were standing formerly at Greenwich in the Green Gallery there, viz :—

Upon a horse statue of wood, one compleat tilt armor, cap-a-pe, richly gilt, part engraven, part damasked, made for Prence Henry with two gantletts and one gilt grandguard ; the horse furniture being one shaffron of the same sort, one old leather sadle and bitt.

Upon a like horse, one armour cap-a-pe, white and guilt, made for Kinge Henry the viijth. The horse furniture being one shaffron, breast plate, and buttocke of the same sort, one old sadle and bitt.

Upon a like horse, one armour cap-a-pe, damasked with gold, made for King Henry the vijth. The horse furniture being a shaffron, crinet for the neck, breast plate, and buttock of the same, sadle stirrops and bitt.

Upon a like horse, one armour cap-a-pe, white engraven and parcell gilt, made for King Edward the Third. The horse furniture being one shaffron, crinet for the neck, brest plate, and buttocke of the same, an old sadle and bitt.

Upon a like horse, one curasseer armor richly gilt and engraven, made for his late Ma^{tie} of ever blessed memory Charles the First. The horse furniture being one shaffron of the same, and an old sadle.

Upon a like horse, one white armor cap-a pe, made for King Edward the iiijth. Tne horse furniture one shaffron, crinett for the neck, brest plate, buttock and one old sadle, with two gantletts and a pace guard.

Upon a like horse, one armor made for King Henry the vjth, consisting of an head peece, back, breast, a paire of pouldrons and vambraces, a paire of greaves and a pace guard. The horse furniture being a shaffron and an old sadle and a bitt.

Upon a like horse, one armor compleat cap-a-pe, engraven with the ragged staff, made for the Earl of Leicester. The horse furniture being a shaffron, crinett for the neck, and breast plate of the same, one sadle, bitt, and reines.

Upon a like horse, one armor complete cap-a-pe, white and plaine, made for Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. The horse furniture being a shaffron, breast plate, and buttock of the same, one sadle, bitt, and bridle.

Upon a like horse, one armor complete cap-a-pe, white and plaine, made for William the Conqueror ; the horse furniture being a shaffron, crinett for the neck, with sadle, bridle, and stirrops.

"Sundry rich Armors and parcells of Armour" brought from M^{r} Anneslie's house and now remayning in severall trunkes within the office of the Armorye at the Tower, with ij. great trunks and one great lead cisterne, still at the said house, viz. :—

Armour cap-a-pe, richly gilt and graven, made for his late Majestie of blessed memory, Charles the First, with gantletts and shaffron of the same, and gilt steeles for the saddle - - - - - - - - One.

Small armor made for his now Majestie Charles the Second, when he was Prince, consisting of breast, back, gorgett, and head-piece, all richly guilt - - - One.

Curasseer armor, richly gilt, made for his late Majestie Charles the First when he was young, consisting of a back, breast, head-peece, gorgett, pouldrons, and vambraces, cullet, cushes, and gantletts - - - - One.

Small armour for horse and foot richly guilt with bosses of gold, and corded with silver, consisting of back, breast, taces, murrion, close head-peece, pouldrons, and vambraces, with gorgetts and gantletts - - - - - One.

Foot armour of Henry the viijth richly gilt, consisting of a backe, breast, and placket, taces, gorget, a burgonett with a buffe or chin peece - - - - - One.

Small horse armor complete, cap-a-pe, richly guilt and chased, with gantletts - - - - - One.

Stirrups richly gilt and chased - - - - One paire.

Sleeves of maile, with a velvet coate to them - - One paire.

Small tilt armour, cap-a-pe, richly gilt and chaced, wanting only gantletts and manifare, with a shaffron of the same - - - - - - - - One.

Small armour richly guilt and chaced, consisting of back, breast, culet, taces, gorgett, pace guard, maniefare, and gantletts - - - - - - - One.

Tilt head peice of the late prince Henry, gilt and graven One.

Vampletts for tilting, staves, gilt and graven - - vj.

Armour richly gilt and graven, consisting of back, breast, cushes, a paire of kneecappes, gorgett, a paire of short taces, one burgonet with a buff murrion, one gantlett, and a shaffron, with a pair of guilt steeles for a saddle - - One.

Armour sent his now Majestie Charles the Second by the Great Mogull, consisting of back, breast, baces, head peice, vizor and peeces of the greaves - - - - One.

Trunks wherein the said gilt armor is laid - - iiij.

Great old trunks bound about with iron, remayning still at M^{r} Anneslie's house - - - - ij.

Great leaden cistern formerly brought from Greenwich, and now remayning at the house where Mr. Anneslie dwelt in the Tower - - - - - - One.

Greenwich.

"Wee doe finde as well upon our owne view as upon the information of diverse officers of the Armory, storekeepers, and others that dureing the time of the late distractions, the severall armes, amunicon, and habiliments of warr, formerly remayning in the Green Gallery at Greenwich, were all taken and carried away by sundry souldiers who left the doore open. That sundry of the said armes were afterwards brought into the Tower of London by M^{r}. Anneslye, where they are still remayning. That the wainscott in the said Gallery is now all pulled downe and carried away, and, as wee are informed, was employed in wainscotting the house in the Tower where the said M^{r} Anneslye lived. That a great part of the ceiling is very much ruined and the whole house much decayed. That all the severall tooles and other utensills for making of armour, formerly remayning in the Master Armourers workhouse there, and at the Armorers Mill, were also within the time of the said distractions, taken and carried away (saveing two old trunks bound about with iron which are still remayning in the said workhouse, one old glazeing wheele still at the mill, and one other glazeing wheele sold to a cutler in Shoo-Lane). That sundry of the said tooles and other utensills have since been converted and sold to private uses by those who, within the time of the said distracions, had the command and care of the said armes and tooles, both at Greenwich and at the Tower. That diverse of the said tooles are still in other private men's handes who pretend they bought them. That the Great Anvill (called the Great Beare) is now in the custody of M^{r} Michaell Basten, locksmith, at Whitehall, and the anvill knowne by the name of the Little Beare is

in the custody of Thomas Coxe, one of his Majesty's Armourers. And one combe stake in the custody of Henry Keemer, one other of his Majesty's Armourers. And that the said mill formerly employed in grinding glazing and making cleane of armes is destroyed and converted to other uses by one Mr Woodward who claimed it by vertue of a graunt from King James of blessed memory, but the Officers of the Armorye for his Majesty's use have it now in their possession.

Memorandum :—That the severall distinguishments of the armors and furnitures before mentioned, viz. :—The first serviceable, the second defective and to be repaired, the third unserviceable in their owne kinds yet may be employed for necessary uses, and soe reported by Richard King and Thomas Cox, two of his Majesty's Armourers at Greenwich, who were nominated and appointed in his Majesty's commission under his Signe Manuall, before recited, to be assistant in this service. And wee doe think the same to be by them faithfully and honestly distinguished."

J. Robinson,
Lieuten : Tower.
Jo : Wood,
Barth : Beale.

Will. Legge, Master of
His Majesty's Armouries.

The Armoury in the Tower.

1682, November 2 to 1683, June 30.—Account of George Francklyn, Esquire, Keeper of the Armoury in the Tower. Among the items there are the following :—"Large white curazier armour compleate said to have beene John of Gaunt's, one suite." Various pieces of tilting armour. "Masqueing armour compleate said to have been made for King Henry the Seventh, one suite ; compleate black armour rough from the hammer said to have been made for King Henry the Eighth. One suite anticke headpeece with rams' horns and spectacles upon it and one jackett of maile all said to have been William Somers his armes." Two gilt shaffrons whereof one is said to belong to King Charles the First's horse. Codpiece of King Henry the Eighth parcel gilt. Large headpiece or hearse of John of Gaunt ; helmet with a long nose ; collar for torture taken from the Spaniards in 1588, champion lance and target made for his own Majesty King Charles II., great lances and old wooden shields, two of each of which are said to have belonged to Henry VII. and one of each to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk.

"Sundry compleat armours, etc. viz. :—Upon an horse statue of wood, armour cap-a-pe, white and plaine, with a gauntlett and manifare, made for William the Conquerer ; the horse furniture being a chaffron, crinet for the necke, saddle and bridle, one suite.

Upon a like horse, one armour cap-a-pe, white engraven and parcell gilt, made for King Edward the Third ; the horse's furniture being a chaffron, crinet, breast plate, buttocks of the same, an old saddle, and bitt, one suite.

Upon a like horse, one armour cap-a-pe, with manifare and passeguard made for King Edward the Fourth ; the horse's furniture being a chafron, parcell guilt, breastplate and buttocks, plaine, with an old saddle, one suite.

Upon a like horse, one armour cap-a-pe, made for King Henry the Sixth, with a manifare and passguard ; the horse's furniture being a chaffron, crinett, breast-plate, old saddle and bitt, one suite.

Upon a like horse, one armour cap-a-pe, damasked with gold, made for King Henry the Seventh the horse's furniture being a chaffron, crinet, breast-plate, and buttocks of the same, saddle, stirrupps, and bridle, one suite.

Upon a like horse, one armour cap-a-pe, white and gilt, made for King Henry the Eighth; the horse's furniture being a chaffron, gilt, breast plate, and buttocks, plaine, an old saddle, and bitt, one suite.

Upon a like horse, one armour cap-a-pe, white and plaine, with manifare, made for Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolke; the horse's furniture being a chaffron, breast plate, and buttocke of the same, a saddle plate gilt, with a saddle, bitt, and bridle, one suite.

Upon a like horse, one armour cap-a-pe, engraven with a ragged staffe, made for the Earl of Leicester, a mainguard, passguard, manifare and gauntlet; the horse's furniture being a chafron, crinet, and breast-plate of the same, saddle, bitt, and reines, one suite.

A statue of an horse, the furniture being a breast-plate and saddle-plate, parcell gilt, buttocks plaine, an old saddle with a gilt bitt, one.

Rich armour and parcells of armour:—

Small armour, made for his now Majesty, King Charles the Second, when Prince, consisting of back, breast, gorgett, and head-peece, all richly gilt, one suite.

Armour sent his now Majesty, King Charles the Second, by the Great Mogull, consisting of backe, breast, taces, head-peece, vizard, and a pair of greaves, one suite.

Odd peeces of sanguine armour, richly guilt, consisting of an head-peece, gauntlet, and three vamplets, v. peeces.

Odd pieces of white armour, richly gilt, consisting of a culett, pass-guard, and gauntlett, iij. peeces.

Vampletts, white, whereof one is richly embossed and engraven, vij.

Stirrup irons, parcell gilt and engraven, one paire.

Manifare, white, parcell gilt, one."

List of Armourers tools.

A like account, 30 June 1684 to 30 June 1685, which contains the following:—

"Complete armour on a statue of wood. One armour cap-a-pe, white, engraven, and parcel gilt, upon a horse statue of wood, made for King Edward the Third.

Breasts:—Danish, to be worn with cross girdles, the girdles unserviceable, ixcxv.

Footmen's armour with their furniture and crosletts:—Strong head-peeces for sea service, serviceable, ix.

Dutch headpeeces of severall fashions, serviceable, ix."

Journal of Sir Edward Spragg commanding the Flag Ship in the Mediterranean Fleet.

1671, May 8 to 1671[–2], March 1. The journal commences with an account of the destruction of the Algerian ships in Bugia Bay, and gives a plan showing the positions of the ships there.

May 8, "Monday at 12 o'clock, the sea breeze came in finely. At 3 o'clock I fell on, battered ships and castles, till near five, at which time I sent my boats to cut the boom, and most bravely performed it was. My *Victory*, fireship, got aboard and destroyed seven sail of the best men-of-war, the newest ships of Algiers, two prizes, and a small trader, ... Half an hour past seven, all being done that was wished for, I warped off. The castles were very civil to us. About

10 o'clock we got off into 9 fathom of water out of shot, and anchored, viewing all night our lovely bonfires, which, in my opinion, was the most glorious sight that ever I saw, so great variety was in it, some of the ships' ports appearing in the flame, others their sterns, and some their timbers all naked. When the powder came to blow up, it was terrible; it destroyed many of them. It was so great and hot a fire, that the enemy was forced to quit the walls. The ships were close under the walls of the town and castle. A poor Bremen slave, that got off to me on Wednesday, the 10th, at night, assures me that by their own confession, they lost and there were destroyed in the ships alone, upwards of 300 soldiers of pay, besides Moors, which they make no account of. All their boats, and the poor Christian slaves, were hard at work fishing for the Turks. This poor man that escaped so luckily from them, helped to fish forty of them, the same day he came off, with great spikes made crooked on pikes and spars. The Admiral of Algiers, Irico (?), and all the captains of Algiers, who were not then at sea, were here. The Admiral and three captains wounded, seven killed, one of which being Barbarossa, that made so good a defence with the three Dutch men-of-war, where Van der Zane was killed."

The remainder of the journal gives an account of the cruises about the Mediterranean and return to England in March, 1672.

Journal of [Sir Edward Spragg?]

1672, May 2.—His Royal Highness sailed from the eastward of the Nore with about 40 sail of "stout men-of-war."

May 5. Anchored at the Isle of Wight. The French Fleet at Spithead.

May 28. "By 4 o'clock in the morning, the enemy's fleet appeared, we being then in the Sole Bay; many of the ships riding near the shore, especially our fire-ships and small craft. Before we came into line the enemy fell on, as the Blue and the Red stood with their heads to the westward. The French stood with their heads to the southward; the Zealand squadron stood with them. Our first guns were fired at 7 o'clock, by the Blue, being then ahead the Duke of York. When it cleared up, which was about 2 o'clock, I saw the *Prince*, and sent my pennice aboard to know how his Royal Highness did, and what he pleased to command me; which I no sooner did, but I found the Royal Standard spread in the *St. Michael*, his head to the southward and with him, of his own division, the *Victory*, the *Fairfax*, *Cambridge*, and *Phœnix;* of my division, the *Resolution*, *Diamond*, *Breston* (*sic*), and *Monck*, ahead of me, the *Old James* astern of me. Half an hour past 4 o'clock, having all my sails set since I tacked, I got ahead of his Royal Highness, under his lee, the *St. Michael* being somewhat disabled at that time. At 5 o'clock, his Highness came on board of me. About 40 sail of the enemy to windward of us, within gunshot, by the leeward of us; in another line about as many more. The Vice-Admiral of the Blue at the same time to the windward of the weathermost line of the enemy, with some 10 or 12 sail more. De Ruyter's squadron, with himself, was that which was on our weather side, being well repulsed by us, hove away, about 8 o'clock, to the leeward line. We kept our . . . . and stood all night with 25 sail to the eastward, about the distance of a league and a half of the enemy, till 4 o'clock next morning."

Commanders slain :—Lord Sandwich, Mr Franc: Digby, Sir Fre: Hollis, Sir Jo: Cox, Captain Waterwoorth (?), Captain Hannam, Captain Pearce. Commanders wounded :—Captain Haddock, Captain Ludman. Persons of quality and gentlemen slain :—Lord Maidstone, Mr Rich: Nicols, Captain Hodg Vaghton (*sic*), Mr Trevanion, Captain Bromley, Captain Bennet.

May 29. Four o'clock in the morning, I called up his Royal Highness. It was then found advisable to tack and stand to the N.W., the French, and the Blue being most out of sight. At 10, we had a council called aboard the *Prince*, to hear his Royal Highness was returned aboard. The result was, that in consideration of the scarcity of ammunition, and several of our ships being disabled in their masts and hulls, we should go into the River and fit. This being no sooner resolved, than the enemy appeared, standing with us. We every one went to our several ships and stood with the enemy, being then in gunshot with the headmost of them. The enemy tacked in their line. At two o'clock we were in a line abreast of them, excepting the French, who never will be as they ought to be. Presently out came a fog, which continued till half an hour past 5, on which his Royal Highness spread his flag of battle. I bore down with my division, within less than a league. The French were very slack in bearing down, and in great disorder, nor do I expect better from them. This delay made his Royal Highness take in his red flag. At 8 o'clock, we being then within seven leagues of Zealand, S.E. by E. then of us, we tacked to our own coast, stood N.W. all night; the enemy continued still to their own coast.

May 30. We stood toward Sole Bay.

May 31. In the evening we stood near the shore. Aldborough being then of us W. by N. five leagues, we anchored. Close weather, and a great sea. We rode all night.

June 1. It being ill weather, we rode still at anchor in Sole Bay.

June 2. In the afternoon we sailed from Sole Bay, and anchored in the evening, in the Sladway, in 14 fathom. Our scouts brought us word that the Dutch fleet was anchored by Goree.

June 3. In the morning we weighed anchor and sailed with our whole fleet up the River Thames, mistake by the pilots in the *Royal Prince*, taking the North Foreland for the Naze.

June 4. We weighed with all the fleet, intending up the River Thames. We stopped our tide off the Longsands Head.

June 5. We sailed, and anchored at the west end of the Gunfleet. . .

June 6. About 8 o'clock his Majesty, with many of his noblemen, came on board of his Royal Highness in the *Prince*. [The] same day we turned up with all the fleet; anchored short of the shore beacon.

June 7. We weighed; sent most of our ships before, that were lamed.

June 26. We broke ground from the Nore, most of our fleet anchored at the buoy of the Oaze Edge. The wind, in all the time that we have lain here at anchor, has been westerly. His Majesty returned to London.

June 27. We sailed at 5 o'clock in the morning. Most of the fleet followed, and anchored at the Gunfleet.

June 28. Much wind. At a council of flag officers, it was resolved to stay for our small craft and firesbips till the evening tide, and then to sail 12 or 14 leagues off the Texel.

June 29. We sailed with all the fleet.

June 30. We had news of the enemy being off Zealand, with their fleet.

July 1. The whole night we plied to and again off the Briel; anchored in the morning, W.N.W. 10 leagues off Gravesend, in 20 fathom. Same day was brought in, a small galliot taken by the *Diamond and Crown*. In the evening 10 or 12 sail passed by us in the offing; stood to the southward. Some frigates of ours cut and followed them. The *Prince's* main topmast spent.

July 2. We lay still at an anchor, 10 leagues off Gravesend. One of my scouts came in who had made the shore. At 12 o'clock we weighed anchor, the wind then at south, and stood away to the northward; little wind. An English ship that came from Amsterdam, gave us intelligence.

July 3. At 9 o'clock in the morning we made Camperdown; stood along on the broad, fourteen towards the Texel. The news from Amsterdam says that seven men-of-war being ready to set out to sea in the Texel, were ordered in again, and are laid up within the Pampas; that De Ruyter desires to know who will pay them, and to have a commission from the Prince of Orange; stopped two East India ships, that were outward-bound, to pay him and the fleet their wages. We anchored W.S.W. off the Texel, where we remained till Monday morning. The 8th, very ill weather most of the time. The *Monk* lost her foremast and bowsprit; the *Henry*, her main crushed and disabled in rolling. The winds, for the most part, between the S.S.W. and N.N.W.

July 8. We sailed N.N.W. and N.W. by N. till 8 o'clock at night, when we came to an anchor; sent out scouts, being then in 20 fathom of water, about some 12 leagues off the Holland coast, N.W. by N. of the Texel.

July 10. A council of flag officers was held, where it was resolved that we should remain at an anchor where we are, till the 14th; in regard to our victuallers that come to us . . , and then to move towards the east end of the Dogger; and on Monday, the 15th, our fleet to go to short allowance. I must confess my opinion was to attack first De Ruyter's fleet and then to look out for the East India fleet, the first being of probability, sure to be done, the second, very uncertain, our fleet being all in a body; the enemy being still 50 capital ships in sea, it was in no way safe to divide our fleet; which after the enemy were beaten and forced in, might very well have been, so as to find out the Dutch East India fleet. It was not his Royal Highness' fault at all; ill measures were taken at Court. However it happen, I wish we do not repent it very soon. Very ill weather; I escaped drowning in my boat, narrowly.

July 11. I called my whole division aboard, and issued to them the order of our last day's council. Towards night, very ill weather. Topmasts and yards down.

July 12. All day very much wind. Our scouts returned without any news of the enemy.

July 13. I sent the *Princess* to the northward, on the scout. No appearance of fair weather. . . . . .

July 16. Bad weather still. The *Princess* brought into the fleet a flyboat, laden with spars and deals, that came out of the Sound. No news. It being bad weather, I made bold to discharge him, without sending him to his Royall Highness being bound to London."

July 17 to 24. At the Dogger.

July 25. The Dutch East India fleet were seen off Heligoland. Sent on board his Royal Highness for his commands.

July 26. Very much wind, remained at anchor. The fleet in great want of water and provisions, notwithstanding all the care taken, and promises of the victuallers given to his Royal Highness. There cannot be enough precaution taken as to this. We want watering places much all over England, for the fleet, there being no provision made by the King for that purpose, as spouts to carry the water to the water side, a very great neglect. The money, the fleet at our watering pays, would make such provisions as would leave to posterity fountains and wells.

July 29. His Royal Highness called a council of flag officers and got our whole fleet under sail. I was sick and could not wait on him in person, but sent my captain. Sailed to the westward of the Dogger.

July 30. Went on board to his Highness.

July 31. One of my division brought in a small East Indiaman, Captain Trotter by name, about 100 tons, laden with copper lingots, pepper, and cinnamon. The month ended in a storm, such as was never seen before in any seaman's remembrance. Our men generally sick and in want of provisions and water.

August 3. His Highness called a council, where it was carried by most votes, to sail towards the Thames. Sir John Harman and myself were not for it, but to stay and take our victuallers with us, the better to be able to attack the enemy, and to observe any orders we might receive from the King.

August 6. Anchored with all the fleet, four leagues to the southward of Flamborough Head. His Highness called a council. I could not attend, but sent my captain. No absolute resolution was taken, but that my squadron should ride to the southward, the French to the northward, to water.

August 16. We sailed with all the fleet, having watered and victualled, and on August 19 we anchored seven leagues E.S.E. of Lowestoft.

August 21. We got under sail and at 9 o'clock anchored in Sole Bay.

August 22. Weighed with all the fleet, and on the 23rd the Blue squadron anchored to the northward of the Red, near the Nore. Captain Robinson, with five sail of men of war and four fireships anchored on the south side of the Oaze Edge; Captain Bate and Captain Trotter, left at the Gunfleet.

Diurnal of the *Royal Prince* Admiral of the Blue.

1673, May 1. Anchored at the Nore. "I came from London; arrived at the fleet, where I found the King and his Royal Highness. His Majesty, so soon as he dined, went to London. Prince Rupert called a council of flag officers." The Bourdeaux fleet arrived this day, and about 500 sail of colliers, which mightily helped the manning of the fleet.

May 22. Sailed from the North Foreland, towards the enemy's coast.

May 23. In the Schoonvelt.

May 24. "The enemy still at anchor as they lay yesterday. We endeavoured to weigh, but could not, it blowing fresh, and raining. By seven o'clock, the *Sovereign* came to us from the river. By 10 o'clock it blew so very hard that we lowered our yards. I drove, and many

others. The French, some of them, lost their bowsprits. The enemy still at anchor in the Schoonvelt.

May 25. The weather somewhat abated, yet till 8 o'clock, the fleet generally had yards and topmasts down.

May 26. In the afternoon and all night, very hard weather, and sometimes rain.

Observations. That the banks of Flanders are laid between two and two and a half leagues, at the least, farther off than they are set down on the cards. We being now with the body of the fleet, anchored in 15 fathoms of water. Ostend S. of us and not above five leagues off; the land being plainly seen all along. In times of peace we ought to employ some able men to the finding the truth and danger of these banks. The difficulties and dangers that we often apprehended of these banks, saved the enemy's utter ruin especially in the year —— when Prince Rupert, and Albemarle, beat the Holland fleet, and saved themselves by retiring into Zealand; and also in the year —— when his Royal Highness won the battle, when Opdam was General and died, their fleet in great disorder retired into the Texel, we being unacquainted also that time, was safety. In the whole, no entire victory is ever to be had of the enemy, except we are well acquainted with their ports, so as to be able to pursue them into them, it being an easy work to destroy an enemy disheartened and beaten. Most, if not all their fireships I presume, are distroyed in the battle and pursuit. It [ought] to be a Prince and the wise Ministers' care, in times of peace, to send some of his ships of war into all parts, that we at any time can suspect to be at variance withal.

May 27. I came with my squadron and anchored, Ostend S. by W. of me, five leagues off the Blankenberghe in 13 fathoms of water. It was resolved at a council of Flags, to attack the enemy the first opportunity, if they should retire into Flushing or. . . . . to anchor in the Schoonvelt, and to weigh at high water, which is tomorrow, at 10 o'clock.

May 28. At 10 o'clock, it being reasonable weather, we weighed and stood in with the enemy. About one o'clock, the van of our fleet began to engage. It was two when the Blue squadron engaged, which was with the Zealand division. By three, they ran about two hours, till five; about which time, we met De Ruyter, who had tacked from the shore, having no sight of our Red squadron, the wind veering then to the N.E. I stood off, about half an hour. It being half an hour past five, I tacked and stood in again, just aweather of all the Dutch fleet, receiving my friends, De Ruyter, Banker, and most of all the enemy's broadsides, within musket shot, seconded only by the *Cambridge*, who was much disabled. When past these, it was 6 o'clock, we met Tromp who had changed his ship. The Red squadron came along, at a great distance to windward of them, which, if they had borne down and given me but opportunity to have weathered them, I would have been on board of him and destroyed that party of ships, which would have got an entire victory. Some of our ships fired at 9 o'clock; at 10, the enemy anchored. We continued under sail all night. About 11 o'clock, in my ship, we had but five fathoms, one foot less. It proved a very ill fighting place, for so great a number of ships; and in truth, as ill fought on our side, as ever yet I saw. Whatever resolutions or designs the enemy had, by lying at the Schoonvelt, I am persuaded our ill conduct and most notorious cowardice, will make them take new measures, and, instead of being in their own defence before, they will now, with great reason, be the offenders and

seekers. I ordered the *Cambridge*, if not in condition to be refitted for service in the fleet, to take the first opportunity for our coast, and ordered the *Guernsey* to take him in tow. Captains slain :—Tho: Fowles, Worden, Tempest.

May 29. At 3 o'clock, I went on board of the *Royal Charles*, to Prince Rupert, to know his resolutions. We anchored, being just over the Stene Bank. About 8 o'clock it began to blow and continued a very hard gale of wind all day and night. Topmasts and yards down. The enemy at anchor, three leagues within us.

May 30. The wind still great, and the sea. We had opportunity to fit our ships, being at an anchor, such as were disabled, being few in number, as I suppose.

May 31. It blew hard all day; fitting our ships, all manner of stores being scarce, carpenters' and boatswains'.

June 1. In the morning very early, I went on board of Prince Rupert, the enemy being new-berthing themselves, our people thought they came to attack us, at which the sign was made to weigh, which we did, and new-berthed ourselves, every man in his station; S.E. and N.W.; the enemy in the same posture, three leagues off us in the Schoonvelt.

Observations. Had the enemy come down on us this day, our fleet being anchored, intermixed, they might have caught us in great disorder, and have made us generally to have cut. For which reason, and to prevent such surprise, you ought always to have your scouts out, and your fleet always—if room—to anchor in the line that you must sail, and always to sail in line of battle. If by the wind, if large, and sea room, the squadron that is to have the van of the battle, ought to sail all abreast, and to make the headmost; the general squadron to follow in the same order; the rear-admiral's squadron to do the like, and to keep a fine distance. The vice admiral of each squadron to be on the starboard side of his admiral, the rear admiral on the larboard side. In case of one squadron, the vice admiral's division to be in the van, and the rear-admiral in the rear. In the rear, or van, I would never have above one ship in the van or the rear of either of the flags. My reason is, they being usually the most experienced men, will better observe the times of tacking the fleet; and also, their ships being commonly the best and strongest ships . . . . force, will better endure being in the rear [which] is always the easiest cut off.

June 2. At anchor with all the fleet.

June 3. Still at anchor with the fleet. The enemy in sight. The *Swiftsure* came to the fleet.

June 4. The weather reasonably good. About 10 o'clock in the morning, I went from my ship to go on board of Prince Rupert who was anchored, at the least, 10 miles from me. It was 12 o'clock when I arrived there; the *Sovereign's* topsail being then loose, and the enemy in a line, coming away with us. The Prince said little to me, but desired me get aboard, and to make sail ahead. It was just 2 o'clock when I got on board my ship. All being clear, I made sail. Prince Rupert, by this time, having pressed sail through the French squadron, who lay anchored in the body of the line, which obliged me to press more sail and delay our engaging fully an hour, which otherwise I should have done. Trompe, whose squadron had the van, being very impatient, fired a gun to stay for him. You would have thought, by his vapouring and fierceness we were to be eaten all alive. Our ships astern being in very great disorder, I continued sailing, hoping to bring them into a good line, but seeing no hopes, and Tromp's vapour being still in my head, I shortened sail. The gentleman's courage seemed

somewhat moderated, that instead of eating us all alive, he very cowardly lay large gunshot to the windward, never daring to come at nearer distance. Though he had in his squadron the best ships of the fleet and 11 fireships, he did not once dare to make a proffer with any of his fireships. At three quarters past four, my main topsail was shot in pieces from the yard. I then set my mainsail to keep my ship to. At 6 o'clock, my carpenter told me he had five feet of water in the hold. At 7 o'clock, I sent to my Vice Admiral, and Rear Admiral, to let them know my condition, and in case I bore away to stop my leaks, they should support the line. My carpenters have stopped some of my leaks, and the pumps entertaining it; so that the water did not increase, I kept my line till near 10 o'clock, at which time I bore down and lay all the rest of the night fair by the *Sovereign* to leeward of her. Between 11 and 12, De Ruyter stood away to his own coast. Tromp, with 16 sail more, continued sailing by my Vice Admiral and the Vice Admiral of the Red Squadron, till 3 o'clock. At daybreak, he found himself quitted by De Ruyter, stood away very quietly, being then fair by the Vice Admiral of the Red, no one interrupting him. When he was almost gone out of sight we stood a little that way, and stood in again to our own shore, which was then in sight. We fell in off Lowestoft.

We had in this battle, great want of order, no man well knowing his station, which must inevitably be a ruin to that army so governed. Had the body of our fleet tacked on De Ruyter, he being very weak in that part of the line, we should probably have got the battle. The strength was, and their hopes were, in the van of their fleet, which was commanded by Tromp. I had ships enough in my squadron to hold him tack (*sic*); or had the Red and the French tacked about two o'clock in the morning, Tromp's whole squadron had been lost, De Ruyter having tacked to E.S.E., and Tromp with his squadron kept along with us till 3 o'clock, N.N.W. We very tamely let him go, till he was out of reach, and then we made as if we had a mind to follow."

The fleet then returned to the Thames and again started for the coast of Holland, on 19 July. On 21 July, they were in sight of the enemy, who was anchored in the Schoonvelt. The Prince placing himself in the van, the French in the middle. "The line of battle, being of 89 men-of-war, and small frigates, fire-ships and tenders, is so very long, that I cannot see any sign the General Admiral makes; being quite contrary to any custom ever used at sea before, and may prove of ill consequence to us. I know not any reason he has for it, except being singular and positive.

July 22. "We weighed anchor. The enemy were also under sail. While we stood to the northward, the enemy followed, which was till 12 o'clock, at which time the Prince made the sign for the van of the fleet to tack, where I then was, the French in another line to the leeward of me. I tacked and stood to the southward; the enemy's van at the same time, did the same. At one o'clock the Prince sent me his lieutenant, by name——to tack and use my own discretion, which I took in writing under his hand. In the time of this tack, the wind veered from the N.W. to the S.W., so that from lying W.S.W. by the stern, by the time I fetched the length of the Red, I could lie but S.S.E. on which the enemy re-tacked and lay W.N.W. with their larboard tacks on board, insomuch that I could not get the wind of a quarter of the enemy's fleet. Our Red squadron, instead of keeping the wind, the best they could (from the time the sign was made for me to tack to the southward to the enemy), bore away near three leagues to the leeward.

At the time, the enemy was perceived to stand in again into their own sands. The Red sprung their luff again, which, had it been done all along, I am sure we had engaged the enemy, who were very inconsiderable to us, their number, in all, not exceeding 106, of which number, I suppose men-of-war, 70, at the most. If any slackness or neglect was in us this day, Sir John Harman, then Vice-Admiral of the Red, and then in the van of the fleet next to the enemy, is best able to tell. I was at so great a distance from the Red that I cannot say much to it; only this much I say, that what was done by us, I never saw done before, nor, I hope, never will again. After the enemy tacked from us, our fleet stood away to the northward. About 12 o'clock, we anchored, the French being anchored before us. The Red, who were ahead, lay all night driving, and under sail. Many inconveniencies may and do daily happen from putting the French in the middle."

A record follows of the cruising of the fleet off the coast of Holland till 10 August, when the journal suddenly terminates. On 11th August Sir Edward Spragg in whose handwriting the journal appears to be, was drowned in the naval battle with the Dutch.

Papers relating to the Fleet.

1672, August. James, Duke of York's instructions for the better ordering of his Majesty's Fleet in sailing and in fighting. A list of the fleet with the signals for speaking to any of the ships, and accounts by the captains of various ships of the battle between the English and Dutch Fleets on 28 May 1672, and accounts of what happened on board several of the English ships.

Account given by Captain John Narbrough, on board the *Prince*, Tuesday, 28 May 1672.

After his Royal Highness went away out of the *Prince*, which was between 10 and 11 o'clock, we bore off from the Dutch to bring her upon another tack, to mend her rigging and fit the ship, which was disabled. About 12 o'clock we got our larboard-tacks on board, and stood to the E.S.E. to the leeward of the Dutch fleet, out of shot, fitting our rigging. Falling in then with Sir Edward Spragg and some other ships of our division, which were standing to the northward to get up with the enemy, I sent my boat on board them to give them notice that his Royal Highness was gone on board the *St. Michael*, which lay to windward of us, upon our larboard quarter. As soon as they had notice of it, they tacked, and made what way they could up to the *St. Michael*. Between 2 and 3 o'clock we saw them engaged with the enemy, but could not discover any particular ship for smoke, all the afternoon. About 4 o'clock we passed by the hull of the *Royal James*, which was then almost burnt down, and a good while after that, we passed by a Dutch ship disabled, which we saw the *Greenwich* take. Between 6 and 7 we discovered Sir John Kempthorne and Sir John Harman, each of them with some shipps in their company, who were standing to the southward, firing at the enemy, who were on their weather bow. Presently after we saw a squadron of ships upon our lee bow, standing to the northward, but being at a distance, we could not distinguish what they were, but then took them to be the French. As soon as they got the length of us (being about 2 miles distant) they tacked and stood to the southward as we did, keeping the wind, and then we made

them to be part of the Dutch fleet, consisting of about 25 sail (fire ships and others) which had been before engaged with the French. At 8 o'clock we got up with Sir John Harman and Sir John Kempthorne, and the rest of our ships which were in their company. The Dutch fleet, which had the wind of us, bore down, tacking, to join those to leeward of us, and then we saw several French ships to leeward of the Dutch, standing to the southward. We tacked, and stood a little to the northward. After we had spoken with Sir John Kempthorne and Sir John Holmes, we concluded to keep our wind, and ply to the southward to join his Royal Highness and the rest of our ships, which we saw to windward of us, standing to the southward likewise a-weather of the Dutch fleet. Night coming on, we kept them company by their lights and the next morning we joined with them, being to the eastward of the Galloper about two miles, the Dutch being at that time out of sight.

Account given by Captain Richard Haddock, on board the *Royal James*.

Upon signal from our scouts of the Dutch fleet's approach (about 4 in the morning, the wind at E. by S.) we immediately put our ship into a fighting posture, brought our cable to the capstan, and heaved a-peak of our anchor, which, upon firing a gun and loosing foretopsail of your Royal Highness's ship, we presently weighed and afterwards lay kedging, without head sails at the mast, till our anchor was up, which done, we made sail, and stood off (stemmed N.E. by N.) with our signal abroad for our squadron to draw into line of battle, which was done as well as the short time we had would permit; and finding ourselves one of the weathermost ships, we bore to leeward till [we] had brought ourselves in line. The Vice-Admiral and most of his division right ahead, the Rear-Admiral and his, right astern; only one or two of our division a little to leeward of us, the *Edgar*, and (as I remember) the *Mary Rose*, and they so near us as within call.

The Dutch squadron, Van Ghent, Admiral, attacked us in the body and rear very smartly, let our van go ahead without engaging them for some considerable time as far as I could perceive. We engaged above an hour very smartly. When the Dutch found they could do no good on us with their men of war, they attacked us with two fireships, the first of which we fired with our shot, the second we disabled by shooting down his yards. Some short time before, I had sent our barge, by my Lord Sandwich's command, ahead, to Sir Joseph Jordan, to tack and with his division to weather the Dutch that were upon us and to beat them down to leeward, and to come to our assistance. Our pinnace I sent likewise astern to command our ships to come to our assistance, which boat never returned, but were on board several ships, who endeavoured but could not effect it. About an hour and a half after we engaged, we were boarded athwart our hawse by one of their men of war, notwithstanding our endeavours to prevent him by wearing our ship 2 or 3 points from the wind to have taken him along our side. When he had been athwart our hawse some short time, my Lord Sandwich asked me whether it was not our best way to quit ourselves of him to board him with our men and take him by force. I gave him my reasons that it would be very disadvantageous to us. First, that I must have commanded our men from our guns, having then, I believe, betwixt 250 to 300 men killed and wounded, and could not expect but to lose 100 men in taking him; 2^{dly}, If we had so done we could not have cut him loose from us, by reason the tide of flood bound him fast athwart our

hawse; and thirdly, had we plied our guns slowly by taking away our men, we had then given cause to the enemy to believe we had been disabled: and consequently more of them would have boarded us, which might possibly have overpressed us: so that my lord was satisfied with my reasons and resolved we should fight it out in our defence to the last man, being still in expectation of assistance. About 9 or 10 o'clock Van Ghent himself finding those, his other flags, could do no good upon us, nor that party with them, came up with us himself (we having lost the conduct of our ship). He ranged along our starboard side, gave us a smart volley of small shot, and his broadside, which we returned with our middle and lower tier, our upper guns almost all disabled, the men killed at them. He passed ahead of us in musket shot. Some short time after, Sir Joseph Jordan (our barge having been with him and given him my lord's commands) passed by us to windward very unkindly, with how many followers of his division I remember not, and took no notice at all of us, which made me call to mind his saying to your Royal Highness, when he received his commission, that he would stand betwixt your Royal Highness and danger, which I gave my lord account of, and did believe by his acting yourself might be in his view in greater danger than we, which made my lord Sandwich answer me, "We must do our best to defend ourselves alone."

Near 12 o'clock I was shot in my foot with a small shot, I suppose out of Van Ghent's maintop which, in a short time, filled my shoe full of blood, and forced me to go down to be dressed. I gave my lord account of it, and resolved up again as soon as possible. When [I] went down I sent up Sir Charles Harboard and Lieutenant Mayo to stand by my lord, and as soon as I came down, remembering the flood was done, sent up to my lord desiring him to command the ship to an anchor by the stern, which was immediately done, and after brought up, the ship athwart our hawse fell away, and, being entangled with our rigging, our men entered and took her cut her loose from us and at my lord's command returned all on board again; upon which I, hearing the ship was loose from us, sent up to my lord that the cable might be cut and the ship brought to sail before the wind and to set our mainsail, which was presently done, and then my lord sent me his thanks for my advice, and withal to be of good cheer; that he doubted not but we should save our ship. At that time one of our surgeons was cutting off the shattered flesh and tendons of my toe; and immediately after, we were boarded by that fatal fireship that burnt the noble *Royal James*. Three of our fireships wanting; the *Robert*, *Rachell and Thomas*, and *Edward* under the shore; the *Alice* and *Francis* lay by us till the captain was killed and then notwithstanding our yoale was ahead of him towing him up; they bore away to leeward. The *Henry* ahead which was smartly attacked, could not relieve us; the *Rupert* astern kept by us a long time, and the *Richmond* on our bow and quarter kept by us as long as she could. Two or three ships I think of the rear squadron were up with us near our stern, about 10 o'clock, and tacked away to the southward from us.

Account given by Sir Edward Spragg, on board the *London*.

The whole English and French fleet being at anchor in Southwold Bay to water and complete their 4 months victualling, on Tuesday the 28th May, 1672, about 3 o'clock in the morning, was seen one of our scouts coming from the eastward making signs by firing guns and keeping his topgallant sails in the clewlines. The General's ship being

then on the careen for cleaning, betwixt wind and water, was immediately righted again, and the sign made from his Royal Highness for the whole fleet to weigh. The Dutch fleet all in sight, wind easterly, the Blue leading our van, the enemy having the windward gage. We began the fight at seven in the morning, and at 8 the fleets on both sides were wholly engaged, which was prosecuted with much severity, being very little wind and sometimes calm. About 9 o'clock an admiral with 14 sail (among which were two fireships) kept themselves in a body bearing down to my division until they found themselves warmly received, which made them to keep their wind; upon which, the enemy bracing all sails aback, we laid our head sails to the mast. Immediately after, one of their great ships sunk within musket shot of us. The *Old James*, *Bristol*, and *Resolution* being the rear of my division with the starboard tack aboard, received most damage from the enemy at that time, being then about 12 o'clock. The gale freshening a little, and being something clearer from the smoke than usual, we saw the *Prince* bearing to leeward, the head of her maintopmast shot down, the red flag flying at the foretopmast head. I forthwith sent Captain Shelley on board the *Prince* to receive his Royal Highness's commands, who returned immediately with an account that his Royal Highness, finding the *Prince* disabled, had removed himself to the *St. Michael*; upon which I made all sail to fetch his wake, and tacked with all my division, and made what sail I could to get up with the Duke, giving notice to the commanders of my division to use their utmost endeavours to get up with the General, they sailing better than the *London* upon a wind, and keeping mainsail and all staysails set. About 2 o'clock, could scarce weather the ruins of the *Royal James*, being all on fire, was forced to bear away to leeward of her in company with the *Charles*. The same time Capt. Sadlington in the *Dartmouth* destroyed one of the enemy's fireships, and took another. Seeing the *Katherine* to leeward, I sent Lieutenant Pinnon aboard, who returned me an account that the ship had been taken by the enemy, and Sir John Chichley, with other officers, carried into Holland, and that the boatswain and gunner, with the people belonging to the gun deck, had retaken the ship, by forcing some of the Dutch overboard and taking the rest prisoners, and that they intended to sail for Harwich to secure the ship.

At 3 in the afternoon, the *Resolution* being much disabled bore to leeward, making a waft with her ensign on her mizen shrouds, with another on her jackstaff. Thinking Captain Berry might have been slain, I sent Captain Shelley on board to command the ship, seeing her bear away from the line; but he, finding the Captain well, informed me that the *Resolution* had 7 feet of water in her hold, and therefore bore out of the line.

At 5 o'clock, we stretched ahead of the *St. Michael*. At the same time Captain Pyend, in the *Ruby*, ran under my lee ahead of me, we being then within half shot off a rear admiral, and a small frigate of the enemy's, a little on our weather bow, which we quite disabled by shooting down his main yard, maintop-sail yard and sprit-sail yard, which rear admiral the *Ruby* bore down from, at which I sent Lieutenant Pimm (*sic*) to know the reason, and that in case he was not disabled to spring his luff and keep his line ahead of me, which he then did.

About 5 o'clock his Royal Highness came on board the *London*, where we continued firing against the enemy's line to windward of us, till after 8 o'clock, De Ruyter about the same time bore away to leeward of us. We tacked and laid our ship's head to the northward in 19

fathoms of water, till about 9 o'clock, being then in number 24 or 25 sail, little and great, being all of the Red Squadron except the *Ruby*. His Royal Highness commanded us to refit our rigging and keep company with the enemy, keeping the weather gage of them, and at half an hour past 9 we tacked and stood along the weather of the enemy all night, in sight of them. At 4 o'clock next morning we had sailed in 6 hours and a half E.S.E. 8 or 9 leagues, wind at N.E. by N., fair weather. Wherewith when I had acquainted his Royal Highness, at 5 o'clock we tacked and stemmed, away N.N.W., wind at N.E., close weather. At 6 o'clock we had sight of the enemy bearing S.S.E. some 3 or 4 leagues off, our fleet being between 40 and 50 sail. Presently after, we espied the rear admiral of the Blue and the French Squadron standing towards us. About 7 o'clock his Royal Highness left the *London* and went again on board the *Prince*, she having got up her maintopmast and at 8 we tacked, stemming away E.S.E. The General being about, laid his foretopsail to the mast, and called a council of flag officers. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, we had sight of the Rear Admiral of the Red astern of us. The Dutch fleet being to leeward of us, stood as we stood, the body of their fleet bearing south. After the flag officers were dismissed, we tacked and stood with the Dutch. At 4 in the afternoon our fleet was drawn into a line, our van being up with the van of the Dutch, within two miles of them and we to windward. The General, putting forth a red flag near 5 o'clock, bore down upon the enemy, but of a sudden, a dark and thick fog covered us till 7 at night, blowing very hard. We were forced to unsling our topsail yard and reef our topsails. At 8, the whole fleet tacked stemming away N.W., wind at N.N.E., keeping to windward of the Dutch, thick hazy weather, where we lost them in the fog.

Account given by Sir Joseph Jordan, on board the *Sovereign*.

28 May. Wind easterly, our fleet at anchor in Southwold Bay, taking in provisions and water. About 4 this morning, one of our scouts came in with her top gallant sails flown, and firing guns. The enemy being nigh, his Royal Highness gave the sign for weighing anchor, and putting the fleet into a line of battle, which, divers of our ships and fireships being near the shore could not get into. The *Sovereign* led the van, with the starboard tack on board standing towards Lowestoft, having most of her division in a line about her.

The enemy to windward, a great part thereof, about 8 this morning, fell in furiously with his Royal Highness and my Lord Sandwich. Between both parties we observed a very great conflict. There fell in with the *Sovereign* a Rear Admiral with some others (with fireships attending) with whom there was a dispute near an hour, during which time a boat came to the *Sovereign* in the name of my Lord Sandwich, that she should tack and get the wind of the enemy if possible, which was really intended, and all endeavours by the commander so to do, before that order came.

The *Sovereign* keeping close by the wind, caused, as presumed, that Rear Admiral and the rest to tack; then stretching it out so far, that she got the wind of them, and all the rest, and then maintained a hot dispute against an admiral, vice-admiral, and rear admiral, and 5 or 6 great ships more, with 4 or 5 fireships (one whereof was the *Merlin* galley). They strove to get the wind which was not reasonable in our apprehension, to give them, for that the *Sovereign* had not one fireship to attend her, which if she had had, she might have gone closer and done

better service. That admiral, we observed, bore into another party of ships to leeward, and in the smoke and hurry we could not well discern what was done to leeward, but sometimes saw the enemy battering at our fleet, and ours at them to leeward.

About 11, the enemy tacked, and the *Sovereign* after them, still keeping her wind of them and battering along. About noon we espied ships on fire to leeward of us, not knowing what they were; two ships we saw sinking, which we judged to be the enemy's.

About 2, afternoon, the *Sovereign* bore nearer to that party or squadron of the enemy, and continued battering till 6 at night. Then, perceiving his Royal Highness to leeward of the enemy's van, we endeavoured by all means to join with and assist him, which, by the enemy's bearing away to leeward, as apprehended, to succour some of their own distressed ships, gave some advantage that the *Sovereign* joined with his Royal Highness between 8 and 9 at night; after which his Royal Highness plied to windward and stood after the enemy all this night, the greatest part of the fleet far astern, especially the French Squadron.

29th [May]. Wind at N.N.W. About 6 this morning his Royal Highness with some of his squadron (and the *Sovereign* with her division) tacked and stood to the westward, and joined with the rest of the fleet astern about 9 in the morning, and then his Royal Highness called his flag officers to council, in which time the enemy's fleet was espied to eastward of ours, about 4 leagues distant, our fleet having the wind. By his Royal Highness's signal the fleet put into line of battle, and being come almost within shot of some of them, at 3 in the afternoon, proving a very thick fog, disappointed our fighting. Wind then at N.N.E., a stiff gale, and between 8 or 9 at night our fleet tacked to the westward.

Account given by Sir John Harman on board the *Charles*, Rear-Admiral of the Red.

On Tuesday morning his Royal Highness being at anchor with his fleet in Southwold Bay, early in the morning, we heard several guns fired, and presently after saw the Dutch fleet bearing into the Bay, with the wind at E.S.E. Whereupon his Royal Highness immediately fired a gun for the the fleet to weigh, which was effected so soon as could be, though several ships were retarded by taking in of provisions. About 6 in the morning the Dutch fleet drew near, and myself went on board his Royal Highness, who was pleased to lay his commands on me that I should lead the van of his own squadron and keep next to the Blue, which was presently obeyed, although I had not more than three ships near me, the *Anne*, *York*, and *Dover*. Between 6 and 7 o'clock the engagement began, De Ruyter himself, with his squadron, came up directly to the Duke. The Zealand squadron came to the French fleet; the Holland squadron to the Earl of Sandwich. Concerning both these squadrons, the Blue and the French, I can give very little account in regard to the smallness of wind, which blew so much smoke, that it was impossible to see them. About two hours after the fight began, the wind came to S.E., and I stood with the Charles with the starboard tack on board till near two o'clock. About 12, De Ruyter came up with his squadron to me, when we fought about two hours. Those ships of my division being disabled, I was left alone, and about 2 o'clock I tacked the other way. At 3 o'clock it cleared up so that I could see most of our fleet. I saw his Royal Highness on the weather

bow, with some few ships attending him, the vice admiral of the Red being at that time astern of me. The vice and rear admirals of the Blue were got to the windward with their divisions. The French fleet and Zealand squadron were at that time, as I judge, upon parting, at which time his Royal Highness was on board the *St. Michael* and engaged with the southernmost part of the Dutch fleet till about night. The Dutch fleet then with the wind nearest at the N. E. stretched it off with their starboard tacks on board towards their own coast. His Royal Highness, with the greatest part of his fleet, excepting those which were maimed, and excepting the French fleet steered off likewise. For my own particular, I was forced to lie with a very small sail that night, having enough to do to keep our masts over head; but the morning coming, I made what sail I could, but before I could get near to his Royal Highness, the Dutch fleet appeared and were drawn up in a fighting posture ready to give battle. Whereupon his Royal Highness, did bear up to them, and I, endeavouring to follow him with all the haste I could possibly make, was prevented by the disability of the mainmast which was ready to come by the board. Whereupon I was necessitated to send the *Charles* over to our own coast, and myself embarked in my kitch and went on board his Royal Highness, who was pleased to send me on board the *Cambridge*.

Account given by Sir John Kempthorne, Rear Admiral of the Blue, on board the *St. Andrew*.

At 3 o'clock in the morning we heard the guns of our scouts in in the offing, so we immediately discovered the Dutch fleet coming upon us before the wind, it being all easterly. The warning piece being fired from his Royal Highness, we presently weighed our anchor. Sir Joseph Jordan leading the van, my Lord of Sandwich followed, but was more to windward. Several of the Blue ships riding so near the shore, they could not come into their line. Of my division I wanted only Captain Trevanion, the rest were in their order. As soon as we came near the *Royal James*, being somewhat to leeward of him, we discovered a ship on board him Supposing it had been one of our own ships by reason of the great smoke we could not discern the contrary. At which the boatswain of the *Mary Rose* lying by our side in a pinnace, by accident by reason he could not find his own ship, I commanded him to row on board my Lord of Sandwich to see what the matter was, and give him his assistance we standing away with an easy sail. The enemy sharply engaged us, a vice admiral being athwart of us, with 2 or 3 others constantly firing on us. From that time, being about 7 o'clock, we continued fighting on the same tack until about 10 or 11, not seeing any flag besides our own in regard of the constant firing and great smoke, standing still to the northwards about 2 or 3 leagues from the shore. About 11 o'clock we discovered Sir Joseph Jordan to windward of us and to windward of the enemy that fought with us, standing to the northward, he having made a tack to the southward and back again to the northward, which we did not perceive till that time. So then we tacked on the enemy and made them stand to the southward, having then got the wind of them. About noon we saw several of my Lord Sandwich's division come astern of us, and that part of the enemy which had engaged with us all the morning stood away from us, and De Ruyter himself came up and fought with us, having two seconds astern of him. He sailing very well we could not get to him, although we set our mainsail, but one of the ships astern of him, he was forced to quit, that we had lamed, with which ship

we had interchanged many a shot. The *Edgar* being astern took possession of him, Ruyter himself backed his own ship several times to have protected her, but we forcing on him, he was forced to quit her and then made a sign with a small blue flag at his foretopmast head to another admiral and his seconds, who immediately tacked on us and weathered us, passing their broad sides on us, being then engaged on both sides. At which time there was one of their rear admirals to windward of us she having lost her mainyard. The aforesaid admiral and his consorts securing the lame ship. We still followed De Ruyter. The next ship to him being disabled of her foretopsail I did encourage Captain Harris commander of the *Anne and Judith*, fireship to attempt the burning of him, which he did bravely endeavour,and got fast aboard him, but his foreyard being shot, prevented his hold. De Ruyter sending his pinnace and small frigate to cut off his boat, killing him and 5 men, and wounding him 5 more, so his ship was burnt in vain, although his endeavours were gallantly performed. Being about six o'clock we still pursued De Ruyter, supposing we should have joined with more of our fleet by reason we saw the enemy engaged to leeward of us, but it proved Sir John Harman, the *Royal Prince*, and some few others which were between De Ruyter and another party of the Dutch. So then it being near night, the Dutch rallied the most part of their fleet together, and we edged to the *Prince* and Sir John Harman.

An Account of what passed on board the several Ships the Duke was in, the day of the engagement, 28 May.

On board the *Royal Prince*.—This morning about half an hour after two, our ship being on the careen to give her a pair of boathose tops, we heard firing of guns to windward, and presently perceived it was one of our scouts, which came down before the wind, making the usual signals of the approach of an enemy's fleet, the wind being then E. by S., and E.S.E. a gentle gale. Upon which we immediately righted her again, and made the signal for the whole fleet to weigh. A little after sunrise we could see the enemy's fleet from the quarter deck, they then bore N.E. from us, wind E.S.E. So soon as we had got our anchors on board we put out the signal for drawing into our order of battle, and stood to the northward with our starboard tacks on board as near the wind as we could lay. By six, the enemy were fair with us and the Count d'Estrée sent the Major to the Duke to know what commands he had for him, who answered him that he desired he would keep his wind as much as he could. At a quarter and a half past seven, Van Ghent with his squadron began to engage with our Blue, which had then the van, and within less than a quarter of an hour after, De Ruyter, with his, engaged us, bringing their ships to, and their starboard tacks on board, when they came within musket shot of us, and stood the same way with us; at which time both the French and Zealanders stood away to the southward, with their larboard tacks on board. We had De Ruyter and Van Nesse both upon us with their seconds, the first upon our bow and the other upon our quarter and some ships upon our broadside between them. There was none of all our division upon the same line with us but the *Victory*, who was just astern, and the *Bantam*, a fire ship, a little astern of us to windward of our wake, the *Saint Michael* to leeward upon our larboard bow, and the rest all to leeward, it having not been possible for them to get up into their order-of-battle, they being, when we first weighed, to leeward, nor was it fit for us to bear down so far as to get into the same line with

them, because of the sands, which lie off Lowestoft and Corton, and this was the case of most of our flag-men, for many ships and fireships of their divisions could not get up to them, so that there was not very many of us which bore the first brunt of the battle. At first we believed Dr Ruyter would have come to, right on board us, but seeing him spring his luff so soon, found he had no mind to it, and perceived his intention was to disable us and then turn his fire ships to us, and within less than half an hour after he engaged us we saw two of his fireships through the smoke, which was very great, coming up to us, both of which had boats ahead of them to tow them on, it being then very calm and one of them rowed with oars also, to endeavour to lay us on board. But we plied them so well with our guns out of our gun room and quarter that we sunk one to rights, and obliged the other to spring his luff so that we saw him no more. Sir John Cox was slain just as we first espied these fireships. The *Bantam* fireship, Captain Pattison, commander, had the same fortune not long after, for the enemy perceiving what she was, paid her so off that she sunk also; and the *Fountain*, another of our fire ships, Captain Stant, commander, that attended on the *Prince*, was fired by a shot from the enemy, so that we had then never another left near us. But for all that the enemy did not press farther down upon us, but, on the contrary, sprung their luffs, and kept as close upon a wind as they could, De Ruyter lying upon our bow and Van Nesse upon our quarter, who soon after fell more astern, and several other great ships upon our broadside. About ten o'clock our maintopmast was shot by the board, and our rigging and sails shot all in pieces, so that the ship was wholly disabled, which made the Duke resolve to go on board the *St. Michael*, Sir Robert Holmes, commander, which he then did, ordering Captain Narborough to bear away out of the line to secure and refit the ship as well, and as soon as he could, taking only along with him in his boat the Marquis de Blanquefort, captain of his guards, Mr Savile, Mr Ashton, Mons. du Puy, Thompson his chief pilot, and a footman. With these he went on board the *St. Michael*, who was then upon our larboard bow, and put up his standard there.

On board the *St. Michael*.—There was then little or no wind, which, together with the great smoke, was the cause that neither the Duke's own division nor the enemy perceived for some time, he had changed his ship, and was the reason why he was not so soon followed by the former, nor much shot at by the latter. But these found him out first and then plied us very hard. We then had but 12 fathom of water, upon which the pilot, Thompson, came and told the Duke it was time to tack or else we should go near to be aground upon the red sand, which were the last words he spoke for he was immediately slain, and by the same shot, Mr Napier, Sir Robert Holmes's pilot was also of the same mind—whereupon we tacked, it being then somewhat past eleven, and stood away to the southward. We then saw about 8 or 9 of the enemy's fireships on fire, which had been spent on several of our ships without effect, and for some time had leisure to look about us; for De Ruyter, with his division, and those who had to do with us kept on their course, and Van Nesse with his division was then engaged with the *Royal Katherine*, so that we had then some respite, and perceiving that by reason of the great smoke, and there not being wind enough to blow out the standard, none of the ships of our division or squadron, which were astern of us before we tacked, had found it out; a pinnace was sent to advertise them where the Duke was and to order them to follow. At the same time we saw Van Ghent's squadron to windward of us, standing to the southward as we did, and the Earl of Sandwich

in the *Royal James* in the midst of them upon our broadside, and somewhat to leeward of them right ahead of us, Van Nesse, with his division. Our ship then was in a very good condition, and had received little damage and sailed very well, so that we overhauled the Dutch very much and resolved to stand in between them, and endeavour to divide them, and keeping on our course as close hauled as we could, between one and two, we were almost got up within cannon shot of the *Royal James*, at which time we saw a great fireship of the enemy lay her on board and burn her, we were then almost in her wake, the wind being come to the Northward of the East.

Much about this time we saw to leeward of us a great second rate ship of ours, which we took to be the *Henry* or the *Royal Katherine*, and judged she was fast upon some sand, having four or five of the enemies ships near her. Presently after we saw Sir Joseph Jordan in the *Sovereign* with five more of his division to windward of all the enemy's ships, and now as we came near the *Royal James* we thought it safest to bear to leeward of her, which we did, and when we were almost come upon her broadside, we had like to have been foul of a great wreck, which we took to be a man-of-war of the enemy, or a fireship sunk by her, and then sprang our luff. By this time the *Phœnix*, Captain Le Neve, was got ahead of us and Captain Sudlington, in the *Dartmouth*, coming under our lee, the Duke ordered him to tack and endeavour to save what men he could belonging to the *Royal James* many of whom we saw swimming upon pieces of timber, and what they could lay hold on. We then began to engage again very hotly with the enemy and cut their line asunder and parted them, having Van Ghent's ship with two other flags, and most of his squadron to windward of us, and Van Nesse with another flag and those with him to leeward of us. Then came up to us Captain Wilshaw in the *Castle* fireship and Captain Legge in the *Fairfax* a little astern of us, who was followed by the Earl of Ossory in the *Victory* and other ships of our division and squadron, who had then found out the standard, and so we continued fighting with the enemy, having them on both sides of us within musket shot, which made it hot work, and having a vice admiral under our lee bow and upon our broadside, his second, a great ship. After we had plied them hard some time, the Duke called to Captain Wilshaw to go and burn that vice admiral, upon which he made what sail he could with his fireship and ran out ahead of us, but in the smoke took the second for the vice admiral, and bore down towards her, but seeing his mistake sprang his luff and made for the flag man, but by that accident, being shot a little too far to leeward, could not perform that service. However, he made her bear away in amongst some of their ships, and then our fireship tacked and came again to her post. At the same time the great ship that was to leeward of us upon our broadside was so disabled, that she bore away from us right before the wind. Soon after this the *Cambridge* and *Resolution* got also ahead of us, our ship beginning to be disabled, so that an admiral and his second, which were upon our quarter came up alongst our broadside and bore down with their fireships upon us as if they would have been on board of us, all the rest of his line bearing down also; but when they perceived we would not give way, they sprang their luffs, and lay battering of us to windward, as two other flagmen with other ships of theirs did the same to leeward of us, did so disable us, that we sailed very heavily, having six feet of water in the hold, so that several of the enemy's ships which had been to leeward of us stretched out ahead of us so far, that they tacked and weathered us, one of which was so disabled as she passed by our line,

coming within half musket shot of us that she sagging to leeward fell in amongst the sternmost of our ships of that line, and was taken ; but Van Nesse, who had also got so far ahead of us, as he tacked, much about the same time, seeing he could not weather us much, tacked again, and stood away to the southward. Presently after this the *Resolution* and *Cambridge* were so disabled and had so much water in hold, that they were forced to bear away to leeward of us, and having informed the Duke of the condition they were in, bore away to refit, Sir Frescheville Holles, Captain of the last, being slain. At the same time the *Phœnix* had no cartridges left, nor paper to make any, however, kept still on head of us. In the room of these other two disabled ships I have mentioned, came the *Victory*. We were now so much disabled, and had so much water in hold, that Sir Edward Spragg, with some of his division and other of our ships went ahead of us, which the Duke seeing and that the *St. Michael* must of necessity bear out of the line to stop her leaks and refit, left her about five and went on board the *London* ordering Sir Robert Holmes not to bear away or take down the standard till he saw it up in the *London*. The Duke was near three quarters of an hour in his boat before he could get on board Sir Edward Spragg, it blowing then a fine gale, where so soon as he came, he put up his standard, and then the *St. Michael* took down hers and bore down out of the line. By this time that part of the enemy which was to windward of us, had kept their luff so well, that they were but just within cannon shot of us, and Sir Joseph Jordan with his division to windward of them began to press them a little. Only a rear admiral with a small frigate with him was pretty near us upon our weather bow, whom we so disabled, that, had he not tacked and stood the other way he must have sagged down upon us within a very little while and been taken, but having, with much ado, got his ship about, he got in amongst the rear of those to windward of us. At the same time the *Victory* was so disabled, and had so much water in hold, that she was obliged to bear away ; and then De Ruyter, who was then about a league astern of us in our wake, put out a signal, being a blue or green flag, upon his foretop, upon which all those both to windward of us, bore down to him,—an[d] those to leeward of us tacked and made the best of their way to join him, and then they all went and joined the Zealand Squadron, which was yet to leeward of them, much about sunset. Soon after they began to bear away, we bore round also after them, and Sir Joseph Jordan then joined us with his six ships, and seeing the enemy spring their luffs again, so soon as they were gotten together which was before it was dark, we kept upon a wind also and so continued under sail all night, about a league to windward of them, lying with our heads to the South East. A little after midnight we saw a great man of war of theirs on fire. The next morning so soon as it was day, we found ourselves still to windward of them and had them with us between twenty and thirty sail of men of war and fireships, and continued standing the same way till six, at which time we could not see any of our ships no way ; but soon after, perceiving two or three astern of us somewhat to leeward, we tacked, and stood towards them, and then in a little time discovered the rest of our fleet with the whole French squadron, with whom we joined about ten.

Saudades Journal.

1672, October 12, to 1673, June 1.—A journal of James Jenefer, Captain of the *Saudades*, of a voyage from London to Lisbon. He gives an account of Portugal and the Portuguese. Their religion, he says, is that of obedience to the Pope, though the Pope has been hardly

reconciled to them for many years. There is amongst them, a sort of new Christians, so called, which are those that are generally supposed to be Jews. It seems they are not Christians turned Jews, but rather Jews turned Christians, but still retaining their Jewish principles; their origin being from those Jews banished out of Spain, by Don Emanuel. He gives a very detailed account of the persecution and burnings of the Jews, and continues that "it is now thought for reasons of state to intercede with the Pope, for a general pardon for them, as they have engrossed the best part of the wealth of this kingdom, and by terror of the Inquisition, convey it away to the great impoverishment thereof."

He goes on to describe the laws of the Portuguese, their behaviour and customs, and their buildings. Among the monasteries at Lisbon, he refers to the College and Convent of the Irish. "The College fronts the Prince's Palace in the city; the nunnery is three miles to the westward of the city, near the convent of St. Jerome, facing the river. These Irish nuns have not the permission of seeing any men, though they may be conversed with sometimes through a wall. In the chapel to this Nunnery are the best marble pillars, by the observation of all strangers, that Europe can show, it being of this country, but they have not the skill to polish it."

A description of the English College and Nunnery is then given as follows:—"The College of the English is well seated for prospect and air, upon a hill, near the middle of the city, maintaining thirty students, whereof is:—Mr. Mathias Watkison, president; Mr. Daniel Fisher, reader in philosophy; Mr. Roger Hesketh, procurator; Richard Yates, William Renalson, Charles Jennings, John Venabels, collegians. These are all the real names I could purchase, and with much difficulty I obtained them; it being counted a piece of incivility for any to inquire after their original names; neither are they known to one another, it being a certain custom to change their names upon their admittance. I observe they are generally north country lads, by their speech, and very witty, and their removing into this serene air makes them more capable to shew it. These are such, that are bred up to trouble our Israel; doubtless the design is deeply laid in culling out such choice lads, for I never saw any of their years defend an argument so smartly.

[The] English Nunnery.—These are, in the esteem of the Portuguese and strangers, of a very good report, for their piety and sobriety, and by their foundation they are to maintain sixty sisters, but here are present not more than twenty-eight whose names I have here inserted:—Mrs. Barbary Brooke, lady abbess, a nun of fifty-two years; Mrs. Mary Carneby, prioress, a nun thirty years; Mrs. Frances Napper, the most handsome of all the rest; Mrs. Mariana Salisbury, Mrs. Ursula Salisbury, Mrs. Mary Harnage, Mrs. Hellen Harnage, Mrs. Mary Russell, Mrs. Kath. Miles, Mrs. Grace Penrice, Mrs. Dorothy Loraine, Mrs. Frances Victor, Mrs. Frances Brooke, Mrs. Mary Carr, Mrs. Jane Carr, Mrs. Everal Constable, Mrs. Dorothy Graham, Mrs. Bridget Smith, Mrs. Mary Smith, Mrs. Mary Blackstone, Mrs. Ann Hutton, Mrs. Christiana Tunston, Mrs. Elizabeth Blieth, Mrs. Dorothy Grimes, Mrs. Frances Fuller, Mrs. Mary Banner, Mrs. Livesey. This Nunnery is called by the name of Syon House, in memory of our Syon House, by Brentford, and dedicated to the honour of S^{t} Bridget; but the professors were removed in the reign of Henry the Eighth, some into Flanders, and the rest here, and such is the fondness of these real devouts, that they hope to return to their original foundation; but I doubt their harps will rust upon the willows, before they will be able to tune that song of Syon aright. They have three English fathers to attend their masses, who were formerly monks, but now in this habitt. Their

names are:—Fathers Francis Benson, George Griffin, John Marke. These are the three honest good fellows, as I may call them, whose happiness in living so pleasantly would almost prevail with one to turn Catholic were it not for the burden of the old song 'The Devil a monk was he.'

He then describes the fortifications, mercantile commodities, and the country. He says the King "Don Pedro Perera, third son of King John, born the twenty-sixth of April, 1648, is of a very black complexion, tall, well set, and strong, having that power with his hands that he can force a horseshoe asunder. His apparel is commonly of black English baize; he is a great admirer of perukes which he wears in largeness to excess. He is very excellent at managing the great horse which he becomes with so much majesty, that it is the only thing I find his subjects to commend him for. His other diversions are hunting the wild boar and hare for which he allots a certain time at a place called Salvatera, according to the season of the year; also bull-baiting before his palace, at which he is very dexterous and sometimes he recreates himself in his brigantine of 24 oars which rows him to Belle Isle and to a quinta thereby called St. Josepha, which he takes much delight in. His Court has but little of splendour either for state or furniture and so private that if a stranger appear he will be often assaulted with the compliment of 'what is your business there.' At meals the Queen dines first, then, after the distinction of clean linen with the sound of a trumpet exactly at eleven, the Prince slips in, being only attended with an old woman and a dwarf, the latter being as famous for his years as the smallness of his person. His table seldom exceeds six or eight dishes or plates, his drink is all water. His first business as soon as he is dressed in the morning is to give audience to those that have any concerns in the affairs of the Kingdom, he places himself to that purpose under a canopy, all that are in presence standing with their hands behind them close to the wall where they are very demure, except the snuff box come in the way, to which they are very ready to pay their devotions.

The Queen Maria Francesca Isabel de Savoia, daughter to the Duke de Nemours, about thirty years of age, first married to King Alfonso, with whom she presently discerned the defect of due benevolence which declined her affections and made her a great instrument in the contrivement of his deposing, after which she married this present prince, by whom she had only one daughter, by name Isabella Maria Josepha, born the 6th of January, 1669. This Queen is a very beautiful lady of a sanguine constitution, flaxen-haired, which sort of peruke she wears very large. She differs much from the humours of the French in fashions, for in her apparel she only affects the Portuguese garb. Her attendants are mostly French. Without any considerable splendour, she resides in the palace with the Prince, and is counted unhappy in this, that there is no hopes of an heir male by her.

Then follow descriptions of the armies, guards, the Council, revenues and customs, the officers of the Court, the orders of knighthood with drawings of their badges, the navy, with particular accounts of certain ships and the present state of Portugal. Under the last head he states that the two grand evils that subvert the Kingdom are the great number of churchmen and the foreign merchants. In Lisbon, there are no fewer than 28,000 clerics, and within the kingdom there are no less than 50,000 Franciscans as appeared from a muster by the General of the Order These are the most youthful and strongest of their men and should the Prince have occasion to increase his army, it is a

question if the rest of the Kingdom could supply him. As to the second evil, that of the foreign merchants, he says they are grown so corrupt of late, "such kind of vermin being the common bane of those kingdoms wherever they come, more especially to this, where there is no Exchange to make monies a commodity as in England." The English do the least prejudice. Another great inconvenience that debilitates the Kingdom is its possessions in the Indies "to support which, they every year consume 2,000 to 2,500 men out of this little Kingdom, besides the charge of the ships, who seldom return." The goods of most value brought from the Indies are jewels "which are swept up by the Jews, or new Christians, who, by terror of the Inquisition, convey themselves away with their estates. It is thought they would be willing to part with the Indies, if they could come off upon honourable terms; though, I believe the common people would most disgust it, it being their only pride to sit in their shops and read over the conquest thereof by their ancestors, with which they are as really affected as if they had run over all the rencounters of Don Quixote. In fine, I doubt this Kingdom will never prove a noun substantive, it being most supported by the kindness of its friends, which if her lovers should fall out, may prove of an ill consequence to her, but of two happinesses that have attended it, I know not which is the greater, that of my most noble Mistress the Queen her being borne in it, or matched out of it."

After this, follows a description of the Factories in Portugal. These "are most English, some French some Dutch, and a few Italians. Of English there are about one hundred, whereof 25 are housekeepers, the rest factors and attendants; the more principal whereof are by name as followeth:—Mr. Thomas Hill and Mr. Boultell, partners; Mr. Henry Stanley, Mr. Nich. Polexten and Mr. John Hicks, partners; Mr. Roger Bradhill, Mr. Richard March, Mr. James Rudge, Mr. William Colston, Treasurer, Mr. Humphrey Benning and Mr. John Milbanck, partners; Mr. John Pargiter and Mr. William Bird, partners; Mr. Francis Lenthall, Mr. Henry Jacobs, Mr. John Wiggott, Mr. Peter Maddock, Mr. Joseph Domey, Mr. Bernard Mervin, Mr. Joseph Hardwick, Mr. George Maynard, Mr. Leonard Newham and Mr. John Clerk, partners; Mr. John Adams, Mr. John Earle, Mr. Robert Cock, a decayed but remarkable merchant, in the year 1649, for his kindness to Prince Rupert. Mr. Barnaby Crafford the most eminent formerly in Lisbon but now only famous for the good wine he makes. The young factors:—Mr. Richard Gay, Mr. John Banks, Mr. Knightly Alderne, Mr. John Parsons, Mr. William Brookes, Mr. Charles Cullin.

Our English merchants have been very successful in gaining estates but how honestly I cannot determine. Here are three or four ingenious men, the rest are like our coffer breed in England, who, no longer than they are choked with privileges and riches cannot endure to speak well of any Government under whom they abide. They are likewise such strangers to the humours and customs of the place where they live, that when I came to converse with them, I could not gain the advantage of one passage in ten to any satisfaction.

A list of those merchants that have gone off with estates since his Majesty's restoration. Mr. George Lane, jun., Mr. Christopher Warren, Mr. William Bird, Mr. William Lane, Mr. Edward Rudge, Mr. Thomas Clarke, Mr. Thomas Bird, Mr. John Polexfell (*sic*), Mr. Abraham Jacobs, Mr. William Peachy, Mr. Edward Colson, Mr. Richard Stanley, Mr. Samuell Boltell, Mr. William Clarke, Mr. Samuel Tucker, Mr Roger Bradhill, Mr. James Rudge. These one with another are judged to go off worth 100,000 crowns apiece, besides what are drawn off

from Port o Porto whose names I could not recover only those who reside there at present are as follows :—

Port merchants:—Mr. Walter Maynard, Consul, Master Samuel Madock, Mr. Walter Atwood, Mr. John Wrettzsley, Mr. Nicholas Trevanyon, Mr. John Pougsley, Mr. Walter Morgan, Mr. Thomas Stutt, Mr. William Delawood, Mr. Nicholas Prynn, Mr. John Cooke, Mr. Giles Hitchin, Mr. John Clarvett, Mr. Edward Marcott, Mr. Samuel Palmer, Mr. Edward Martin, Mr. Henry Hayward, Mr. Peter Lenoble, Mr. Richard Medford, Mr. Richard Marshall, Mr. Thomas Mellish.

His Majesty's Agent in Portugal is Francis Parry, Esq., Mr. Thomas Maynard, Consul at Lisbon, Mr. Thomas Smolt, chaplain.

1672[–3], January 19 to September 12.—Log of His Majesty's ship *Assistance* on a voyage to and from St. Helena.

1672–3, February 3 to 1674, September 29.—"A journal or relation of a voyage from England into the Straits or Mediterranean Sea being bound for Constantinople with the right honourable Sir John Finch ambassador for his Majesty Charles the second" . . . in his Majestie's Shipp Centurion. By me Charles Wylde, Captaine."

Account of the voyage, and recovery of the body of the late ambassador, Sir Daniel Harvey, at Smyrna. Account of the various ports at which the vessel touched.

Journal of Sir John Narborough on board the *St. Michael*. 1673.

Sunday being the 10th day [of August], close hazy weather. This morning the wind at N.E. a small gale. At six o'clock this morning our general fired a gun, and hauled home his fore topsail sheets. All our fleet made ready to weigh. About eight o'clock all our fleet got under sail and stood S.E., the wind at the N.E. a very small gale, so that we made but little way all this forenoon. In our weighing we rubbed our sheet cable in the nip of the hawse. Between ten and eleven o'clock we could see the Dutch fleet very plain from our maintop; they bore from us S. by W., distance off about six leagues; they stood to the northward having their starboard tacks on board, the wind then at the N.E. by E. a fine small gale, the sea smooth. We steered S.E. by S., having our two topsails and foresail set. We bore down to the Dutch fleet, with our whole fleet, the French Squadron leading the van, the General, in the middle with the Red Squadron, the Blue Squadron bringing up the rear, all our own fleet sailing in a line, one after the other, according to the order of battle prescribed, with the Union flags on the mizen peaks of all the flag ships. This forenoon the *Marygold* fireship was left in the sea dismantled, being ready to sink. I suppose she was defective. Between three and four o'clock in the afternoon the wind veered to the E. by N. a fine gale. We were in a very good order of sailing with all our fleet. Our General bore towards the Dutch fleet, we neared them a great pace. About four o'clock the Dutch fleet tacked and stood to the southwards with their larboard tacks on board, as we did, being to leeward of us, about three leagues off, or better. A French rear-admiral, Monsieur Martell, and two French ships more were half way between us and the enemy. Sailing along as we did, I could see the Texel Island plainly. At six o'clock in the evening, the south end of the Texel Island bore off me E. ½ N., distance off between three and four leagues. We had then 16

fathoms water. This evening, I could perceive the Dutch to make what sail they could, and kept close by a wind to the south-eastwards. They shot ahead of us a great pace. Just as it began to be dark they were shot forward of us on our lee bow. Our General and all the fleet made but short sail this evening, and to night sailing only with two topsails, sometimes but half mast up, and sometimes our foretop-sail to the mast. Our course stood by compass until 12 o'clock to night was S. by E. fine close weather. To-night the wind variable; at ten o'clock to the E.S.E., a fine small gale, sometimes pretty fresh. We sailed in our line and order of battle all night. Thus ended these 24 hours.

Monday being the eleventh day of August, 1673, beginning at 12 o'clock in the morning, and so proceeding successively from one to two o'clock until 12 o'clock tonight. The wind was, at 11 o'clock, at the E. by N., a fine small gale. We continued our course to the south by eastwards with our short sail, fair weather and smooth water, with a fine small gale. We sailed in our line according to the order of battle. Between twelve and one o'clock this morning, the wind veered to the E.S.E. a fine small gale. At one o'clock this morning our General, and all our fleet, tacked and stood to the E.N. eastwards, as near the wind as we could lie with our two topsails, the wind at S.E. a fine small gale. Several ships in tacking were out of their order, and so continued until daylight. At daylight our General hoisted the Union flag at his mizen peak to have all our fleet fall into the order of battle. Presently all our whole fleet fell into their stations, every flag-ship putting out the same sign, the Blue squadron leading the van. When it was fairly daylight, we saw the Dutch fleet on the S.E. of us, right to windward of our fleet standing the same way as we did close by the shore, distance from our General about three leagues. Then the south end of the Texel Island bore from me, near E.N.E., distance off, three leagues. When it was full daylight the Dutch fleet made sail and put themselves into a line; and came large down to our fleet, the Dutch fleet appeared to be but a small fleet to ours. I could not tell above 88 ships of war of Dutch. We were about 90 ships of war of our fleet—English and French. About seven o'clock in the morning our General put abroad a Union flag at his foretopmast head, and a Union flag at his mizen topmast head, signs for the van of our fleet to tack, and the rear of the fleet to tack, then our General, and our whole fleet, tacked and stood S.W. by S., close by a wind, the wind then at the S.E. by E. and S.S.E. a fine small gale with smooth water, the mouth of the Texel bearing nearest E. by S. of us, distant off—three leagues. Our fleet sailed in very good order in a line, everyone in his station, according to the order in the second article in the fighting instructions. We all sailed with two topsails and a foresail, the French squadron leading the van of our fleet; our General, with the Red Squadron, in the middle, and the Blue Squadron in the rear. The vice admiral, rear flag. The Dutch fleet being in a fair berth to windward of us, spread their fleet with our fleet in this manner:—Admiral De Ruyter bore down against the body of our fleet with his squadron, Tromp, one the Dutch flags, and his squadron, placed themselves in a line against our Blue Squadron to windward of us. They were about 26 sail of men of war, and about seven fireships. Our Blue Squadron was 27 men of war and nine fireships. Admiral Tromp, and his division placed themselves against our admiral of the Blue and his division. Tromp's vice-admiral and his division placed themselves against our vice-admiral of the Blue and his division. Tromp's rear-admiral and his

division placed themselves against our rear-admiral of the Blue and his division. Admiral De Ruyter, with the rest, being about 60 ships of war, besides several fireships, placed themselves against our General and the rest of our fleet. At their coming down at first, as I perceived, they fired at a great distance at our fleet which were ahead of us, and stood on to the southward with our fleet, they being to windward caused so great darkness with their smoke, that I could not see what any of our Red squadron did.

A little before eight o'clock, the Admiral of the Blue braced his foretopsail aback. Presently after, we braced our fortopsail to the mast to keep in our station and line of battle ; the Dutch division of ships at that time were got within cannon shot of us. We saluted them with our trumpets and three holloas. Presently, the Dutch rear-admiral shot several shot over us and about us, then we fired at him. Thus our fight began, they being to windward of us, and stood to the southward as we did, the rest of the Dutch ships were firing at the rest of the ships in the Blue squadron. In our admiral's and vice admiral's division, the guns went off very fast. After the Dutch had received several of our shot, they backed from our broadsides and fell on our quarter, and there kept and plied their guns at us. So we kept on fighting to the S. by Westward as near the wind as we could lie, sometimes with our foretopsail aback and sometimes full, to keep our distance from our admiral until near 12 o'clock today, then it rained a small shower and the wind veered to the S. by W. a fine small gale, our topsails were much shot, the bolt ropes cut, and braces, that we could not keep them full. The foretopsail was shot down twice, our shrouds and rigging was cut by the enemy's shot very much faster than I could get seamen to make it fast again. The enemy shoot much more shot than we do and ply their guns faster. They shoot much pound shot, which flies so quick and cut our rigging so much. When the enemy came near us, I could perceive our shot to be well placed in them, but when they were at any distance our shot fell often short. About twelve o'clock to-day I saw our Admiral of the Blue on our lee-bow, hard by us, standing to the Westward, with his foresail, foretopsail, maintopsail, and mainsail in the brails, as near the wind as he could be. We stood along with him having our foresail and foretopsail, our maintopsail being split from the skirt to the head in the middle of the sail, so that it would not stand full. Several of the Dutch were on our lee quarter plying shot at us, and we at them. Tromp, and several of his division, were on the lee quarter of our Admiral of the Blue, standing along with him, shooting at him, I saw the vice-admiral of the Blue and his division to leeward of Tromp and several of the Dutch ships standing, to the westward as we did, shooting at each other.

Between twelve and one o'clock the wind came to the S. W., a fine fresh gale, the sea smooth, so that we could carry out our lower tier of guns without shipping one drop of water, then the Dutch were put to leeward of us and our admiral. By the shifting of the wind, they fell astern, nearly out of shot of us. Our division, and our admiral's division being near together we made what haste we could to fit our rigging and get our maintopsail fitted again, that we might be ready to go about. Having the weather gage of the enemy, excepting the rear admiral of the Dutch, and four sail more, which were on our weather quarter, a cannon shot from us. I could not see our General, nor any of our two squadrons, the Red and the White, nor hear any guns from them. Before one o'clock, I saw a great Dutch ship without her masts, she lay astern of the Dutch ships which plied at our

admiral's division of the Blue. The wind being good at S. W., a fine fresh gale, our admiral of the Blue, made way to stay, when the ship came in the wind, with her head sails ; she fell again, and would not stay ; they loosened their sprit sail and flattened their head-sails to wear her to bring her on the other tack ; their foresail and foretopsail being set, the mainsail in the brails, and the maintopsail up aloft and full. When the wind was on the beam, the mainmast fell by the board at once, a little above the deck. It carried away the mizen mast with it overboard, the stump left being a man's height above the deck. She kept on her course to the W.N.W. ward having her head sails complete ; they cut the main mast and mizen mast away presently. This was about one o'clock in the afternoon. Sir Edward Spragg sent his Lieutenant on board the *St. Michael* to know how Lord Ossory did, who returned commendations to Sir Edward by his lieutenant and bid him tell Sir Edward Spragg and the company that he would keep by him with the *St. Michael.*

We hauled up our foresail and fell astern of the *Royal Prince's* quarter between him and the enemy, and kept plying our guns at the enemy, our division being with us. The enemy made sail to get up with the *Royal Prince*, seeing her disabled. Sir Edward Spragg went aboard the *St. George* and put up the blue flag at her maintopmast head This was presently after one o'clock. The *St. George* being ahead of us, my Lord Ossory sent me on board the *St. George* to Sir Edward Spragg to know if he would bear down and board the enemy. In case he would, my lord would board Tromp, and that we were provided for it.

I immediately went on board the *St. George* and delivered my lord's message to Sir Edward Spragg on the quarter deck, there being there Sir Edward Spragg, Captain Darcey and several officers on the place. Sir Edward Spragg answered me he would bear down upon the enemy so soon as possibly he could, and that he would second my lord in boarding, and that there would be no great danger in doing it. I took my leave of Sir Edward Spragg and went on board the *St. Michael* and acquainted Lord Ossory with what Sir Edward Spragg said to me. We presently loosened our sprit-sail and flattened our headsails, being resolved to lay Tromp on board, he being then our lee quarter within fair shot of us, making such sail to get up near the *Royal Prince.* At the same time, my lord sent one of his fireships to the *Royal Prince* to lie by her and assist her. The fireship went to the *Prince*, and lay by her. Then the *Prudent Mary*, fireship, Captain Christopher Billopp, commander, bore down upon Tromp, which caused Tromp to bear up. The fireship brought to again, and kept on her course with the *Royal Prince*, we in the *St. Michael* having borne to leeward of all our ships, and saw that Tromp and his division bore from us, and that Sir Edward Spragg in the *St. George* did not bear down after us to our assistance, we brought our ship to and handed our sprit sail, and kept on our course to the westward along with the *Prince*, astern of her, the enemy and we plying our guns at each other very briskly. Between one and two o'clock the enemy shot the *St. George's* foretopmast bythe board, so that she was disabled as to working. Presently, the Blue flag was taken down from the maintopmast head. Sometime after, I saw a boat drive astern of the *St. George*, sunk, and men in the sea swimming about the boat. I saw two boats put from our ships and take up the men, and went to the ship again, one was the *St. George's* boat it was close by the *St. George's* stern ; we were looking when the blue flag would be put up on board some of our ships that were near the *St. George* at that time.

All this time, the enemy plied many shot at us and the *Prince*, which much disabled us in our rigging, sails, and men; all our shrouds of our main-mast and maintopmast being cut, with most of our running ropes, so that we could not traverse one yard any way to work the ship nor haul up any sail. The clew lines and clew garnets and bunt lines being shot, both our topsails, were shot, so as they split clear asunder in rags, all the canvas of the foretopsail was so shot in pieces and the bolt rope cut that the whole sail fell into the sea, and was lost. Our maintopsail yard and mizen-yard shot in pieces, and our mizen topmast shot by the board.

We had no sail left us but our foresail, which was much shot, the mainsail mizen and staysails shot in pieces that we could not set them. We kept on our course with our foresail, resolving to get the *Prince* off from the enemy. My Lord Ossory always ordered me to keep close by her, letting her go ahead. About 3 o'clock Tromp's ship was disabled in her sails, topmast, and yards so that she fell astern. Tromp went on board one of his seconds, and put up his flag there, and made sail ahead with nine Dutch ships with him, to leeward of the *Prince*. Our vice-admiral of the Blue and his division being to leeward of Tromp's division, made sail and tacked ahead of Tromp, and weathered several of Tromp's division, and made a stretch away to the eastward firing at the Dutch, as he passed by them, which made them give way. When he had passed all the Dutch and was astern, and most of his division with him, he and they fitted their rigging. About four o'clock we saw a great fleet of ships to windward of us, S.W. from us; they came large down to us; they appeared to be our Red and White squadrons. As they neared us, they appeared to be in two divisions. They next to us, we saw had Dutch flags and colours, and those that were furthest off had English colours, they being our General, and his squadron, the Dutch fleet being to the eastward of our fleet both coming down before the wind, N.E., Tromp made sail ahead to leeward of the *Prince*, and tacked, and stood to the eastward and his division after him, and came aweather of the Royal Prince. Our vice-admiral of the Blue and his division met Tromp and his division and passed several shot into each other; then we, and some of our division, placed several shot in Tromp. As he went aweather of the *Prince*, she passed several shot into him and his division. Two Dutch ships that followed Tromp endeavoured to lay the *Prince* on board as they came along. We plied them with shot, and the *Prince* bravely defending herself, so that they could not grapple, but set their ships on fire, before they were fast and burnt the fireships to no purpose, astern of the *Prince*. Tromp and the rest of the Dutch being sufficiently satisfied with their day's work, kept on their course to the eastward. We braced our foresail to the mast and went to work about fitting our rigging again, and to bring a foretopsail to the yard. Our division being pretty well fitted in this time, they being ahead of us on our weather bow, near out of shot of the enemy, my Lord Ossory sent the *Hampshire*, Captain Griffith, commander, to the *Prince* to take her in tow, to get her further ahead, my lord being resolved, as soon as we could get our topsail to the yard, and out shrouds and rigging fast, to bear down upon Tromp; all our Blue squadron being got pretty near together and in a good condition, the major part of them. The Dutch were but twenty sail together; the rest of them were disabled and bore out of the squadron. We had much advantage of the Dutch now by having more ships, and not much worse for the day's fight, and the weather gage of them. Now we doubted our admiral was slain, because we could not see the flag put up anywhere.

Captain Billopp, commander of the *Prudent Mary* fireship, this afternoon bore down ahead of the *Royal Prince* to lay Tromp's vice-admiral on board, which he would certainly have done had not a Dutch

fire-ship laid him on board on his bearing down, so the two fireships burnt both together. In case the Dutch fireship had not burnt thus, she would have attempted to board the *Prince*, or some other of our ships, as she could have fetched.

Between four and five o'clock saw Tromp, and his division, a good way astern of us fitting our rigging. De Ruyter and the rest of the Dutch fleet, began to near us apace, and edged more northerly, thinking to cut us off from joining with the General, which was bearing down towards us. After we had brought a new foretopsail to the yard, it was time for us to make sail, several of the Dutch were shooting at us, we being the sternmost ship of all our Squadron, the *Royal Prince* was got out of shot ahead of us two frigates having her in tow. At five o'clock, the General and the Red squadron being near the Dutch fleet, aweather of them, fired several guns at each other. Our General having a blue flag at his mizen peak, a sign for all ships to windward of him to bear down into his wake, the French squadron keeping to windward and would not bear down according to the signal given by our General. We kept the wind, what we could, to get into our General's wake. De Ruyter himself bore down ahead of all his fleet towards us to cut us off from our fleet; he fired several shot at us, and we at him. He saw he could get nothing by us; he braced his maintopsail aback, and backed to his fleet. About six o'clock, our vice-admiral of the Blue and his division, and most of the admiral's division of the Blue were joined with our General's squadron. Tromp seeing De Ruyter bearing down towards us, tacked and stood to the westward, close by a wind, to join with him. In case De Ruyter and his fleet had not come down to leeward to us, we had busily engaged Tromp and his squadron before night: Tromp was standing clear away had he not seen De Ruyter come towards us.

About six o'clock two of the General's fireships, having the weather gage of the enemy, set their ships on fire before they came at the enemy, putting the enemy in disorder. The French still kept to windward, although our General's sign was out to call all ships to windward into his wake.

Between seven and eight o'clock we were got into our fleet, fine close weather, the wind at S.W., a fine fresh gale. . . . This evening at seven o'clock the Dutch fleet bore off from our General, and fell astern of our fleet on our lee quarter, that we could not see them in their lights when it was dark. This evening we heard that Sir Edward Spragg our Admiral of the Blue, was drowned, his boat being sunk under him by a shot from the enemy as she was going from the *St. George* to another ship. His body was taken up, his hands being fast to the sunken boat; two or three gentlemen more were drowned with him. This night, the *Royal Prince* was towed ahead of us by three frigates. In case my Lord Ossory had not lain by the *Royal Prince*, all this afternoon, and saw her out of shot before him, she would certainly have been destroyed by the enemy. Thus the enemy and our fleet parted, we being to windward of them. We stood away to the westward all night.

In this day's fight I know not of one man of war that is lost of ours nor of theirs; several fireships burnt on either side. At 12 o'clock midnight, the Texel bore from us S.E. by E., distance off, 17 leagues or thereabouts.

Tuesday being the 12th day, close weather. This morning, at one o'clock, the wind at S.W. a fine fresh gale, we were close by our General on his lee bow. We kept on our course with all our fleet to the W.N.W. with our two topsails and foresails. I could not see the Dutch fleet follow us, nor any signs of them, I believe they tacked and

stood to the eastward when it was dark last night. This forenoon between 8 and 9 o'clock, all our fleet were near together. The *Royal Prince* was towed by three frigates; fair close weather this forenoon, and little wind at W.S.W. We lay driving with our yards down, and some with their topmasts down, mending what was amiss in our masts, yards, rigging, hull, and sails. This forenoon, about nine o'clock our General called the flag officers aboard to let him know in what condition each division was in: and when the fleet had fitted themselves, he would have another bout on the coast of Holland. At noon to-day I reckon we are N.W. by W. nearest from the Texel; distance off, about 18 leagues. Our loss of men throughout our whole fleet in yesterday's fight is not 500 men that I can hear of. I can see several ships but little the worse for the fight. In the fight, the *Henrietta* yacht was sunk, Captain Guy, commander; he and his company went on board the hospital ship, and there remained. Officers slain in the battle:—Captain Le Neve, Sir Edward Spragg, drowned unhappily; several others wounded, I know not their names at present.

This afternoon, it fell calm. We fished our foreyard and mainyard, mizen yard and mizen mast, and spliced our ropes, got up our shrouds, and cut off our cables that were shot and bent them again. We have now no more sail than yards. Both our topsails were shot down in fight and cut into the sea, the low sails much shot. I have set the sail makers to mend them.

We have now 100, and odd, men wounded, many of them will soon die, their wounds being mortal. Slain in fight, 54. This evening it proved a small air of wind at N.W. We steered S. . . . . About 8 o'clock, it proved foggy weather; we anchored with all our fleet in 21 fathoms of water, white sand. I reckon that the Texel mouth bears from me N.W. by W., about 17 leagues off. Close weather and little wind all night, and smooth water. We rode fast. Thus ended this night.

1673. Instructions by James, Duke of York, to the Fleet, and orders by Prince Rupert and others. 1 *vol.*

1674–1688. Various Reports on the Navy and Ordnance, and ordnance Stores Establishment Books and divers books of official accounts.

1677. Work and duties of Post Masters with accounts of the various roads in England.

LETTER BOOK OF LORD DARTMOUTH AT TANGIER, AND ON HIS RETURN HOME.

1683, September 16. Tangier.—Lord Dartmouth to Secretary Jenkins. Commences "I arrived here on Friday the 17th instant; and have now with me, of all sorts, 21 sail of ships and vessels." The report of his coming to Tangier, and his errand, were pretty widely spread. "On my first appearance the inhabitants were ready to be packing up . . . . the Moors have likewise had the same intelligence." General description of the condition of affairs.

1683, 27 October. Tangier.—Same to same. "Among the many extraordinary cases that must be looked for, in services like this . . . . . that which relates to the gentleman Mr. Smith, present mayor of the city, is one. He is worthy of great consideration. Besides what he is otherwise likely to be a sufferer in from his removal hence," he is the greatest proprietor of the place. He will be a creditor to the King for no less than 2,000*li.*

1683, November 5. Tangier. — Same to same. "The mines both of the town and castle are all finished and ready to blow, when the moat is done. . . . . The other paper sent you is a schedule of the plate and goods belonging to the Church, which I humbly desire may be removed to Godshouse Chapel at Portsmouth, lately rebuilt by his Majesty; and I have sent, in the *Dartmouth*, marble stones, out of the church, and other places here, enough to pave all that chancel. And since his Majesty has been pleased to repair that church so well, I hope he will not forget his gracious intentions of annexing a Prebendary to it, which the Bishops of Canterbury and London both promised to be assisting in; for, without some settled maintenance to that chapel and chaplain—of the best garrison, I think, his Majesty has—it will fall again into the ruinous condition it lately was."

1683, November 16. Tangier.—Same to same. "The moat is a very heavy piece of work; and though most of the terrace work is already destroyed by powder, yet that can take no effect on the rubbish and body of Sir Hugh Chumbley's part which is very great, and must be removed into the harbour by hands and labour; but this good will follow, that the harbour will be fully choked up by it. . . . I have from the garrison and fleet upwards of 2,000 men at a time, working upon the moat; and these light nights will help us to make good riddance. For God's sake, Sir, implore his Majesty not to think the time long . . . . the work is much greater than was imagined."

Proceedings of the Commissioners at Tangier.

1683, September 19 to November 12. "A Journal of the Proceedings of Samel Pepys, Esquire, William Trumball, doctor of Laws, and Frederick Bacher, Esquire, Commissioners appointed by his excellency George, Lord Baron of Dartmouth, for enquiring into the true state and value of the several proprietaries pretended to by any of the inhabitants of the City of Tangier, or others, in any of the lands, houses, or tenements within the said City." This volume contains the petitions from the holders of property in Tangier, the proceedings and report of the Commissioners, schedules of the properties and occupiers, and a large plan of the city, giving the names of all streets, &c. *A large folio volume.*

September 20. The Commissioners met in "the Town House," accompanied by the Mayor, &c., of Tangier, and directed the issue of forms, to the various inhabitants, requiring information, in detail, as to their property, &c.

September 21. "The Fathers of the Portuguese Church" were heard as to their rights.

September 24. The Fathers statement and that of William Smith, Esq., mayor of the city, were considered from 2 to 8 p.m.

September 28. The day was taken up with the interview between "the Alcayde" and Lord Dartmouth.

September 29. The Commissioners sat from "before eight in the morning, till past nine at night, one hour only, at noon, excepted."

September 30—Sunday. "Time spent before morning, and after evening, prayers, by Mr. Pepys at the Town House overlooking the work of the week."

October 5. Answer received from the Portuguese Fathers. "That as to what belongs to the King of Portugal, which is the Cathedral and

its appurtenances, and the Misericordia, we have no manner of claim to put in for it; it being a thing the King, our master, ought to have satisfaction given him for. But the Reverend Chief Treasurer, Juan Alvarez de Mattos, caused a house to be built for his own use, upon the ground belonging to the Church, on which he laid out 100 pieces of eight." The Arch-priest built another house on the same ground which cost him 160 "pieces of eight." For both these, satisfaction is claimed. The Canons also claim satisfaction for their respective houses in several parts of the city.

October 6. This morning, very early, a proclamation was "published" throughout the city of a few "particulars" of properties brought in, viz.:—"Two houses of my Lady Fairborne's in St. John St."; one house of Lady Peterborough's, &c. The proclamation regrets that the particulars come in so slowly.

October 7, *Sunday*. After evening prayer, a special meeting was held by the Commissioners, at which several inhabitants, whose interests were small, attended.

October 11. The Mayor furnished a list of the public books, papers and records, belonging to the Corporation.

October 16. Account of the properties, in fee simple, belonging to the Portuguese Fathers:—Eight houses, value 599*li.* 12*s.* 9*d.* Draft of warrant for payment thereof.

October 29. Reports on various petitions:—John Meagher, apothecary, for want of his due for medicine from the four companies belonging to the Duke of Monmouth—9*li.* 15*s.* Stephen Vincent, baker, prays satisfaction for bread supplied to the Hospital. The "four eldest companies of the King's Battalion in the Garrison" for not receiving their pay.

November 2. Consideration of further petitions:—Solomon Pariente, a Portuguese, for eight years' pay as interpreter between the Governors of Tangier and the Moors.

November 10. Consideration of the petition of Colonel Trelawny and his officers, shewing that "by great deductions made from them for clothes for themselves and soldiers," &c., they have not "one farthing remaining of their last 7 months' pay." They, therefore, pray the loan of 800*li.* Upon strict enquiry, it appeared that, after all deductions, over 1,500*li.* had been issued, in ready money, to the regiment; but, as the case of the petitioners, as to ready money, is worse than that of other regiments and battalions, and that clamour will arise on their arrival in England, &c., it is advised to make the loan requested.

November 12. The Commissioners close their report.

Following this journal of proceedings come copies of various reports, shewing the value of materials delivered from the King's stores for repairing houses, "both lease and fee-simple," in Tangier, 153*li.* 3*s.*; for repairing "Burgers' houses, hired for quartering officers & soldiers," 284*li.* 10*s.* An account of the annual value of freeholds in the city; this includes a description of the Cathedral and Misericordia as follows:—

"A cathedral church of the ordinary sort of building in Tangier; without steeple or bells, being in length, 30 yards, and in breadth, 30 yards, divided into three aisles, each containing eight pillars, the roof of the middle aisle being 35 feet high, the other two, 25 feet high, having five altars on each side of the church, which they call chapels, the pictures and all other ornaments of the said cathedral church being taken away by the fathers.

"Particular apartments adjoining to the Cathedral appropriated as lodgings to the fathers, built as in manner aforesaid; one room 20 feet long and 10 feet broad, and a shed, 10 feet square.

"Several lodgings, the whole containing 28 yards long, and three yards broad.

"Two store rooms on each side the church, one containing in length, 10 yards, and 5 broad; the other, 30 yards long, and 7 broad.

"The Cathedral aforesaid, with appurtenances, if turned into secular uses, as others are in Tangier, would amount, *per annum*, to 200*li.*

"The Misericordia is, in length, 27 yards, and in breadth, 14; containing three roomes above, and three below, being of the ordinary sort of building in Tangier; and, if turned into secular uses, as other chapels in Tangier are, would amount, per annum, to 50*li.*"

Following this is an account of the yearly value of the leasehold property.

Next is a copy of the answer of the Fathers of the Portuguese Church, dated October $\frac{8}{18}$, 1683:—"We have thus long delayed in answering your letter, because we would give you a full answer, upon all his Excellency's commands, signified to us by you. We give you our hearty thanks for all your favour hitherto, and for those you promise us in our embarkments, with our families and goods, and those belonging to this Holy Temple. We cannot, till Wednesday, give a minute of the parcels, but we believe that the Cathedral Church goods and materials, will consist of above 60 chests; and as to our particular goods, we do not yet know the quantity, but will give an exact account of all, to the end you may cause the bulk and weight to be examined. Concerning the number of persons, we will also give an exact list thereof, and we will also put down the names of such other Portuguese, as will go in our company.

"Next Sunday in the afternoon, at 4 o'clock, we do pretend, with the grace of God, to be on board, and our goods may be sent before, especially those belonging to the church. But we pray you order payment to be made to us, of what belongs to us, to enable us to pay such debts as we owe here, we not designing to go hence, till we clear our debts; and, that we may the better do it, we intend to publish the day of our departure, that so all our creditors may come to us."

Following this are copies of various letters, from the Mayor as to the value of properties in the city.

Notes on the Proprietors' objections to the Commissioners proposed valuation made at a meeting held on Sunday evening, October 14, 1683. Present—Mr. Pepys, Mr. Bacher, Mr. Erlisman, Captain Giles, Mr. Sanford, and Mr. Povey:—

"Upon reading and debating the objections given us by the Mayor and the rest of the proprietors to our proposals of measures for the valuing their proprietaries, the following notes were loosely taken by Mr. Pepys, videlicet:—

"Upon Mr. Sanford's alleging that the charge of repair upon Mr. Wortley *alias* Montague's house, for whom he is intrusted, exceeds not 6 *per cent. per annum*, it was answered that he hath never given them any thorough repair, so as they are at this day ready to fall down. But that if ever they were to be rebuilt, as they must be to be well repaired, it will appear that twice that expense will not do it.

"Mr. Comptroller avers, that being upon the late survey, Mr. Mayor did assert of his house in general, that it cost him the greatest part of the rent in repairing and Mr. Povey more particularly. That the Mayor

did say in his hearing concerning his house that is valued at 100*li. per annum*, that it cost him every year 30*li.* repairs.

"They say that the late layers out of any money in new buildings, who are made a pretence for the raising the value of houses in general are but five or six in the whole City, namely, Mr. Comptroller Erlisman, Colonel Boynton, Mr. Recorder, Captain St. John, Mrs. Mulloy, one Fish, and one Kempe.

"Three of these gentlemen here met, being Commissioners of the survey, do for themselves and their whole number wholly disown their ever saying or pretending that seven years' purchase would be allowed them for freeholds and the whole remainder of years to come for leases, or that ever they looked upon themselves as authorised to say or propose anything upon that subject, and desire that Mr. Mayor, who was one of them, and allegeth this under his hand, may be asked whether ever he did or no. Besides the folly of such a proposition, which were to set a greater value on leases than freeholds.

"It was observed that there have been several times, since we had this place, when the rents of houses received general occasions of increase, *videlicet*:—Once upon a great occasion of privateering in the Dutch war; another when the French in their war with Spain, brought their goods hither, and so made great employment for warehouses; the last upon the addition of forces sent hither by the King. All the rent that could be got for houses at any other time within these 20 years, hardly sufficing to pay for their repairs.

"So that it is the King that has raised the rents to what they now are by his sending over more forces for securing the place, and is now likely to be made to pay for his own kindness to them by this exacted valuation of their houses, through that increase of rents raised upon him for extraordinary quarters, which this kindness of his occasioned, as if the King were now bound to keep for ever, the number of men he now has here, which is near 4,000. Whereas before there were not usually above 1,000, and should he bring them down again to their old number, the rents would fall to nothing, as they were before. One other reason is indeed suggested for this increase of rents, but it is but a small one, namely, their letting their houses out by parcels, and particular rooms to strangers and vagabonds, who come hither to get a small matter, and when that is done, leave them, and then after a room being so held for one year it lies empty on the owner's hands for two.

"It was noted that one Mr. Gascoigne did for one house pay Mr. Mayor 110 "pieces of eight" *per annum* for seven years together, after which the Comptroller paid him for the same house 150 "pieces of eight" *per annum* for two years and now it is let for 200 "pieces of eight" *per annum* and valued in the late survey at 40*li. per annum*. Whereas in Gascoigne's time his rent came but to 25*li. per annum* and in the Comptrollers, but to 33*li.* 15*s.* 0*d.* Such has been the increase of rent upon this one house, though all that the Mayor has added to it of new building, is only one closet upon a foundation that was laid and prepared before.

"That there have not been above four houses sold in Tangier, either freehold or by lease, within these last twelve months *videlicet*:—one sold by Captain Giles to Mr. Kempe, another by Doctor Lawrence to the Comptroller, a third by Commissary Hughes to the Recorder, and a fourth by Nevill's widow to Mr. Rothe, and not one of these upon any foresight, as is suggested, of what is now known, namely, the destruction of the place. Besides that, had that been known, would either they or any other have forborne selling all they had or would any have built,

so lately as they now have done? Nay, what would not people have taken for their houses had this been known six months ago, for who that had heard that, would ever have imagined that the King would have done that which is now offered, of giving satisfaction for them.

"That the apprehensions, people were under, of the danger the place was in at the time of Charles Fort being taken, was such, that some people did absolutely go, and others publicly endeavoured to dispose of their affairs, for the removing of themselves, their estates and families away into Spain.

"They own that notice has been given them of intentions said to be in the King of renewing their leases for 99 years, but never knew of any such Commission actually issued for that purpose as is pretended in this paper. For what is suggested? That oath will be made of higher rates given by the proprietors than we propose, and as high as those demanded. These gentlemen do all declare, that they believe no such thing unless it be meant by the way of fallacy, that in the time of the Portuguese when rents were very low, a house not yielding *5li.* a yea that now yields *20li.*, more years purchase might possibly be paid for them, but that no such high rates are given now under the great rents that houses are raised to.

"And that no such design of partiality to the King or ill will to the place has, as is suggested, been employed in the present pretended undervaluing of their houses, may appear from the Mayor himself having had two houses of his, and he is said to have owned it, with some triumph over their mistakes that did it valued in the late survey at a higher rent than he himself makes of them. Though these gentlemen did explain to me, how they came to be misled to it.

"Whereas it is pretended that materials, and particularly lime, are very chargeable, and thereby their buildings are so too. It is answered, that the stone is all the King's saving the charge of fetching it, and their mortar, for the most part, nothing but dirt, saving for pointing without side only where a very little lime is made use of."

"An Alphabet of the persons names, first interested, by purchase or Lease, after his Majesty's possession of Tangier, in various houses and tenements.

Henrique de Acuna, Henry Aylward, Captains Allen and Darcy, Roger Alsop, Juan Alvarez, Sebastian Gonzales Alvarez, Emanuel Francisco Alvarez, Alphonso de Aranjo, Owen Babell, Frederick Bacher, Hugh Bayly, Alexander Balam, Samuel Bennett, William Berkley, Domingo Dies Boiro, Redmond Bourke, Marmaduke Boynton, Robert Browne, James Bruffe, Captain Bryon, Captain Bunn, William Carpenter, Robert Cellins, David Condon, Mettode Corcos, Antonio Correa, Simon Crabb, Francis Cranwich, Edmond Darcy, Charles Daniell, Diego Dies, William Dolby, John Eccles, George Elliot, Thomas Emerson, Edward Emms, Sir Palmes Fairborne, Juan Baptista Figeredo, Edward Fitz-Gerald, James Fitz-Gerald, Richard Fitz-Gerald, Walwyn Gascoigne, George Gerbier, Jonathan Geere, Theophilus Gilby, Captain Giles, Francis Gorman, James Gorman, Mackenny Gorman, John Grimes, Evan Harris, John Hill, Henry Holt, William Hord, Edward Hughes, Richard Hunter, Robert Ingram, Richard Jones, Mr. Izard, John Lawrence, John Langford, John Legg, John Lough, John Luke, Alexander Mackenny, John Mackenny, George Maskall, Viera Belchior Viera Mattoso, Fernando Luis Matteos, Manuel Matteos, William Moore, Francis Moore, Daniel Mulloy, James Mulloy, Sidney Montague, Fernando de Nabo, Quartermaster Nevill, John Nevill, Captain Norwood, Kennedy O'Bryan, James Pembridge, Thomas Perry, John

Philpot, Edward Pope, the King of Portugal, Morgan Read, Nathaniel Roberts, Duarte Rodrigues, Elizabeth Rodrigues, Edward Rothe, Griffith Saite, Thomas St. John, the Earl of Sandwich, Richard Senhouse, John Sherrow, an English shoemaker, John Shuttleworth, George Simmonds, Lieutenant Stackhouse, William Staines, Antonio Rodrigues Surdo, Francis Surrat, Stephen Tabrin, George Talbot, Ewald Tessin, Nicholas Tewes, Jenkin Thomas, Joseph Tiffeny, William Tilley, Francis Trelawny, Daniel Vansisterflitt, Phillibert Vernatty, William Victor, Charles Wager, James Wyly, Benjamin Welch, Widow Whittaker, Thomas White, James Wilson, Edward Witham.

Another List, giving some additional names.

Isabell de Acuna, Margaret Beverley, Mrs. Bolland, Richard Bonner, Colonel Boynton, Samuel Burch, James Burrins, John Chapel, Hugh Cholmley, Francis Clarke, John Clarke, John Creed, Elizabeth Culliford, Robert Cuthbert, Denis Daily, Edward Eccles, Jane Emerson, John Erlisman, Lady Fairborne, Gregory Fish, John Fargeon, Teige Fox, Walwin Gascoigne, Bartholomew Gonzales, James Guy, Arthur Herbert, Henry Horzdesnell, Thomas Hugbon, George Hutt(?), Robert Jackson, John Kempe, John Kynoin, Captain Leslie, Nathaniel Luke, George Mercer, Charles Middleton, Lucy Mulloy, the widow Nevill, Lady Peterborough, Eleanor Phœnix, Ann Philpot, Thomas Roberts, Thomas Rowe, Anne Saite, John Samms, Nicholas Sanford, Robert Sandison, Mary Sherrow, Henry Shere, William Smith, Henry Sparkes, William Swansborough, James Tobin, Frances Maria Toran, Richard Treherne, Stephen Vincent, Mary Weston, Elizabeth White.

At the end of the volume is a carefully prepared plan of Tangier at the foot of which appear the names of the Streets, as follows:—Ababados Street, Alphakecca Street, Assoy Street, Ayres Pinto, backside of Captain St. John's Garden, Barbara Street, Barrell Court, Bishop's Street, Bowell Court, Butcher Lane, Butcher Row, Cabrado Street, Cannon Street, Rua de Carmo, Castle Hill Foot, Cathedral church, Common shore, Terrero de Contrato, Coroena Street, Custom House Street, Rua de Coelio, Diego Banco, Diess Street, Dominican Alley, Duanna Street, Duanno Turnagaine, Escada Grande or Great Staires Street, Francisco de Favares, Gilpin-lane, Gomes Street, Gormis Street, Ground under the wall, &c., Gully Hole, Hospital, Jews Court, Jews Lane, Katherina-gate or port, Katherina Street, Rua de Lancero, Machado Street, Macarde Rua de Luis, Merceda Street, Machias Street, Machias Turnagaine, Maria Street, Markett Place, Miserecordia Street, Nabo Fernando, Rua Nabo, Old Parade, Little Parade, Quebrado-street, Salisbury Court, Salisbury Street, Sandwich Port, Sebastian's Place, Sebastian's Street, St. John's Street, St. John's Street in Rua Coelio, Suarvis Ferrero de Antonil, Suaris Court, Souaris Street, Taverne Street, Terrero de Martin Annc' (?), Turnagaine of Machias, Water Gate, Water Side.

A volume of entries of Orders, given under the hand of Lord Dartmouth, at Tangier, between September 21, 1683 and April 25, 1685, and an account of Lord Dartmouth's expenses at his "fitting out to sea, in July and August, 1683"; this includes payments to "Mr. Kelk, for pewter," 22*li.* 0*s.* 3*d.*, "Mr. Child, for plate," 180*li.* 18*s.* 8*d.*, "Mr. Seller, for books and sea-charts," 10*li.* 9*s.*, to "Mr. Price, a hackney coachman, that carried down Mr. Pepys, Dr. Trumbull, and fetched Dr. Ken from Winchester," 19*li.*, to "Mr. Harford, for bibles and prayer-books," 2*li.* 13*s.* 6*d.* Following this, is Lord Dartmouth's warrant, addressed to William Hewer, treasurer for the affairs of the late garrison at Tangier, requiring him to pay, out of the money applicable for that service, 992*li.*

to Samuel Pepys for the 248 days (4*li. per diem*)—that he was employed upon the Tangier business; mention is made that the King was, himself, "pleased to pitch upon Samuel Pepys," and recommend him to Lord Dartmouth as a suitable person to assist in the expedition. There are at the other end of this volume, various accounts of the expenditure of money at Tangier.

1683, September 23, to 1684, May 28.—A volume of miscellaneous entries.

1683, September 23.—A Survey of the naval stores at Tangier, pp. 1–5.

1683, September 26.—Directions to Sir John Berry, as to the disposing the seamen who come ashore at the interview with the "Alcayde."

My Lord Dartmouth's battalion of seamen commanded by Sir William Booth, consisting of 200 men, clothed with white and blue striped linen, fitted with muskets, pikes, and pole-axes, with four union flags.

Sir John Berry's battalion, commanded by . . . . . , clothed with the cloth Mr. Hewers shall give, with four Irish colours.

Two other battalions, each consisting of 200 men, clothed with such clothes as the Scotch shall furnish, with eight colours of Colonel Trelawney's regiment.

These four battalions to be commanded by Sir John Berry.

All the boats in the fleet to be manned, with a captain to command them, to be armed with blunderbusses and hand-grenades, and drawn up, as Sir John Berry shall direct, for the well flanking of the sands.

Captain Aylmer and Captain Mackdonnell to come into the Bay as near as he possibly can with safety.

Sir John Berry to take a copy of this paper, to call the officers aboard, and assign to everyone his just post.

All the men to be drawn up on the sands to the best advantage, as Colonel Kirk shall direct.

All the ships to fire, at the signal Sir John Berry shall appoint.

That Sir John Berry do, tomorrow in the afternoon, send ashore, men of the gun-room crew, out of a third rate four, a fourth rate three, a fifth rate two, a sixth rate one, besides a gunner, or gunner's mate, out of each.

That the brigantine be manned with the men of the hulk, to be commanded by Captain Withers.

The battalions and men above mentioned to be sent ashore tomorrow afternoon.

1683, September 25.—Survey of Naval provisions; finding that the 15,580 "pieces of pork, mentioned to be defective, do so stink and are rotten, and not fit for men to eat;" and that the 35 bushels 3 gallons of peas "are musty and stink."

1683, October 6.—Survey of the *Gloucester* hulk; incapable of repair and fit only to be sunk.

1683, October 13.—Report about the Mole, signed by John Berry, John Ashby, H. Kellegrew, William Booth, John Wyborne, Thomas Fowler, Charles Wylde, Cloudesley Shovell, M. Aylmer, Henry Cawerth, Ralph Wren, G. Aylmer, John Tyrell, G. Rooke, Francis Wheler, George St. Loe, Daniel Jones, Ran. McDonell, William Botham, Thomas Hopton, Th. Leighton, H. Priestman, William Gifford, Anthony Hastings, Daniel Deering, and Thomas Hamilton.

To the 1st. What the present length of the Mole is, and the several depths of water at low-water within, at the head and along the

sides of it, to be measured for every 20 yards, and how much it flows in those places?

Answer.—We find, by measure thereof had by us, the Mole to contain in length 479 yards, from the bastion of York Castle, to the end of the furthermost chest. The depth of water, at low-water, to be: the first 20 yards, to become solid earth; at the next, 20 yards, one foot; thence to 100, two foot; thence to 140, two and a half foot; thence to 280, three and a half foot; thence to 300 yards, four foot; at 320 yards, four and a half foot; at 340, five foot; at 360, six foot; at 380, six and a half foot; from 400 to 460, eight foot; there, nine foot; and at the very Mole head, ten foot. And that it flows within the Mole at ordinary tides, right up and down, six, and upon spring tides, near eight foot.

The 2nd. What difference there is between the present depths, in each place, and what you can remember, or receive certain information there was, three or four years past, and, in case of such difference, what the true occasion thereof has been?

Answer.—That as well by some of our own knowledge and observation, as by certain and credible information we have received from many of the ancient inhabitants, there is now found in several places but two foot [of] water, at low-water, where heretofore was five; and where has been between eight and nine, is at this day but four; and so gradually to the end of the Mole; and in all parts of it, the like extra less depth of water, which we judge may proceed partly from the nature of the stone itself, with which the Mole is built, which, being soft and brittle, the continual agitation of the sea converts it to sand, which lodges in the Mole; but principally from the great seas which are seen frequently here, and make white and muddy water, at least a league from the shore, bringing great quantities of sand into the Bay, and from thence, as all tides in rivers set from point to point, so by the tide of ebb here setting from the bottom of the bay into the Mole, the sand is carried into the Mole, and by its sudden stopping upon the resistance it meets there, lodges itself.

To the 3rd. What sort of ground there is for ships riding within the Mole?

Answer.—That in the best and deepest place in the Mole, the ground is full of rocks, and very foul, which renders it extra difficult to preserve cables from being cut in pieces, notwithstanding all endeavours of buoying up with casks and other things to prevent it; so that the damage ships sustain in the very Mole in that particular will be equal, if not superior, to what they can be thought to suffer in the open road.

To the 4th. How many ships, and of what quality, may at this time commodiously ride there?

Answer.—That in the Mole may at this time ride four or five sixth-rate ships drawing not more than eight foot water, being carefully moored head and stern, and within them cetteas and small vessels to the number of 15 or 16.

To the 5th. What security there is against an enemy, for such ships, coming from the sea, or from the Moors upon the land?

Answer.—That there is not at present, nor is the place capable to be rendered secure against the attempts of a bold enemy coming from sea, who, in spite of all the helps of art and nature, will be able to burn and destroy all ships that shall be found here or retreat hither for protection. Nor is there any sort of security against the Moors upon the land, who,

as late experience has shewn, may bring cannon upon the sand-hills, which so commands and overlooks the said Port, that no vessel shall possibly be able to ride there without their leave; and we cannot but believe that that point was overseen by the first contrivers of the Mole by the opinion they had of the impossibility of the Moors bringing cannon, or they could not have led His Majesty to undertake so chargeable and difficult a work as the Mole without first providing against that inconveniency which would utterly deprive us of any use it could be of to us if finished.

To the 6th. Whether it be feasible to build a counter mole, what expense, and what time it will require, and whether then his Majesty's ships may ride in safety?

Answer.—That in our opinion a counter mole may be built, but in what time, or at what expense, we cannot ascertain; but that even then there can be no manner of security for ships in the Mole against the Moors, unless the aforesaid high land, commanding and overlooking, be taken in and fortified. The practicableness, time, and expense of which so vast a work, we leave your Excellency to other means of information, adding only upon this head, that when the said countermole, or the elbow, or the return of the mole shall be finished, to give the protection against the Levants, that ships will be then so land-locked and imprisoned by the said Levants (which blow almost the whole summer in fresh gales, and sometimes in storms, for two months together) that it will be found a difficult and dangerous work (if to be done) to get ships out during the said Levants, which would be a very great hindrance to his Majesty's service, and no less discouragement to merchant ships trading here, in the privation of the principal advantage proposed to be had from the place, of expedition and quick dispatch of ships in time of war. And, as the Levants in summer, so the N.W. winds in winter (which blow in violent storms) would have the like ill effect upon the port.

To the 7th. Whether any of you at any time past, careened any of his Majesty's ships within it? In what time it was done? Whether with any hazard, or long expectation of weather to heave down?

Answer.—That Captain Rooke, commander of the *St. David*, informs us, that in the year 1678 he careened his Majesty's ship *Nonsuch*, who drew but 12½ feet of water, with all things in, but for want of water within, was obliged to take out all his guns, provisions, and ballast (to the great danger of the ship, in riding light), without the Mole. That he was 14 days in the doing of it, with great hazard and trouble to the King's ship, and at last could not heave her keel above water, by reason of the great swell that came in, though the weather was very fair. That Captain Shovell careened his Majesty's ships *James* galley, and *Sapphire*, but with some difficulty, long expense of time, and hazard of the King's ships. And Captain Hastings says he has met the like in careening the *Sapphire* this year, adding that he spoiled two cables in his riding to expect weather, when the master's attendant would undertake to heave her down.

To the 8th. That such captains as were in these parts with the late Admiral Herbert, declare what they judged, and was then accounted, the reason why he did not make use of this port to keep the hulk, lodge the stores, and careen his Majesty's ships, rather than remove with them to a foreign port so near to it?

Answer.—That Sir William Booth, Captain Shovell, Captain Rooke, Captain Wheler, Captain Hastings, and Captain McDonnell, were the

captains now in the fleet, who were with the late Admiral Herbert, at the time of his removing the stores, hulk, and other things to Gibraltar; and they say, that upon survey of the condition of this place, and debates had at a council-of-war thereupon, many reasons were drawn up in writing, signed by the said captains, and sent home to England, setting forth the want of depth of water, the danger from the weather, the tediousness of dispatch, the inability of the Mole to contain other than small ships, and other things which occur not now to them, and that thereupon, with their unanimous advice and opinion, this place was left, and his Majesty's service performed at the other.

Lastly. In answer to the liberty your Excellency gives us, of giving our opinion in any other matter relating to the Mole not mentioned in your enquiry, and pursuant to your commands in your order, for giving our opinions in general of the capacity of the said Moles, to be rendered useful and advantageous to his Majesty's service in the receiving, careening, and preserving his ships, we pray leave to observe to your Excellency that the place being situated so near the great ocean, where the rage and fury of the winter storms operate in a manifold degree more violently, and with a greater effect than in the Mediterranean Sea, the most proper part of the world where moles are of use, and where, by reason of least violent storms, the works thereof are carried on and effected more successfully, and are preserved in repair with an easy charge, we are of opinion that works of this kind are very impracticable, if not impossible, so near the main ocean where the waves come in with that weight, and beat with such violence, that no artificial strength seems sufficient to resist them, and as this mole shall be advanced into deeper water, the weight and force of the waves and great seas will increase here proportionally, especially, too, when it shall be carried out beyond the ledge of rocks which lie without it, and which seems hitherto to yield it some protection. And that, in our opinion, if the Mole should be finished, it is impossible to preserve it, though with vast charge, from choking and filling up with sand, as we see it plainly has done to a very great degree in few years past, and that by so much the more in this than others in the Mediterranean, which we yet observe are preserved by all sorts of helps from engines, &c., at a great expense, by how much the agitation of the sea is greater here than there. And there is yet another evil we must also mention to your Excellency, which is, that at this time we find the place so ill-furnished with water that it is impossible to supply 2 or 3 ships in any reasonable time, and that little there is, is very bad and pernicious to men's health, which is an inconvenience alone, should it continue in after years, would suffice to render the port entirely useless. And to conclude, we further lay our opinions before your Excellency, that, as in the condition we find by dilligent search and just enquiry this place to be now in, it is altogether unuseful to his Majesty for the receiving, careening, or preserving his Majesty's ships, so in our opinions grounded on the foregoing considerations, it is not a place to be rendered so to answer in any degree the time and expense of doing it, if it can be done. And these we conceive were some of the many considerations upon which most people pretending to any judgment in works of this nature, have ever esteemed Tangier useless, and of great charge to his Majesty; and upon which other commanders, formerly, and Admiral Herbert and the captains with him, lately, were obliged to have resort to foreign parts for the lodging stores and careening ships upon any occasion of a war in these parts.

1683, November 9. Account of the stores, &c. on board *the Scedam*, prize; general condition good.

1683, September 19. Survey of decayed provisions on board *the Henrietta* and of the state of the pink, *Swan*, prize.

1683, November 20. "Account of the progress made by Lord Dartmouth in the Victualling of His Majesty's fleet, sent out under his command to Tangier; and the soldiers in that garrison."

1683-4, January 21. Report by John Berry and others—many being the same persons who signed the Report of the 6 October, previous—about the Mole and harbour at Tangier:—

"We find that vast mass of stone and earth, of which the Mole consisted, which upon our former survey at your first arrival here, was measured 479 yards in length, to be levelled and carried into the harbour so low that the sea has free passage over it the whole tide, till within an hour and a half of low water, and that thereby that part of the harbour which was esteemed the best, and had the deepest water, is now, for the whole length of that which was the Mole, made solid earth, 170 feet together from the altar of the mole into the port, and several piers of stone run out besides, of 310, 220, 180, 170, 368, 160, and 275 feet in length, and that in the rest of the harbour vast quantities of stones and rubbish are thrown in and sunk all over it, in boats and other vessels fitted for that purpose, upon which we have considered whether they are reduced to such a state, as that the one may not be rebuilt and the other cleansed, and made useful by any Christian prince, or by the people of this country, if they should attempt it, and are of opinion that for a Christian prince, besides the necessity of being master of this country, and fortifying all the high ground overlooking and commanding the harbour, there is not any one of the motives which always give encouragement to the doing works of that kind, to be found in this, to make it reasonable, if it be possible, for any such to endeavour it. And in relation to the Moors of this country, we conceive it a work very impracticable and impossible. And whereas a very great and essential benefit and advantage to any harbour or port is a good and secure road for ships to ride safely without. We have some of us formerly, and all of us very lately, had such experience of this, that we cannot on this occasion, but observe to you that the foulness of the ground were in the great depth of water and very dangerous seas which come without, render it so bad and insecure for ships to ride, especially considering they are sometimes to ride without their guns, ballast, and in other circumstances which your Excellency very well knows is required to prepare them for the benefit of the harbour or port within, in their cleaning and fitting, that it can no way incite or encourage any people to attempt the doing such a work, were it in other respects reasonable. As for the Mole itself, it is so entirely ruined and destroyed, and the harbour so filled with stones and rubbish, and made so unfit to receive, harbour, or protect in any manner from the weather, or from an enemy, any ships or vessels, and that in very many degrees worse than the bay itself naturally would have done, before the building the Mole, that when you shall think fit to order the little hillock of sand, lying at the hither end of the beach, and that of stones on the other, to be made level with the other parts of it, we do unanimously, in our best judgments, not only think what has been done does fully and completely answer all the ends of making one and the other in no capacity to give any kind of refuge or protection to the ships or vessels of any pirates, robbers, or any enemies of the Christian faith, or any others."

The other end of this volume, appears to have been used by Lord Dartmouth for entering his letters sent before starting on his voyage to Tangier, and from Tangier, to various persons, between August 9, 1683, and May 29, 1684.

Amongst them, the following :—

1683, October 19. Tangier. Lord Dartmouth to the Admiralty.—"At my arrival here I found the *Centurion*, *Dover*, and *Sapphire*, of the Squadron left by Mr. Herbert, the rest were at sea, on several occasions, and are since come to us, all but the *Crown*, which Captain Shovell, ordered home. The *James* galley, and *Dartmouth*, had taken two fly boats from the Moors, whom I have fitted for the sea, and shall employ in the bringing people home." "The small ships most proper for that service, and the other ships who were cleanest, I have kept constantly cruising upon the coast of Salee, but have yet no account of any success they have had, other than what you will find in the enclosed from Captain Deering, and the further account he brings me of the *Greyhound* and *Sapphire's* putting a brigantine ashore near Marmora, in which the former lost her boat, the captain's brother and seven other men in her, who were next day seen among the Moors ashore, an over earnestness of the men for plunder kept them too long on board her, so as the sea coming in filled the boat and forced them ashore to save their lives. The *Swallow*, by which I send this, I have filled with inhabitants of this place and their goods, and sent home, the *St. David* and *Dartmouth* will in a few days follow her, with the rest of the families." Refers to scarcity of victuals, and the dearth in Spain, and the "unwillingness of the people [there] to afford us any succour." "Another thing, I think, fit for me also to observe to you, that these ships designed by you to be left here, will be obliged to have resort to the ports of Spain for water, and upon other occasions, and may possibly meet at sea with the fleet of Spain, who are every day expected down into these parts. And so will be exposed to the like affronts some of our ships lately received in the matter of salutes, unless that be speedily regulated, and more particular instructions given our commanders how to behave themselves therein."

1683, October 22. Tangier. Same to same.—"I am very sorry to have this occasion given me to put you to any trouble, especially one of this kind, but so little care has been taken at home to provide sufficient quantities of vituals for this fleet or garrison to enable them to perform the service, his Majesty has been pleased to send us hither for, that I dread the fatal consequences that neglect may prove of to his Majesty's service without a speedy and good supply reach us here. To perform my duty in this matter, in the prevention of those inconveniences all that may be, I have and am making all the provision this country will afford, which is but very inconsiderable, the late great droughts having made corn not only very dear, but to be had in great scarcity. I have not only done it here, but being obliged to send a ship to Portugal with the fathers of that church, and other people, late inhabitants of this place, who are gratified in their choice of his Majesty's ship *Centurion*, Captain Ralph Wren, commander, I have sent her with no more victuals, than may serve to carry her thither, but she being one of the ships I am directed by the Lords of the Admiralty to leave behind me as a cruiser upon the coast of Salee, I have made use of his Majesty's credit at Lisbon, by Mr Fanshaw, his envoy extraordinary there, and Mr Maynard, the consul, to furnish her with two months' vituals, to enable her to do it, till she may be further supplied with the other ships

from home." Refers to the "bareness" he found at Tangier in his Majesty's "naval stores, of all kinds both in ships and magazines."

1683, October 31. Tangier. Same to Same.—"I have nothing since my last of the 27th instant, by the *St. David* to trouble you with, further than to accompany Capt Jones in the *Diamond*, who carries Madame Kirkwith, her family, and several of the inhabitants with his Majesty's stores, for the service of that garrison to Pendennis, with this account of my sending her home, that you may dispose of her as you think fit, after she shall have dispatched her business there, which will take up but very little time. In a day or two the *Dartmouth* follows her, with other of the inhabitants."

1683, November 30. Same to Same.—Two ships with victuals for the garrison, arrived on the 26th instant. "The extraordinary violent storms of N.W. winds, with rain and ill weather, we have had these seven or eight days past, have done some damage to our ships. The *Oxford's* cable broke the other night, and she drove aboard the *Montague*, carried away her head, bowsprit, and foreyard, and with some difficulty at length got clear and stood into the Straits. The same night, the *Greyhound* was forced to do the like, and the *Sapphire*, with the flyboat designed to bring away the horses, bore away also, and I hope are all got through, or at Gibraltar. The *Pearl*, *James*, galley, and others have broken their cables, and received other damage, but the weather prevents the boats coming ashore to give me more particular information. In the meantime, I am very glad the mischief has been no other or greater, since the storm was so very extraordinarily violent and continued so long. I have ordered the *Montague* to Cadiz to get another bowsprit and repair her other damage."

1683–4, February 5. Tangier. Same to Same.—The ships left behind were the *Bonaventure*, *James*, galley, *Tiger*, prize, *Sapphire*, *Pearl*, *Lark*, and *Drake;* the condition of each of these is described. And it appearing to me very reasonable and necessary, at this time, of his Majesty's quitting this place, and drawing away his forces, that no encouragement be taken therefrom, by any of the Corsairs of Tripoli, Tunis, or Algiers, to interrupt our trade in these parts, or offering any violence to the ships of his Majesty's subjects, that all care should be had, and means used, by appearing before their Ports, and speaking with any of their ships at sea to show them what ships his Majesty keeps abroad for the protection of his subjects in these parts, and thereby to keep them in awe, and oblige them to continue the good correspondence between his Majesty and them, I have directed the Commander-in-Chief of the squadron left behind, that the ships should always keep two and two together, and endeavour, as oft as they can, to meet and speak with any of the ships, or vessels, belonging to those people, and likewise, if by chase or otherwise, any of them are led into the Straits, within 10 or 20 leagues of Algiers that they should appear before the Port, and continue there some little time, to learn anything in reference to that people, that might conduce to his Majesty's service; and not only this, but esteeming the preservation of the peace at this time, and the security of our merchants trading in these parts, a matter of very great consequence, I purpose to send the *Bonaventure* and *Turk's Tiger*, ships of the best countenance of those to be left abroad, expressly to Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli just after the leaving this place for the ends aforesaid, and so to go to Livorne [Leghorn?] to cleare and return to their stations against Salee, and thence to Lisbon, as the foulness of their ships, or want of victuals shall require it. The

Mary Rose and *Swan*, who are gone to Marseilles, Genoa, and Leghorn, with the strangers, late inhabitants here, and the *Constant Warwick*, who is now following them. I have ordered also to rendezvous at Leghorn and from thence to come together down the Barbary shore. And in like manner, and for those ends, to appear before Tunis and Algiers. To the former place I have sent by Captain Priestman, the commander of the *Two Lyons of Salee*, taken lately by Captain Wren, who being a subject of Tunis proceeded from thence to a ship of that place, with a pass from his Majesty's consul, and losing that vessel in little time after, he fitted and armed this from Salee and made use of that pass for his security in her, and under such pretence of being a friend, took an English ship before he was met with by the *Centurion*. I have put the several papers making out the matters of fact in this case, into Captain Priestman's hands and given him instructions that, with the advice and assistance of the consul, to whom I have written therein, he acquaint the Government upon his arrival at Tunis, that as a mark of friendship and civility to them, this their subject has not received the punishment from us which by the law he has merited for this fact, but is sent to be delivered up to their justice, which, if Captain Priestman can have reasonable assurances will be had, I have directed that he be delivered up to them, or otherwise be brought back for your lordship's further disposal."

1684, March 30. On board the *Grafton* in Plymouth Sound. Same to Same.

"After the blowing up of the town, and our retreat aboard, finding a great want of water cask and water in the fleet, to supply so many persons as were to be transported home in it, which all the endeavours we used could not procure at Tangier, and vituals also to be provided to answer the warrants the victualler had formerly had, which upon the loss of the victualling ship, the fleet greatly wanted, and being obliged to stay awhile there myself to dispatch some affairs yet in treaty with the Moors, I sent immediately the *Henrietta*, *Montague*, and another ship or two, which most wanted water to Cadiz with directions to water themselves and procure 200 tuns of cask, for we wanted about that quantity for the rest, and to have them filled and put on board gaburs, to be hired for that purpose to be ready to send to the Bay of Bulls to the fleet upon our arrival there, that as little time as possible might be spent in expecting of it, and in one of the said ships the victualler was also sent to endeavour to procure the said provisions there for us. In a day or two after the despatch of these ships, I had finished the negotiations with the Moors, but was, notwithstanding, by calms and north-west winds, kept from sailing with the rest of the fleet till the 20th of February, then having fair weather we got to sail in the morning." Describes the incidents of the homeward voyage and adds:— "I thank God, we are at length got hither, in that condition we are, without knowing of any other accident that has befallen any of us, than what you have here given your Lordships. As to the *Dragon*, which I informed your Lordships I had designed to help carry the forces to Ireland; finding upon the embarking them that the *Dover* could safely and conveniently do it herself, I put them all there, and have brought the *Dragon* with me to ease some of the other ships, which were very full of people."

1684, April 2. From the *Grafton*, at sea, off the Start. Lord Dartmouth to Lieutenant-Colonel Boynton.

"Having met his Majesty's commands at my late putting in to Plymouth, for the quartering all the regiments commanded by Colonel Kirk at that place and Pendennis, I have in pursuance thereof left there the company of Grenadiers and Captain Guy's which were on board the ships which put in with me there, and having now very fortunately met the *Centurion*, where [was] the second battalion of the said regiment, commanded by yourself, I have directed her commander to go back to Plymouth, and put the same there ashore and do desire you to see all dispatch be used in the doing thereof and care taken by your officers in the disposing of their companies in such manner and according to such orders as they will meet from Sir Hugh Piper, Lieutenant-Governor, I am further very earnestly to recommend it to yourself and all the other officers as a matter which his Majesty has very strictly commanded, and will be very necessary for your own sakes to be done, that all care be taken by them that their soldiers behave themselves civilly and with good order, conforming to the rules and customs of the garrison, and that no cause be given to any of the people of the country to complain of ill-treatment, or being defrauded of anything that is justly their due. Wherein his Majesty has not only required all regard to be had by the officers, but expect each one should be answerable for the compartment of the soldiers under his command."

1684, April 7. Spithead, on board the *Grafton*. Lord Dartmouth to the Admiralty—"I received your letter of the 5th instant, and am surprised to find not so much as any mention made therein of the *Tiger's* being to go up the river, while Captain Wheeler shows me at the same time, an order from you, how procured I cannot but wonder, directed to, and requiring him to do it. To forbear insisting on the particular disrespect, such, I believe, an unprecedented proceeding seems to carry with it towards myself, who, nevertheless have, I hope, acquitted myself with such regard and duty to his Majesty's commission under your management in my punctual, frequent, and just accounts to your lordships, through this whole expedition, so as, I thought, not to merit anything like it; I cannot, in duty to his Majesty's service, but observe to your lordships, that the same is directly repugnant to all good order and discipline, and tends, in a very high degree, to the destruction of both, in our fleet, at a time when there appears much more occasion and reason for the introducing and maintaining it, by all concerned therein, who desire to be thought to wish well to it; it lessens the authority and dignity of a superior, which ought, by all means and ways, to be preserved and cherished, and bears with it many other evil consequences to the welfare of the service."

1684, April 22. St. James Square, London. Same to Same.—"In return to your lordships' of the 12th instant, I am so far from controverting what you are therein, with so much earnestness, pleased to assert of your being only ordained for the preservation of the discipline of the navy, as not to have wanted that very consideration, among others, in the weight by me put upon the breach thereof, complained of in my letter of the 7th, it seeming too much for me to impute to a bare mistake, so open a departure from what yourselves are pleased to own for the sole end of your commission. Not but that your Lordships having now declared it to have arisen from a mistake only, suffices for the removing of all it brought with it of dissatisfaction to my particular; heartily wishing that this were the only particular my late employment has given me the knowledge of, and I may sometime have occasion of discoursing you upon his Majesty's behalf, relating to the present state of the discipline of the navy.

For what you are pleased by way, as you call it, of retaliation to recriminate me with, of irregularities of my own; I hold it not only my duty to give, but advantage to be asked, an account of everything by me done in pursuit either of his Majesty's commission or yours; and therefore, for the former of your two enquiries, touching my taking with me some of the King's officers from Portsmouth, I did it by no less warrant than that of his Majesty's, under his own hand, countersigned by one of the Secretaries of State, directed and delivered to the proper officer, Sir Richard Beach, commissioner of his navy at that Port, and this, though I should have hoped alone sufficient, confirmed before execution by another of your own, requiring me to observe all orders I should receive from the King or such his secretary; nor is what I have said in this particular less true through my whole transactings, in this affair, as having not proceeded to any one single act upon the King's commission before you had thus authorized me thereto by yours of the 2nd of August.

To the other, of my appointing standing officers to his Majesty's ships without the recital of your authority for my doing the same, though I cannot but think the deriving my authority from the King a sufficient asserting of yours in a case where my obedience to his commands was justified, as before, in so extraordinary a manner by a general warrant from you, especially, too, when I reflect upon what I have seen of an allowance granted, without hesitation, by your Lordships, to a commission given even by a private commander without any authority for it, either from his Majesty or you; yet cannot I but take leave to add it as my present opinion as well as past practice, that in the case of two concurrent authorities for the same thing, one from the King and the other from your Lordships, the compliment had been as excessive towards you to have made an equal recital of both, as it had been defective towards the King, in my quoting but one, not to have given the preference to his. And yet, such has been my thoughtfulness in this very particular, as, in every other, to avoid all appearances of neglect towards your Lordships that upon enquiry you will in every later occasion of this kind, after the first three or four, find me changing my style into the general words of the power to me given, without any express specification of either. And for what you are pleased to suggest of your diving into other circumstances best to be forgot, and which might have been and may still be so, if I think fit, I beg you to believe that I shall never think that fit towards me, that must be thought the contrary towards the King and therefore with the same openness you find me exercising towards you, I entreat you to repay me, who will never be less willing to acknowledge an error, than studious to commit none, as I have through my whole conduct of the service now in debate been, and that with so much strictness, as to ask no other measure for your judging of my performances therein, with regard both to my duty towards his Majesty, and observances towards you, than your comparing them with the most justifiable of any, who have preceded me in the like command.

For the copy of my patent demanded by your letter of the 15th instant, your Lordships being no strangers to the privacy wherewith every part of his Majesty's resolutions and proceedings in this expedition was managed, I doubt not your well accepting of this for answer. That as I hold not myself at liberty to comply with your Lordships' desires herein, without his command, so with it, I shall at all times be most ready to deliver the same to you.

Give me leave to close with observing to your Lordships, that after having executed, I hope, all the commands of his Majesty and you had

directed to me, whilst in the fleet, according to the notice thereof already given you by my letter from the Downs, and being then commanded to repair to his Majesty's presence for his further commands, and that your Lordships were pleased to send a yacht to bring me from the fleet, I think it my duty to acquaint your Lordships, that I have now by his Majesty's warrant of the 17th instant received his royal and gracious revocation of his commission."

ENTRY ACCOUNT, and LETTER BOOK kept at TANGIER.

1683, October 1. The names of all the Commissioners and Staff Officers belonging to the regiments now in pay at Tangier, and also entries of Musters of those regiments.

1683, October 5. Minutes of Council of War held at Tangier.

1683, September 26 to December 8, following. Entry book of Letters and Petitions, with reports thereon relating to affairs at Tangier.

1683, September 22 to December 21 following. Entries of the results of various Courts Martial held by order of Lord Dartmouth at Tangier.

1683–4, Jannary 16. "An account of the Utensils, Ornaments, Vestments, &c., belonging to the church of St. Charles the Martyr in Tangier :—

Two silver flagons.
Two large silver patens.
One small silver paten.
One silver chalice.
Two surplices.
One linen communion-table cloth.
One velvet covering } for the Governor's pew.
Eight velvet cushions }
One fringed hearse-cloth.
One plain hearse-cloth.
One serge hearse-cloth.
One Master of Art's hood.
Three Common Prayer books, folio.
Two great Bibles.
One rich crimson velvet carpet for the communion table, with the cloth and cushion of the same for the pulpit.
One small turkey carpet.
One old purple communion-table cloth.
One cloth cushion for the pulpit.
A table of the Commandments.
The King's Arms.
The picture of St. James.
The marble with the Arabic inscription.
A piece of crimson velvet.
Eight small pieces of the same, designed for cushions. Certified by me—T. Hughes."

Following this is the account of the money due to the church and poor of Tangier.

1683–4, January 16. Catalogue of the books in the Library of Tangier, "Paradise Regained," and "Paradise Lost," are both marked as "lost." Amongst the books are "Charles Stuart and Oliver Cromwell united," London, 1655; "An English Bible," London, 1594; "Sir William Davenent's Works," London, 1673; "Dr. Fuller's Worthies

of England," London, 1672; "The Mystery of Jesuitism," "The Works of King Charles the First," London, 1660; numerous classics, and a large number of religious works in Latin. The library also contained "Two globes" and "some maps and pictures."

Orders to be observed during the government of Colonel Percy Kirke.

1683, July 17 to October 18, following "A journal of the proceedings of the French before Algiers," by Robert Cole.

1683, November 20. "Debts entered by Edward Roth in William Hewer Treasurer's, Office, Tangier."

1683, October 19 to — 1684, July 20. A volume containing the entry of letters from Lord Dartmouth at Tangier to "the Alcayde of Allcazar," with some answers thereto, and some letters of Colonel Kirke. The volume also contains a copy of Colonel Kirke's report, dated at Tangier, September 16, 1683, to Lord Dartmouth, setting out his dealings with the Alcayde, printed in full in the previous report on Lord Dartmouth's papers pp. 90–92. Following this is an entry of the Articles of Truce and Commerce for six months, agreed between Colonel Edward Sackville, commander-in-chief of the city and garrison at Tangier, and the Alcayde, dated January 3, 1680–1; and also of the "Articles of peace, friendship, and commerce," agreed between Charles II. and the Sultan of Morocco, dated March 29, 1681, and March 23, 1681-2. This is followed by:—

1683–1685. A journal of Lord Dartmouth's intercourse with the Moors, from the time of his arrival at Tangier to the time of his leaving:—

1683, September 27. Present sent to the Alcayde—in return for divers civilities shewn—of cloth, lances, cambric, 12 barrels of fine powder and "three dozen bottles of cyder."

1683, September 28. (See Rep. 11, App. 5, p. 94.) Seamen ordered ashore from ships in the roads, Lord Dartmouth "clothing a good part of them in the red-coats we brought over with us for the Scotch and Trelawny's Regiments. . . . About eleven o'clock, his Excellency drew out, in order, upwards of 4,000 men, besides strong guards and the burghers left in the town. His Excellency kept Pole Fort on his right hand, and the whole body stood under cover of that; Browne George, the Irish Battery, and the Seamens' lodgments, where seven small pieces were planted towards the sandhills, and a battalion of Trelawny's regiment, and the guns, were posted with them. The left of the garrison reaching to Fountain Fort, and then the seamen, to upwards of a thousand, were drawn from thence all along the sands by the seaside, and the guard-boats, and the rest of the boats of the fleet, commanded by Captain George Aylmer, flanked beyond the seamen, close in with the shore. At the utmost extent of the seamen, across the sand, his Excellency stood, attended by several gentlemen, the volunteers of the fleet, commanded by my Lord Berkeley, and most of the horse, where the Alcayde met him, drawn up very orderly and to the best advantage of ground, according to their way of discipline. They made as much show as they could, though their Foot was not judged to be about 2,500, and about 500 horse. After many compliments from the Alcayde, and civilities passed on both sides, at his Excellency's desire, Colonel Kirke, and the Alcayde, shook hands; which done, the Alcayde, and his horse, exercised, a full hour and a half, before his Excellency." After this, the Alcayde and Lord Dartmouth took leave of each other, "the Alcayde ordering all his small shot to be fired, which his Excellency commanded

to be answered by ours, and all the artillery of the Town and Castle and from the ships: which ceremony being over, the Alcayde drew off his people, and his Excellency commanded our forces to march into the town again, but by that time, the Alcayde drew off, and sent Almocadem Abdala, with a party of horse, upon the sandhills. Colonel Kirke's two battalions were marched as far as the Spurr at Peterborough Tower, and the whole body being in motion, begirt the whole town round with soldiers, towards them, that we seemed more than we really were. The small frigates were, all the time of our drawing out, in motion as near the shore as they could."

1683–4, January 11. The Alcayde complains to Mr. Cuthbert that our people "wrought in the fields, contrary to the treaty: the Alcayde riding about the lines" said this going on near Pole Fort, and elsewhere. It was explained to the Alcayde "that what our people were doing in the fields was in order to prevent the damage his men might receive at our quitting this place, by reason of several mines which were formerly made by Sir Palmes Fairboure." The Alcayde said he could not "stand still" and see the Christians possibly laying into the ground for new fortifications, and collected an attacking force at Pye Corner. Lord Dartmouth remonstrated and the Alcayde promised the offence should not be repeated.

1683–4, January 15. Part of the fleet being come together in the road, and the weather being more moderate, and the Mole and harbour quite destroyed, Lord Dartmouth, with the advice of a council of war held on the 13th, resolved on demolishing and quitting our posts. Taking in all the "pallisadoes and stores" he began at Pole Fort, the situation of the place being such that it was not judged convenient to part with it before "we were in good readiness to quit the town." The whole garrison was drawn out with a battalion of seamen. The small boats from the fleet were in continual motion from "Fountain Fort" to "Tangier River," and the small frigates, under sail, standing towards the shore. The colours of the regiments, that were not carried out, "were posted on such eminent places on the walls, as were thought most convenient." All the artificers with the burghers and some seamen, were employed in taking in the pallisadoes and other stores, and, in the interim, the mines "were preparing to be blown." About 2 o'clock, "orders were given for marching in the several battalions . . . the horse bringing up the rear of the field: all the passes, where there was any probability of the Moors' horse approaching us, being strewed with crows feet. When the men were all in safety, the mines were fired." Lord Darimouth sent to warn the Alcayde of the danger which would attend any of his people remaining near the lines. "The ground being as aforesaid covered with crows' feet, after the forces returned into the town, our guards perceiving some Moors coming to pick them up, fired upon them" and Lord Dartmouth desired the Alcayde to warn his people not to come within "our lines . . . for, if they did, it should be upon their peril."

1683–4, January 29. Several guns and horses taken on board ship.

1683–4, January 31. General preparations made for the retreat.

1683–4, February 1. Description of the withdrawal before Peterborough Tower.

1683–4, February 3. "The three companies of Grenadiers marched out of the Salley Port to Seamens' Battery, at the head of the King's battalion. . . . . All the town guards, besides those at

Catherine and the Spurr, marched out at the Sallee Port, consisting of Colonel Trelawny's regiment; then manned the line of the Old Spur at Seamens' Battery. Before the drawbridge, Colonel Kirke's, having the guard of the Catherine and Mole, those of the castle were drawn up at that regiment's parade nigh Peterborough Tower, the Mole guards being secured under the arch at Whitby Gate, and all the small vessels commanded off, lest damage should happen; all the men being thus secured, the mines of that part of York Castle, with the square tower next to the Mole were blown up. . . . . At this time was also fired one mine in Stainer's Battery and another in the Governor's bastion, which was left standing to secure conversation (*sic*) betwixt the town and the castle. . . . . Cambridge fort was blown up and destroyed: and in the evening, Colonel Kirke's regiment took the guard of the castle, and Colonel Trelawny's those of the town. When the aforesaid mines were so happily blown up, a form of prayer, prepared by Dr. Ken, relating to the present conjuncture, was read at the Town House—the church being no longer fit to be made use of—where his Excellency, attended by the principal officers of the Garrison, returned God thanks for his infinite mercies to us hitherto."

1683-4, February 4 and 5. Weather very bad, but the garrison forces, etc., "were employed in pulling down all the remaining quarters, guard-houses, churches, &c., and in shipping the remaining sick and stores." The remains of the buildings were thrown into the common sewer. None but serviceable men were now left on shore, and there supplied with ammunition and victuals for two days, "so that all things being in a readiness for the blowing up and demolishing the town and castle, [on] the 5th, in the evening, orders were given that the guards should be at their arms by break of day. About 9 in the morning the garrison was commanded to draw to the port. The first mines to be blown were those at Stainer's Battery, and from the Water-gate to the Devil's Tower. The other mines were successfully fired, neither the garrison nor the fleet sustaining any injury. The mine from the Devil's tower up to the Bowling Bear, were next ordered to be "blown," After this, the mine of Peterborough was sprung with the same good success, the tower falling flat, on which many of the Moors appeared, giving a great shout. After firing the mines at Lawson's Battery, and elsewhere, the signal was given "for the small embarkations to stand in, for the putting our men on board." Colonel Trelawny's men advanced in good order to the galley and were put into the boats, company by company, the same order was followed by Colonel Kirke's and the other regiments. But it was noticed that as our men left, greater numbers of Moors appeared on the sandhills, and drew near the town and castle; three companies of "Grenadiers," were therefore to be drawn up in "grand parade." Sir William Booth was ordered to inspect the ships and see they were not crowded. About midnight "the wooden fort and the galley were set on fire, and more of the remainder of the men sent to the ships. The unfired mines in York Castle were then fired, those that did it being received into boats to go to the ships. "The last mine under Whitby Fort was fired by his Excellency himself, and this, with the rest of the town and forts, utterly destroyed." The small boats rowed off to the fleet early in the morning, and Lord Dartmouth saw all the men put on board, and then went in his barge towards the shore "to look upon the mines." The Moors, 3,000 horse and foot, on seeing Lord Dartmouth, put up a flag of truce by the sea-side. He sent to them to warn them from coming within the ruins, advising them for their own safety to withdraw at once; "but the Moors, with their usual

stubbornness, did not mind it, which they heartily repented a little after, for whilst they were swarming among the ruins," an unfired mine blew up and killed above 40 of them. "In this whole transaction there was only one gunner slightly wounded, one Spaniard and one Englishman killed, and three other stragglers hurt by their own negligence. Many complimentary expressions were conveyed to Lord Dartmouth by the Alcayde on his Excellency's leaving."

1682, November 16. A report by Christopher Musgrave on the condition of the City and Castle of York, especially as to defences, with large detailed plans of the Kings Manor House, the Castle, and the City of York. *A large folio volume.*

1683. Reports by Lord Dartmouth, and others, on the condition of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and Holy Island, especially as to defences, with four large detailed plans. *A large folio volume.*

1683 *circa*. A General Survey of the Post Office by Thomas Gardiner. *A large folio volume.*

1684. A report by Christopher Musgrave on the condition of the fortifications of the City of Chester, with a large plan of the city and surrounding country. *A large folio volume.*

1684[–5], January 2. A report by Christopher Musgrave on the condition of the City and Castle of Shrewsbury, especially as to fortifications.

1684[–5], February 10. A report by Christopher Musgrave on the condition of the citadel and town of Carlisle, especially as to the defences, with a sketch, and large detailed plan of the city and land surrounding. *A large folio volume.*

1685, February 6. Duties to be performed by the Guards at the Tower. *A folio volume.*

Temp. James II.—Volume containing the King's "Instructions for the Government of Our Office of the Ordnance in Ireland, committed to the care and charge of the Master of Our Ordnance, the Lieutenant of Our Ordnance, the Surveyor of Our Ordnance, the Clark of Our Ordnance, and the Keeper of Our Stores." This is followed by "An Establishment of the Annual Payments and Allowances to be made to the Officers of Our Ordinance"—they amount to 2,312*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

Journal of Captain Grenville Collins.

1688, June 17. Commission to him to the command of the Yacht *Merlin*, with instructions as to ordering the scout boats, &c., at Portsmouth.

July 21. Received news of the death of that "worthy and ingenious seaman," Sir John Narborough, one of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy, who died in the West Indies.

September 12. Received a letter from "Mr. Pepys, that if I pleased I might be removed into the *Spragge*, Capt. Montgomery being removed to command the *Nonsuch*." I wrote to the Secretary, that I was willing to serve the King in any capacity.

September 17. Went on board the *Young Spragge* and was ordered to carry Capt. Montgomery to the Downs, to the command of the *Nonsuch*.

September 19. At ten in the morning anchored in the Downs, where we found 20 sail of men of war and fireships, commanded by Sir Roger Strickland.

September 20. Received a commission of command for the *Young Spragge*, with an order to carry her back to Portsmouth, September 23. In the evening received a letter from "Mr. Secretary Pepys."

September 24. Took post at Deal, and at night got to Gravesend.

September 25. At three o'clock in the morning took a pair of oars to go up to London, where I waited on Mr. Secretary Pepys, and there met my Lord Dartmouth, whom his Majesty has made Lord Admiral of his Fleet for this present expedition, who did me the honour to appoint me his master in the *Resolution*, and immediately, I went with his Lordship into his barge, and went down aboard his yacht. At night his Lordship went ashore at Erith, where his coach met him to carry him to Chatham to dispatch his own and some other ships, which are ordered out. I went for Gravesend with Lieutenant Wright in order to take coach there for Chatham; but at Gravesend I was taken with a lameness in all my limbs and was not able to move myself, so was put to bed at the "Black Boy."

September 27. In the morning, Lord Dartmouth came to Gravesend from Chatham to go to London. He gave me the honour of a most kind visit, giving the doctor great charge of me, and, that I might not want for anything, presented the doctor with a fee, and gave me ten pounds to bear the charge of my sickness.

September 29. In the evening, my Lord came down in his yacht from London, and sent his boat ashore for me.

October 2. In the evening, his Lordship came down in his yacht from London and sent his boat ashore for me at Gravesend, where I went aboard, and at 12 at night anchored at the Buoy of the Nore, close by the *Resolution*.

September 3. Went with my Lord aboard the *Resolution*, and there took possession and charge of Master. Here I found my worthy good friend, Captain William Davies, Captain of the *Resolution* under my Lord Dartmouth; the fleet being 16 sail of fighting ships and six fire ships.

October 4. My Lord called a council-of-war, and ordered, that in case the Dutch should make any attempt to land their land forces (which are daily expected with a great fleet of ships) either at Harwich or up the Rivers Thames and Medway, to remove the buoys of the Gun-fleet, Middle Ground, &c., and the lights of Harwich to be so altered, that they may lead them on the Ridge-sand, and that smacks lie by the buoys ready to take them up, upon the approach of the enemy. Ordered out some frigates and smacks to cruise for the discovery of the Dutch fleet.

October 7. Sir John Berry, Rear Admiral, in the *Elizabeth*, came out of the Swale, and anchored at the Nore, hoping to take up his guns and provisions.

October 10. My Lord called a council-of-war, to know in what condition every ship was in, what stores and provisions aboard, and what was wanting. Every ship ordered to be put in a fighting posture.

October 14. My Lord called a council-of-war and determined to sail, hearing the Dutch were at sea, and resolved to come for the coast of England the first opportunity, being about 50 sail of men-of-war and fireships, and 250 sail of flyboats and small vessels to transport their army. It is not known for what part of England they will land, as yet, but it is believed for Harwich, or thereabouts. Sir John Berry, Rear-Admiral, went aboard the *Defiance*, Captain Ashby, his own ship not being ready.

October 15. Sailed down to the Blacktail and there anchored, and resolved to sail no further, being thought not safe, the tides falling and the winds contrary. One of our scout smacks came from the coast of Holland with news that the westerly winds had forced many of their men-of-war into Goree.

October 17. My Lord held a council of flag officers, and consulted with the flag masters and pilots about going down the Swin. It was their opinion not to adventure down without a fair wind, it being very dangerous to turn down a fleet, many of which were great ships. It was then resolved to ride with the fleet between the buoy of the Oaze Edge and the buoy of the Nore, putting our fleet with fireships in order to receive the enemy, in case they should come up the Swin.

October 20. We put some provisions and seamen's chests into one of our tenders, to make room in the hold for platforms for the wounded men.

October 24. At eight in the morning got under sail; at noon anchored at the buoy of the Gunfleet, the Nazeland bearing N.N.W. Here we found the *Dover* and *Ruby*, which makes up our fleet to be 31 fighting ships and 14 fireships.

[Here are entered very careful drawings of ships, showing signal flags with explanations of these flags and table of signals.]

October 25. Sent the *Cleveland* yacht into Harwich with letters.

October 26. Captain Allin, in the *Quaker* ketch, came into the fleet, having been cruising on the coast of Holland, where he found 20 sail of men-of-war and fireships at anchor, without Goree, one of which let slip and gave him chase, but could not get up with him. In the afternoon called a council-of-war, which concluded to ride here some time, and then to go for the Downs.

October 28. Lord Dartmouth received a packet from the King, giving an account that the Dutch were at sea with 400 sail, out of which there were 50 sail of fighting ships, and the rest were fly-boats, dogger scouts, and other vessels, to transport the army, being about 18,000 foot and horse, and arms for 12,000 more. Held a council of war.

October 29. Counted the whole fleet, being 32 sail of fighting ships and 13 fire-ships.

October 30. At one o'clock set sail with the whole fleet; at six at night anchored between the Sledway and the Longsand Head, the Naze bearing W. and the Church of Bawdsey (?) N.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Sent the *Katherine* yacht to cruise to the eastward, the *Kitchen* yacht to the southward, and the *Saudades* to the northward.

November 2. In the morning we wanted several of our tenders, which we judged were gone for Harwich. The *Nonsuch* and some others broke their cables, and the *Dartmouth* lost her longboat, much wind.

November 3. At daylight we espied several ships to windward, close-hauled under their low sails, but immediately heaved out their topsails. Our windward ships let slip and stood after them to the southward. We discovered 13 sail of them. We had weighed with the whole fleet after them, but the ebb tide being almost spent, we could not weather the Longsand Head and the Kentish Knock. In the evening came into the fleet an English ship, which came last Wednesday from Hamburg, bound for London, but could not give us any account of the Dutch fleet.

November 4. At four in the morning, we made the signal for weighing anchor, and at break of day got under sail. At 8 o'clock, the *Foresight*, Captain Stanley, which was one of the ships that let slip yesterday, came into the fleet, and told us that the Dutch fleet were gone to westward, and sailed by Dover yesterday, and that he had taken one of their fly-boats which had lost her rudder on the Gabbard Sand in which were 200 soldiers, the officers English, and many of their men. We made all haste possible after them. At eight at night we got up with the South Sand Head, staved and pulled down all cabins, cleared our ship and made all ready for fight. At 12 at night, the light of Dungeness bore N.

November 5. At 8 in the morning, got up with Beachy. Called a council of war. At noon, Beachy three leagues off. Start away an express to the King. The *Montague* and *Dartmouth* fell foul of each other there being very little wind.

November 6. Steered away for the Isle of Wight to look for the Dutch fleet.

November 7. At eight o'clock a storm at S.W. the *Assurance* bore away and made a signal of distress. The storm increasing with rain, we bore away for the Downs having sprung our foremast. At 11 o'clock Beachy N., and at two the Ness, N.N.W. and at 5 at night, anchored in the Downs. Here we heard that the Dutch Fleet had landed the Prince of Orange and his army in Torbay.

November 9. At eight at night, the *Centurion* Sir Francis Wheeler, Commander, ran ashore under the South Foreland. Several ships sent their boats to his relief, but could not get her off.

November 10. In the morning at high water the *Centurion* got off, and was ordered up the river to be docked.

November 12. In the afternoon, the *St. Alban*, coming from the North Foreland, ran on the North Sand Head, gave two or three knocks and backed off again and anchored, and then slipped both cables, and came safe into the Downs ; the *Woolwich* and *Newcastle* came with her.

November 13. Called a council of flag officers. Captain Mundin came into the fleet, and left us at the Gunfleet.

November 14. A court-martial for the trial of John Oliver, Master of the *Centurion* for running the said ship ashore. He was turned off and fined a month's imprisonment. The Pilot of the *St. Alban* was tried for running the said ship ashore, for which he was rendered incapable of piloting any of the King's ships.

November 16. At three o'clock got under sail with the whole fleet, being bound for Torbay to fight the Dutch fleet. At five at night got up with Dover, and at eight at night, got up with the light of Dungeness. Steered away all night with a small sail, because we would not slip by the Isle of Wight, for fear the Dutch might be there.

November 17. In the morning the Isle of Wight bore W.N.W. about seven leagues. At ten o'clock we saw that there were no ships in St. Helens, nor the Spithead. Sent the *Cleveland* yacht into Portsmouth with a packet. My Lord Berkeley, in the *Montague*, went into Portsmouth, his ship-head being disabled. The *Constant Warwick* went in, likewise, for repairs. At noon, made sail with a full resolution to fall in with the Dutch in Torbay, in the morning, early.

November 18. By reason of the flood tide made a more southerly course than was expected, for Alderney bore E.S.E. about seven

leagues off. At noon we could see but 24 sail of our fleet, the Rear-Admiral being wanting amongst the number. At 4 o'clock in the evening, the highland of St. Albans bore N.N.W. about five or six leagues off. At one o'clock in the night our mainsail and mizen split, and most part of them blew away in a violent gust. Some ships gave signals of being in danger.

November 19. At 9 o'clock it cleared up; we saw the Start bearing N.N.E. about six leagues off, at which we saw but 22 sail of our fleet. At noon we stood in fair for the Berry, and from our topmast heads, saw the Dutch fleet at anchor in Torbay, but could not discern how many, we being about four leagues off, and they lying under the land. My Lord ordered the *Jersey* to stand into Torbay, and discover the Dutch fleet. We made small sail, steering away for the Wight. At night, a violent storm; some ships made signals of danger.

November 20. In the morning, the storm continuing, we bore away, and stood in for the land. At 12 o'clock, noon, anchored in St. Helens Road. Here we had news of the *Antelope* and the *Hedleburghs* (?), hospital ships being foul of each other; the latter sunk, 13 of her men saved. Sir William Booth, in the *Pendennis*, lost his bowsprit and foremast. The *Pearl*, likewise, lost her foremast, and several other ships received damage.

November 22. Sailed for the Spithead, and there anchored.

November 24. My Lord Dartmouth, accompanied by the Vice and Rear-Admirals, and most of the Captains of the fleet, went ashore to Portsmouth, to wait on the young Prince of Wales, and ordered that every ship in the fleet, should fire guns to salute the Prince; the Admiral beginning with 21 guns, and the rest following.

November 25. There came into the fleet, a small sloop from Jamaica, bringing news of the death of the Duke of Albemarle, who died there the 6th of October last.

November 28. Received news from the *Saudades* that she was safe in the Downs with the *Bonaventure*, and the *Newcastle*, at Plymouth, and the *Speedwell* fireship, put into Poole, having lost her mainmast; so that now we have heard of the safety of all our fleet, having not lost any ship in the late storms, but the hospital ship.

December 1. My Lord, and the rest of the command in the fleet, sent an address to the King.

December 2. News that the *Fan-Fan* sloop, commanded by Henry Turvill, fell into the Dutch fleet, and is detained by them.

December 4. Sir William Jennings went into the harbour, in the *Rupert*, being not fit for the sea, so was ordered into the *Warspite;* my Lord Berkeley into the *Edgar*, and Captain Skelton into the *Dunkirk*, their ships being defective for present service.

December 6. The Prince of Wales went away from Portsmouth, privately, in the night, it is supposed, for London.

December 9. My Lord Berkeley came down from London, having delivered the address to the King.

December 12. The Queen and Prince of Wales went away from Whitehall, very privately. It is said they are gone for France. Some report that the King is privately gone away, likewise.

December 13. A council-of-war held. Sir Roger Strickland, Vice-Admiral, laid down his Commission. The same was done by the rest of the Roman Catholics in the fleet. Sir John Berry, Rear-Admiral, made Vice-Admiral, and my Lord Berkeley made Rear-Admiral.

December 14. Received advice that the King and Sir Edward Hales were stopped at Faversham, in Kent, being in disguise, and endeavouring to get away in a small smack.

December 19. A council of war. My Lord ordered all things ready for sailing, being bound for Buoy of the Nore. Sir John Berry, Vice-Admiral ordered to remain here with 13 men-of-war and two fireships The Rear-Admiral and the rest of the fleet to sail with the Admiral.

December 26. Reported that the King was gone for France.

December 30. At 11 o'clock we sailed, leaving Sir John Berry at the Spithead; the rest of the fleet sailed with us, and at 12 at night we got up with Beachy.

December 31. At five at night, anchored four miles westward of Dover. At two o'clock, set sail again with the flood tide.

1688[-9], January 1. Anchored in 16 fathoms of water, Dover bearing N. about three miles off. A great fog all the forenoon, with frost and snow. At two o'clock in the afternoon, we set sail and plied for the Downs, where we anchored at seven at night.

January 2. Weighed anchor, and sailed a little further to the southward. Anchored in the Admiral's berth. At 2 o'clock at night Captain Hoskins came off from the shore, with a packet for my Lord, and brought word that the *Sedgemore* frigate was ashore under the Foreland.

January 7. My Lord Berkeley, Rear-Admiral, sailed, being bound for Portsmouth, with some men-of-war and fireships.

January 8. At half past nine we sailed, and went out to the Gulf Stream. At 11 o'clock, we steered away N.E. till one o'clock.

January 11. Anchored at the Buoy of the Nore.

Entry Book of Correspondence of Lord Dartmouth from the Fleet, from 2 October, 1688 to 5 March, 1689.

1688, October 2. Lord Dartmouth to Mr. Secretary Pepys.—Acquainting him of his arrival at the Nore and setting out the condition of the fleet as to men, provisions, &c.

September 21 to October 1. Accounts by the masters of the smacks the *Three Brothers* and the *Hopewell*, ordered to proceed to Maas in Holland to ascertain the force and motions of the Dutch fleet. They found that the Dutch fleet consisted of 25 sail.

October 4. On board the *Resolution*. Lord Dartmouth to Mr. Pepys.—As to provisions for the fleet, and the proposed removal of the most considerable buoys at the mouth of the River, and the light at Harwich.

October 11. Same to same.—Hopes to be at sea before the enemy. Not an ounce of provisions come to the fleet.

October 22. The same to the Bishop of London.—"It is no little scandal to our religion, nor less regret to myself, that I am necessitated to take notice to your Lordship what a scarcity I find of chaplains in his Majesty's fleet now under my command; for redress whereof that the fleet might have the blessing of your Lordship's effectual recommendation in this, so essential and pious a work, I had sooner applied myself to you, had not my Lords, the Bishops of Ely, and Bath and Wells, promised, at my coming away (in such haste that I could not personally wait on you) to put your Lordship in mind thereof." There are only eight in the fleet which consists of about 38 men of war and 12 fire ships.

October 22. On board the *Resolution* at the Oaze Edge. The same to Secretary Pepys.—"If the Dutch were out since the wind changed they must needs have passed their time very ill; if not, these winds keep

them fast in. So that I reasonably hope to be out before them, not foreseeing anything to hinder me when the wind shall favour." You were misinformed as to the number of men that ran away from Sir William Booth in the *Pendennis*.

October 24. On board the *Resolution* at the Gunfleet. Same to Same.—Sailed from the Nore about eight in the morning and anchored at the Gunfleet about noon. Has ordered a ship from each division to cruise to the eastward in the daytime to look out for the enemy. The buoy of the Gunfleet is removed.

October 28. On board the *Resolution* at the Gunfleet. Same to Same.—"It is very manifest from the extract of [the] Marquis D'Abbevill's letters of the 30th of October and 2nd of November (new style) to the King, and the 31st of October to my Lord Sunderland, that the Dutch put to sea on Friday the 19th instant, our style, with a very considerable fleet, on which was embarked the Prince of Orange and his great land forces, and preparations, and that, the next day, they met with such contrary winds and ruffling weather, as made them glad to retire to their own ports again; and no doubt, if their baggage and other ships and vessels, which he sums up to about 500, were out too, as he says, they must have received very considerable damage, such as, I believe, would not have given them leave to come out again by this time, though the winds had been fair to invite them to it; but on the contrary, they have been such as, you may perceive by the daily account thereof in this letter since my last of the 24th, would not by any means let them stir: for with regard to the season of the year, their designs to me appear very desperate and unadvised.

I cannot, from any of [the] Marquis D'Abbevill's advices, make any judgment as to what part of our Isle they will make their descent as believing — notwithstanding the suggested notions of the pilots mentioning, in their drink, Sole Bay and some of Mr. Herbert's ships talking of Essex—the Prince would not trust the knowledge of a secret of that importance to his designs, to above two or three of his private Council, and therefore I believe myself very well posted here.

I have deliberated very thoughtfully with myself, from his Majesty's reasonable conclusion of the enemy's being still on their own coast, in consequence whereof, you tell me his Majesty seemed to think it might not be unuseful that I went with the fleet towards their Coast, and am of opinion that the keeping of this fleet together and entire, is so essential to his Majesty's service, that, considering the season of the year, as the winds stand now, it is not advisable to venture over. The experience we have of the mischief to them, is reasonable advertisement to us, to avoid, as much as we can, the same evil; for should we go over, and meet with such weather as should separate or damage us, they would, all the while, be safe in their own ports, and ready to attack us, probably disabled, on the first fair invitation out. I have therefore determined to send over to that coast, as scouts, three of our good sailing frigates, to make the best discovery of their motion they can, and accordingly to give me notice thereof by one at a time as they can get intelligence.

The frigates I have appointed for it, under the command of Captain Hopson, are the *Bonaventure*, *Swallow*, and *Foresight* from which I hope for such intelligence as will enable me to do the best I can in attending and attacking the enemy, with regard to the season, and utmost devotion to his Majesty's service, but because in a matter of that weight to the Crown, as the preservation and conduct of this fleet is, wherein I find his Majesty wholly reposes and relies on me, I would

not depend upon my own single judgment. I have this day had a consult with the Flags, and after that, a general Council-of-War of all the commanders of the fleet, before whom I laid every material circumstance and intelligence, whereon it was unanimously advised, Sir William Jennings excepted, and in terms I think not very proper, at a more seasonable time of taking notice of it, that we should not, as the winds are, go over to that coast, but send scouts, as I have already observed to you, and if the wind comes up easterly or southerly, with fine weather, I will to sea, and look out for them, [in] which case, considering the time must be spent in the moving of such a body as their sea fleet, and the ships that carry their land forces must make, I cannot miss of them in any probable conjecture, and I doubt not by the help of God to give my master a good account of ourselves and them. I believe we are pretty well manned, considering circumstances, and the little time [that] has been employed therein, and I hope all the officers will do their duty honestly with regard to his Majestys service, which by all the endeavours that I am capable of, I shall keep them to."

Yours of the 27th, acquainting me with the Duke of Grafton's being intended to go on this expedition as a volunteer on board Capt. Hastings' ship ; and I doubt not, he will acquaint himself of this duty, but whether it will not be a probable impediment to the services "he hopes also to be ready for shore," I will not pretend to judge of.

October 30. *Resolution* under sail from Gunfleet. Same to the Same. —Last night the wind continuing between N. and N.N.E., will no doubt bring out the Dutch fleet to sea. The wind being at S.S.E., I am just now under sail with all the fleet to go to look for them "Pray God grant good success to all his Majesty's arms, as well by sea as land, to which I shall contribute to my utmost power and ability.

November 5. The *Resolution* under sail off Beachy Head. Same to Same.—I was on the 31st at anchor with the fleet off Longsand's Head, where I rode till yesterday morning, with no little vexation, being wind bound, so that I could not get out to sea to meet the Dutch fleet "before they got hold on our coast." On Saturday morning we saw 13 sail about 3 leagues to windward of us and three of our frigates slipped to give them chase. The *Foresight* took a fly-boat that had lost her rudder, by having struck on the sands, wherein were four companies of soldiers (making about 200 men) under the command of Major Colingsby who is aboard me, a prisoner. "Besides these cruisers, I ordered the *Katherine* yacht, to the eastward, the *Kitchen*, yacht, to the southward, and the *Saudades*, to the northward. Yesterday, about 9 in the morning, the *Katherine*, yacht, returned, giving me an account of a considerable fleet being passed to the westward on Saturday, which was confirmed to me by Major Colingsby, brought me by the *Foresight* yesterday about two [in the] afternoon, from whom I gathered that they were designed to land within the Isle of Wight on the main side, so that I cannot but conclude they have put on shore their land forces, by this time, in Stokes Bay, and Hampton River, &c. the thoughts whereof is so great a vexation to me that I am much troubled how to proceed, and having this day had a Consult of the Flags, and a general council of war wherein every man's single opinion was asked apart, they unanimously declared, that considering the enemy was landed, and their fleet much superior to ours it was not advisable to attack, or give them battle nor indeed to approach their view with the whole fleet so as to tempt them to offer it us, who from their much greater strength than ours, can hope for nothing less than a dishonourable retreat at best, wherefore, upon a mature consideration of all the ill consequences may

attend his Majesty in any unlucky accident or miscarriage to this fleet I have determined to send the *Centurion*, *Portsmouth*, and *Ruby* to make the best discovery they can of them and I resolve to ply off and on with an easy sail till the scouts I have sent, bring me an account of the enemy, and that the ships astern or rather left behind, come up to me, and I know his Majesty's further pleasure or get such intelligence as may make it reasonable for me to attack them, which under the circumstances [that] I am of wanting a very considerable part of the fleet as the enclosed list will further inform you and the enemy not (*sic*) numbering by many capital ships, I do not think now—since their land forces are probably ashore—advisable to do."

November 7. Aboard the *Resolution* in the Downs. Same to Same. —"All Monday night and Tuesday till four in the afternoon it was calm with fogs, so that I lay driving with the tide; but then it sprung up a small gale at S.E by E., and so to the S. and S.S.W. We stood away to the westward till eleven at night, Beachy bearing N.E. by E. distance about 9 leagues and then we tacked and stood to the south east, to get a better offing from the shore, using all my endeavours to back my scouts and raise the Isle of Wight by morning if possible, for which purpose I tacked again about three in the morning, and stood to the W.N.W. and N.W. till eight o'clock, and then came up a storm at S.W. The *Assurance*, frigate, made her signals of distress and bore away to the eastward, as did also the *Mary*, not being able to hold it longer. The paunch of my own foremast sprung, and the head of the mast wrung, so that the storm continuing with thick rainy weather, I thought it best to bear away for the Downs, not to strain the fleet too much, and at five this afternoon, having had a very great run, I came to anchor there, the storm continuing at S.W.

This being the place I ordered the fleet to rendezvous at, in case of separation, I hope we shall all meet here to make the most united strength we can, and for the adding what more I can thereto, I have ordered Lieutenant Wright ashore to buy, contract for, or impress six such vessels as he shall find fittest to be made fireships of, which for the quicker fitting of, I will order to be done here by the carpenters and gunners of the fleet, enclosing you herein a copy of the order I have given the said Lieutenant Wright for his Majesty's further knowledge of the care I have ordered to be taken therein.

I have ordered the *Katherine*, yacht, to the Gunfleet to hasten the *Sampson*, fireship, I left there, to me, and with this express, I also send orders to Captain Willford at Sheerness, to bring, or dispatch to me what fire-ships are there under his command in any condition to come to sea. I doubt not the continuance of your care and zeal, in hastening all the force you can to me, and I suppose the ships from the river can find no excuse to be longer from me. The enemy I have to deal with, I understand from all hands, are very strong, and with the first easterly winds I will be at sea again, taking all imaginable care in the meanwhile, that they do not attack me here disadvantageously. I am informed they have ordered a considerable force to come to them in [a] few days, and therefore, I believe, they design wintering with us, which will befit his Majesty's considerations, in making suitable preparations, that they may not be masters of our seas; for prevention whereof, I have, and shall do, everything to the utmost of my power.

November 9. Aboard the *Resolution*, in the Downs. Same to Same. —"Having by express, dispatched to the shore, while I was with the fleet, on the 9th instant, off Beachy, given his Majesty and you an account of my being prevented—to my very great trouble and regret—by

adverse winds, in meeting the Dutch fleet, before they had landed their army, which from my concern for his Majesty's service and affairs, I account the greatest misfortune of my life, and what I could not in the least foresee, I will make no repetition on that afflicting subject, but proceed to the answering yours of the 1st and 3rd instant, which came to my hands this day; in the doing whereof, I am, in the first place, to acknowledge, and I do it heartily, your very kind and repeated desires and good wishes for my success in the conduct of this fleet, wherein, though I have been extremely disappointed in the services I hoped to have done my master before these invaders came ashore, it is some satisfaction to me, that his Majesty well approves, of all my proceedings which, as I have, I shall continue to push on for his utmost service; and though in the enemy's going by me without my being able to speak with them, I have the satisfaction within myself, of not having made one false step, or omitted anything that could be done; yet, I cannot but account myself very unfortunate therein.

I observe his Majesty has directed your consulting with the Navy Board, about the erecting yards at Harwich and Sheerness, and I hope the result will be, ordering it to be done. I perceive the vessels, I left to give notice of the buoys being altered and removed, have been forced, by foul weather, to leave their stations. I desire, therefore, you will cause the Trinity House Brethren to order vessels to lay them out again in their proper places; for now the apprehension of the use they might have been to the enemy is over.

The late storms, which obliged the fleet to come in here, have shaken and disordered many of the ships which I will take care to get put into a good condition again with all the dispatch imaginable; in order to which, I have this day given several orders to M[r] Fendall, storekeeper at Deal. We have lost many of our boats, which we must endeavour to get recruited here. Several of the fire-ships have received damage, which I have ordered to be surveyed, and of them, I have directed the *Speedwell* into Dover to stop her leaks. The *Katherine*, yacht, has also received some damage, which I have writ to the shipwright at Sheerness, to repair, she being ordered thither for the carrying a major and nine other commission officers, taken with their companies in a Dutch fly boat and the private soldiers are most delivered ashore to Colonel Collyer. I understand to-day that the *Dover* and *Foresight*, frigates, that were wanting in return from cruising, came in here, and also the *Speedwell* and *Sally Rose*. . . . . There are also here the *Unity* and *Charles and Henry*, fireships. In our passage hither, the *Pearl*, Captain Cole, commander, [took] a small vessel, a pretended Brandenburger, who upon examination, I find was with, and I believe belongs to, the Prince of Orange's fleet, and I suppose was dispatched back with intelligence, as you may conclude by the inclosed letters taken from him, amongst which there is an English one, dated from Exeter on Monday last in the afternoon, and directed to the Lady Bulkeley, at the Hague, which pray let be kept together, for I have no copies of them. The Captain, I have in custody, and expect further discovery from his papers, which as yet he disowns, and conceals, about which you shall have a further relation in my next. In the meantime, I pray I may have his Majesty's directions what shall be done with this vessel, and the fly boat taken with the soldiers, and such other vessels as we may meet and bring in, and how their companies must be treated and disposed of, for between a war not declared and an invasion made, which I should think actual war, even with Holland itself, I am in doubt what to do in any such case as I have mentioned to you, or such other, as you think

may occur from the service I am in. . . . . Since the writing this letter, the captain of the Brandenburgh has delivered up his papers and dispatches from the Prince of Orange and his army and fleet, all which I have caused to be sealed up in a bag, and directed to the King, to whom I desire they may be given as they come, without opening. These are very particular accounts and draughts as well of their fleet as army, which I have enclosed his Majesty in my own letter to him, which comes by Mr Hodder that he might have the readier and quicker account thereof."

November 10 On board the *Resolution*, in the Downs. Same to Same.—"Since mine of the 8th present, dispatched away, at one this morning, by express, I have received, by return of my former express, yours of the 7th and 8th instant with duplicate also of the 6th, sent to me by way of Portsmouth, from all which I gladly observe his Majesty's full and repeated approbation of my care and conduct of the fleet, which though hitherto I have not had further success with, than in keeping them well together in such a post as prevented the enemy making their descent and attempt on the rivers of Thames or Medway, to which I believe they were designed, yet I do not despair of doing his Majesty and the Kingdom very signal service with them in the future preservation of both, to which, as I have hitherto, I shall bend all my study and endeavours, and though I have not the good luck of popular applause therein, yet since his Majesty and those who are proper judges of my proceedings are well satisfied therewith, I will do my duty and not lay anything so anxiously to heart as to divert my thoughts from the main security to his Majesty in that (*sic*) of this fleet, which, though I shall take all possible care not to engage unreasonably, or to a probable disadvantage, yet you may assure his Majesty, I shall seek all opportunities of doing it, when it may be for his service, and push it home with [the] utmost zeal and affection thereto.

I have communicated to the Flags, your letters of the 6th, 7th, and 8th instant, and, among the rest of the affairs of the fleet, have consulted with them, on the two notes, you say you are commanded to lay before me, not by way of injunction to rule my thoughts, but to enlighten them, in the knowledge of his Majesty's injunctions, in securing, and not exposing, the fleet, under the present difficulties his affairs are reduced to in other respects; on which points of great importance, they desire time to consider, at least till further directions from his Majesty come to me, which I hope I shall not be long without; but in case I find it for his Majesty's service, that I leave this place before, if I go not into the Spithead with the fleet, I do think of sending in two fourth rate frigates into Portsmouth, but I know not how circumstances may occasion the altering my intentions thereabout; for I find many ships of the fleet much disordered with the bad weather we have met with, but I shall make the best I can of all misfortunes, choosing at present rather to apply the best remedies I can to them, than make complaints, though in truth, there is reason enough for it, and therefore pray lay before his Majesty, my desires of having ships fitted as well on the river, as Portsmouth, that we may be able, by change, to better the quality of the ships, if not add to their number; for several are not in such condition for service as they ought to have been."

November 11. Aboard the *Resolution* in the Downs. Same to Same. —"I have yours of the 9th instant, and thank you for your news, which gives me so probable hopes that the counties will be loyal, and the Prince of Orange will not have those numbers of people flock to

him as the desperateness of his attempt gives great reason to believe he expected. Pray God, frustrate his designs and prosper his Majesty's arms.

I have this day consulted the flags, &c., again, about what place it was properest to post the fleet in, with regard to his Majesty's service in every respect, as well of their security, as otherwise, and some are for the Nore and others for the Spithead, but the winds being now at N.N.E., and likely to continue so, the enemy cannot approach us here, and therefore I am in hopes, if possible, to receive his Majesty's commands for my direction and government in this, so considerate and important step to his service, for which many things may be urged in respect to both places, where I desire all preparations possible of ships and provisions may be made for us."

November 13. Aboard the *Resolution* in the Downs. Same to Same. —"Yesterday I received yours of the 10th, and two of the 11th instant, one dated at noon and the other, past 11 at night, by three several expresses which, with no little difficulty, got on board me between 12 at noon and 3 afternoon, from which times it blew so much wind I could not call the flags aboard to consult with them about the particulars therein treated of.

This morning, having a lull for a little time, for it continues blowing very hard by gusts, I made the signals for their coming aboard me; in consequence whereof, upon reading your letters, and the intelligence and list of the Dutch fleet accompanying them, we have resolved—if the weather will permit for to-day, the tide being spent, and such gusty and windy weather that we cannot unmoor the fleet, without running the hazard of falling foul of one another—to set sail to-morrow for St. Helens, in order to the getting what ships we can for reinforcement of the fleet, from Portsmouth, in exchange of such as are with us and are mentioned in the margin,* so defective, as not to be fit to keep sea this winter season. The flags observe that the force and number of our fleet is magnified above what it is in respect of the defective men-of-war and the want of several ships therein, *videlicet*:—those of the River not joined the fleet at the making thereof and some of the fire-ships, *videlicet*:—the *Halfmoon*, *Charles*, and *Roebuck*, believing also that the list of the Dutch ships, which you place against ours is not what it is now, any intelligence confirming that there have been alterations and additions to the ships therein since there making the original Dutch list, which was the state of their fleet the $\frac{16}{26}$ of October last.

This being the general result and observations in the aforesaid letters and papers, I come now to give you my particular answer thereto with the further necessary occurrences since my last. I am resolved, if the weather will give me leave to sail with the fleet to-morrow for St. Helens, for the reasons already mentioned to you; and after I have reinforced and supplied the fleet with what is necessary, that can be got from Portsmouth, I intend for Torbay to seek out the Dutch, and shall be very glad to find them in such condition as it may be reasonable to attack them, wherein, and all other my proceedings, I shall do my utmost for his Majesty's honour and service.

I have had the Captain of the Brandenburgher aboard me again, and have made the strictest examination I can for further papers of moment, but can find no more; but such as they are, of all sorts, I here send you; so that I shall now clear him. But I think it is not advisable that he sail hence till after the fleet is gone, to prevent his giving intelligence

* The *Mary*, *Montague*, *Centurion*, and *Assurance*.

thereof, I shall also give orders that the flyboat that the four companies, with officers and soldiers were taken in, be restored to the master, and he have liberty to proceed as he pleases, which I take to be the meaning of his Majesty's commands in your letter of the 10th about them, though it bids me expect his Majesty's resolution in cases of the like nature more amply under his own hand.

Yesterday, the *Newcastle*, *Woolwich*, and *St. Alban* came to the fleet, the former so leaky . . . that she made 23 inches of water a glass, till she came in smooth water, about which, I cannot say less, than that it it hard, ships should be so long coming, and then only fit to go in again.

Since the writing this letter, the *Halfmoon* and *Charles*, fireships are come to the fleet, and I have also received yours of the 12th instant by Mr. Crosse, with an enclosed from the King, and his Majesty's order under the Sign Manual, as an Act of State, that now, since their descent with their army in the west, and the said fleet riding and hovering on our coast, I should attack them or any part of them, in any place where the fleet, or any of the ships under my command, shall happen to meet or find them, which command I shall diligently obey, and give the necessary orders thereabout to his Majesty's ships that are or shall come under my command, taking kindly from you the observation in the omission made in direction of the said order, and the care you promise me to take in procuring another from my Lord Middleton's office, directed to me, as his Majesty's commands."

November 15. On board the *Resolution* in the Downs. Same to Same.—"Having in mine of the 13th instant acknowledged the receipt of the King's letter and the resolutions taken as well before as on its receipt, I have need say nothing more thereon, than that I think myself so well satisfied in his Majesty's pleasure therein, and the Order of State accompanying it in yours of the 12th instant, that there is no room for further debate, whether I shall go with the fleet to the westward, or stay where we now are, unfortunately windbound; and upon a Consult, had yesterday with the Flags, &c., it was resolved to attack the Hollands fleet wherever we meet them; for which I purpose, with the wind at N.W. by N., for gaining sea room, to sail with the fleet to Dungeness. But considering the season of the year, and the darkness of the nights, and that we have good scouts abroad to give notice of the enemy's approach, upon which we will go to the Northsand's head for the better encounting them, it is thought more advisable, for the safety of the fleet, that we remain here till we have fair winds to proceed to the westward."

November 22. Aboard the *Resolution* at Spithead. Same to Same. —"After sailing from the Downs to the westward on the 16th instant, and encountering at sea, as I shall now proceed to give you a particular account of such variety of winds and storms, as frustrated all my hopes and intentions for his Majesty's service, the fleet being very much shaken and shattered, I returned with 20 or 21 sail of ships and anchored in St. Helens road the 20th instant, where with very much wind at west, I rode till this morning and then had a . . . . to turn into the Spithead.

On Friday the 16th, at 3 in the afternoon, with the wind at N.E., I got under sail with the whole fleet, and at 8 that night we were abreast of the light on Dungeness, the wind being at E.S.E. a fine gale, we steered away all night W.S.W. Saturday the 17th in the morning, the Isle

of Wight bore N.N.W. distance about 7 leagues. At 10 in the morning, we lay by and sent the *Cleveland*, yacht, into Portsmouth with a letter to Sir Richard Beach, to prepare and get in readiness, what ships he could to strengthen the fleet and particularly to hasten out the *York*, and those ships I had ordered in there, as my last advised you, the *Montagu* being disabled, she went also at the same time for Portsmouth, with order to Sir Richard Beach to man the *York* completely from her company, if the said ship's repairs should require any long time. At noon of the same day, the body of the Isle of Wight bore W. by N., about 5 leagues off with a fresh gale at S.E. and we stood away for Tor Bay, making such sail as might bring us there early in the morning; but at 4, afternoon, the wind came out at S.S.E. and S. by E. very much wind, when we tacked and stood to the eastward to undlay (*sic*) the tide of ebb; but finding the winds to shrink, that we could lie no better than east, at 7 at night, we tacked, again and stood off S.W. with the tide of flood under our lee, to check us off the shore. At 12 at night, being much wind, we took in our foretop sail, and lay under a pair of courses till daylight.

On Sunday the 18th, in the morning, we found that the flood tide under our lee had caused us to make a S.W. course good, by the Island of Aldnerney, bearing E.S.E., distance, about 7 leagues, then we bore up, and the wind increasing to a very great storm, we lay our head to the eastward, trying under a mainsail till noon, to bring the fleet together there not being then in sight above 24 sail, the Rear Admiral with several men-of-war and fireships, being wanting.

At noon, we set our foresail, standing N.E. by N. and E.N.E. till 4 in the evening, at which time the land of St. Alban's bore N.N.W. about 6 leagues off, when we tacked, and stood to the westward, the storm continuing violent, and at one at night, with a violent gust of wind and rain, our mainsail and mizen, blew away and some ships fired guns as signals of distress.

Monday the 19th, at 4 this morning we brought to another main sail and mizen, by seven in the morning, being less wind, at west we got up our main yard, set the main sail, heaved our top sail, and stood away to the eastward and at 9 in the morning, it clearing up, we saw the Start Land bearing N.N.E., distance about 6 leagues, at which time we were 22 sail. At noon the Start bore N.W. We stood away towards Torbay, and at 2 o'clock we were close to the Berry, describing the Dutch fleet in Torbay, but could not discover their number whereupon I ordered the *Jersey*, Captain Beverley, to stand near in, for giving me the better account of them, and, with the fleet, I steered away to the eastward towards the Isle of Wight. At 10 at night the wind came out at S.W. blowing very hard, so that we handed our top sails and lay under a pair of courses till 12 at night, when we had a violent storm at W.S.W., so that we were forced to lie a try under the main course till break of day.

Tuesday the 20th in the morning, the storm continuing very hard, we bore away for the Isle of Wight and at noon anchored at St. Helens Road where the *Jersey* came in to me giving an account, that standing close in with Torbay, he saw the Dutch fleet, being as near, as he could tell, 57 sail of great ships, their small ships being so far in, that he could not count them. I found here at anchor the *Pendennis*, Sir William Booth, who was forced in on Sunday with the loss of his foremast and having received other damages by his guns breaking loose in the storm, wherein also I understand that the *Heldrenbergh* hospital ship, was unfortunately lost, and but 13 of her men saved in her long boat by

Captain Ashby, by some ships running on board her, which is supposed was the *Bonadventure* she being seen at anchor, on the back side of the Isle of Wight without a head, bowsprit, or foremast, and was getting up a jurymast, so that not having yet had any further account of her, I hope she is got into the Downs. I found also Sir John Berry with other men-of-war and fire-ships at St. Helens and Spithead, and I fear most of the fireships have received damage, as well in their hulls, masts, and yards, as fireworks.

We had much wind all night at west, which continuing also all Wednesday, kept us atSt. Helens and this day we got into the Spithead, where was sent on board me, by Sir Richard Beach, yours of the 20th instant, whereto all the answer I can make, at present is that I shall endeavour all things for his Majesty's service to my utmost."

November 25. The *Resolution* at Spithead. Same to Same.—Many of the ships of the fleet prove very leaky but to prevent loss of time I am unwilling they should go into harbour. "Though I perceive from yours of the 20th instant that his Majesty was so well satisfied with my determination in consult with the Flags, in future proceedings with the fleet as to believe his intended order of the 16th instant, in explanation of the order under the seal manual of the 12th, which yours brought me a copy of, was unnecessary, the said order of the 12th referring to a preceding orderof the 1st of October, which is called an Order of Council, though you know it is not, wherein I was left to my liberty to conduct and do with the fleet, on all emergencies, as I thought most for his Majesty's honour and service, yet your last letter of the 24th from an apprehension of the damages the fleet may have sustained in the tempestuous weather I encountered when I went to the westward to look out for the Dutch fleet, seems to suggest as if a further determination would be taken at the King's expected return from Salisbury, in the fleet's disposal, I pray therefore that I may be so positively and plainly instructed, in that and all my other affairs of the fleet that I may be without any manner of doubt what to do; for the King's last letter to me, seemed wholly to reject the thoughts of my going to the Nore, and unless, great supplies of all things, at least of provisions be sent hither, I cannot see how we should so much as abide here, much less proceed again to the westward.

I gladly note the account you give me of the further addition of ships I may soon expect, wishing, heartily, I may have it in my power to do his Majesty some eminent service answerable to the expense of this great fleet, than which I desire nothing more, nor can be more solicitous and thoughtful about anything.

December 4. The *Resolution* at Spithead. Same to Same.—"By his Majesty's letter of the 29th, to which you refer me for my further proceedings with the fleet, I am directed to give his Majesty my thoughts where it will be best to post the fleet for the safety thereof this winter season, since, as you observe to me in your letter of the 29th, the expectation of any action is over for this winter, but your fresher of the 1st instant, with an extract of Sir R. Holme's intelligence from Yarmouth, seeming to suggest something else, I am not yet come to a resolution what advice to offer his Majesty therein, therefore, all I can say concerning it, at present, is that I will endeavour all that lies in me to prevent the expense of his Majesty's money and stores and shall be so far from fitting out any fresh ships to sea in consideration of the charge attending it, which at this time especially, I believe there is great reason to have regard to, as to encourage the Commanders, all I can, in keeping out their old ships, if they be in any tolerable condition for it; but the

Montagu and *Rupert*, being wholly otherwise, from the surveys and judgments of the proper officers in the yard at Portsmouth, I have, as I formerly acquainted you, directed my Lord Berkeley, and the *Montagu's* company, into the *Edgar*, and Sir William Jennens and the *Rupert's* company, into the *Warspite;* the *Dunkirk*, as Sir William was ordered into before, not proving so fit a ship in regard of some defects. Those ships, therefore, being getting in readiness with all the despatch they can, as is likewise the making necessary repairs to the whole fleet, I shall let them proceed, unless I receive his Majesty's express commands to the contrary.

I heartily congratule his Majesty's resolution for a parliament, as you will see more particularly in the address made to him from myself and the fleet, and his determination of publishing to the world, by way of proclamation, his gracious intentions and endeavours of securing its freedom both in its election and sitting."

December 6. Spithead. Same to Same.—"I have by the enclosed to his Majesty, prayed his directions how I shall proceed with the fleet, after being refitted, and if to the eastward, whether the Downs, or the Nore, be the properest station, presuming the sea will be the worst enemy we shall be to encounter this winter season, and therefore probably his Majesty may think of our continuing here."

December 14. The *Resolution* at Spithead. Same to Same.—"Since my (*sic*) last is come to my hands, yours of the 10th December, with his Majesty's order of the same date, forbidding all further pressing of men for his Majesty's service, and of the 11th instant, with an order subscribed by several Lords Spiritual and Temporal, then assembled at Guild Hall, requiring all acts of hostility between his Majesty's fleet and the P[rince] of Orange should cease, and that all popish officers should be removed from his Majesty's fleet, to prevent the effusion of blood and any inconveniences that may happen in the fleet; on which heads, and what else is necessary to lay before you in answer to their said letters, or in respect of the charge on my hands, I proceed to give you this further account. . . . . The King's letter, accompanying yours of the 10th, bidding me expect direction for the fleet's motion by the Duke of Berwick, but yours of the 11th bringing me another letter from his Majesty acquainting me with his intentions of withdrawing himself, which he was then taking horse, to do, gives me so great grief and trouble of spirit and anxious thoughts for the King, and this our poor distracted kingdom, that it is almost insupportable; however, summoning up my best resolutions to look forwards, I could not think of anything more essential to the King and my country's service, in the settlement of our laws and established religion, than making an application to the Prince of Orange, and purging the fleet from all Roman Catholic officers, which as I was intending I received yours of the 11th instant, with the subscribed result and determination, made that day at Guild Hall, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, which suiting in all respects, with what I had with good consideration, deliberated on before, and the fleet unanimously concurred in, you may imagine, I put them in execution with the more willingness."

Postscript, December 15. — After writing this, last night, with intention of sending it away early by express this morning, I received, from some private hands, the good news of the King's being still among us, which gives me new life again, and hopes that all past occurrences will terminate in a happy agreement with the P[rince] of Orange, who I am told is at London by this time, being so earnestly invited thereto

by the Lords, and a good understanding among all his Majesty's subjects; none whereof, I hope, can be so villanous to entertain a prejudicial thought to his Majesty's person, which that it may be always in safety and honour is, and shall be [my] endeavours and prayers."

December 17. The *Resolution* at Spithead. Same to Same.—"In these distracted times, besides the general, I have not wanted my very particular share in keeping peace and quietness in the garrison of Portsmouth; the outrageous and indiscreet behaviour of the Irish in threatening to destroy the Dock and assassinate the inhabitants on any approach of the Prince's forces, giving great apprehensions and disquiets. In order therefore to secure his Majesty's stores and the harbour, I have, with no little pains and assiduity, got into my possession, James and Charles Forts, and South Sea Castle, which being now again under command of Captain Carter, will much quiet the minds of the country. For the better security of the harbour, I have this day ordered in the *Bristol* and *Nonsuch*, being defective ships, which, with other ships within, and some small fireships, I shall leave, I hope the Dock, and all things are now pretty well secured and at the direction of Sir Richard Beach.

Sir Edward Scott being an uneasy man to the inhabitants of the town, I have prevailed with him to lay down his Commission, and he is aboard me till further orders. The whole garrison being now brought into a better compass and reduced to a willingness of laying down their arms, I hope they will be mercifully dealt with, and his Majesty will give direction for their disposal.

December 22. Spithead. Lord Dartmouth to the Mayor of Portsmouth.—Giving directions to search the *Fubbs* yacht for Popish priests and other suspected persons.

December [28]. Lord Dartmouth to Mr. Secretary Pepys—"The 27th instant I received yours of the 25th and 26 instant. The former acquainting me that the Prince expected the fleet at the buoy of the Nore long ere this, according to his order of the 16th. In answer whereto, I desire you to observe that, though his Highness' order bore that date, yet it reached not me till the 19th, when I immediately called a council of war and gave order that all ships should be ready to sail the next morning, except those mentioned in the order to stay here, under the command of Sir John Berry. But though we were accordingly ready in all other respects to sail, we had not wind enough neither that, nor the next day, *videlicet* the 21st, to fill our sails. On the 22nd the wind came out at N.E. and has continued easterly ever since, without any likelihood of a sudden change. I choose to be thus particular, that his Highness may see there has been no neglect on my part in putting in execution his commands, and I would have given you earlier notice hereof, had not the Prince's aforementioned order directed me to give an account of my proceedings with the fleet to the Secretary of the Navy; which officer I not knowing and not having heard from you for a considerable time past, I could think of no better expedient than by sending up my Secretary, with my Letters immediately to the Prince himself. . . . . Not knowing his Highness' intentions of keeping the yachts at home, to answer some sudden occasion he has himself for them, I ordered the *Fubbs* to Guernsey with my Lady Scott and her family and directed her master in his return to call at Cowes, and receive on board and carry to Jersey, Sir Philip Carteret and his Lady, but since it is his Highness' pleasure that she should forthwith come up the River I have sent orders to Cowes, for her master, directing him upon his arrival there to do so and not to proceed to Jersey, as I had

before ordered him. And herein I must observe to you, upon what you mention about the Commanders of the *Fubbs* and *Mary* yachts having the King's written commands, not to stir from Portsmouth without his further order, that though they were so commanded by his Majesty, yet the occasion of the *Mary* yacht's staying there being not very justifiable, she had (upon its being known that I was sensible of the business she was designed on) other orders sent to her but not signed by the King for bringing the Prince of Wales's rockers up the River which after detaining her for some time, I permitted her to do. And as to my orders to the *Fubbs* yacht for going to Guernsey, they were not issued till after I heard his Majesty had absented himself from London in order to his leaving the kingdom."

1689, January 1, The *Resolution* at anchor in the Downs. The Same to the Same.—"That his Highness the Prince of Orange may be informed how far the winds have permitted me to put in execution his commands for my coming to the buoy of the Nore, I think it necessary to give you the following account." Gives an account of a stormy voyage from Spithead to the Downs. "Upon my arrival at the Nore if I meet not with orders to the contrary I design to come up to wait on the Prince but before I leave the fleet I will take care to give such directions to the respective commanders that they do not themselves permit their men to leave their ships till further orders which fault (as you very well know) they are generally addicted to."

1707—1726. Diaries in three paper volumes, quarto, of Sir Arthur Kaye, of Woodsome, co. York, bart., M.P. for York from 1710 until his death. Chiefly notes of expenses, visits paid, and visitors entertained.

1710, June 24, to 1713, August 13. Domestic Letter Books.—Copies of official letters to and from Lord Dartmouth's Principal Secretary of State, touching Admiralty and War Office matters, legal, commercial, criminal, and miscellaneous subjects. 3 *vols.*

1710, June 26, to 1713, April 28. Letter Book, Ireland.—Copies of official letters from Lord Dartmouth, Principal Secretary of State, to the Lord Lieutenant and others.

1710, September 14, to 1712, October. Foreign Office Letter Book, France.—Copies of official letters to and from the French ministers and English Agents in France, principally concerning the exchange of prisoners of war.

1712, August, to 1713, May. Similar Letter Book.

1713, May to August. Similar Letter Book.

1710, June 30, to 1712, July 29. Foreign Office Letter Book, Spain.—Copies of official letters to and from Lord Dartmouth, Principal Secretary of State, touching Spanish affairs.

1712, July, to 1713, May 3. Similar Letter Book.

1710, June 27, to 1713, January 3. Foreign Office Letter Book, Portugal.—Copies of official letters to and from Lord Dartmouth, Principal Secretary of State, touching Portuguese affairs.

1680.—"John Cox, his travels over the land into the South Seas, from thence round the South part of America, to Barbadoes, and Antigua." *A folio volume MS.* On the arrival of the ship at "the Golden Island," they met the "Emperor or Duryan," who came on board and said he was at war "with the Spaniard," and that if we

would go with him he would show us a place where the Spaniards found a great quantity of "dust gold"; to this they consented. Describes the journey; at night they slept at native houses that they came to having, "the cold ground for our bedding, and the spangled firmament for our covering." The costume of the Emperor was "a mantle of beaten gold." They met, on the way, "King Golden Capps"; he was dressed in "a long white cotton coat, fringed all round the bottom. About the neck, a bell of tiger's teeth, and on his head a hat, the major part was beaten gold, and in his nose a ring of gold, with a flat plate of the same, much like a cockle shell, which is usual in those people to wear." When they reached the place where the gold dust was supposed to be, they found it had been sent to Panama; thither they accordingly went. *A folio volume MS.*

An Abstract of the Duke of Ormond's Instructions, and of the Letters by him received from, and sent to, the Secretary of State and also of the several Letters enclosed therein. Anno 1712.

$\frac{7}{18}$ April.—Instructions. Her Majesty directs the Duke to repair to the Hague, and to acquaint the Pensionary of his command, and that his orders were to see the latter before he headed the troops, and to acquaint him of her Majesty's resolution of pushing the war with vigour till the enemy had agreed to a safe peace for her Majesty and her Allies. That he was prepared for a good correspondence with the Generals of the Allies, particularly those of the States, and hoped for the same inclination on their part, and that the Pensionary's good offices would contribute thereto.

To desire the Pensionary to acquaint him of the operations of the next campaign.

Upon the Duke's arrival at the frontier, he was to meet Prince Eugene and the other Generals, in secret, and with them to consult measures proper for entering into action.

To review all the regiments in British pay, and to certify the number and condition of the several regiments of horse, foot, and dragoons.

To correspond with one of the Secretaries of State, and to transmit an account of his proceedings, and all occurrences which happened.

$\frac{16}{27}$ April. Hague.—Gives an account of his [the Duke's] arrival at the Hague, and of visiting the Pensionary, and acquainting him with her Majesty's orders in respect to him, and also his intention to live in a good correspondence with the Generals of the Allies, and particularly with those of the States. That the Pensionary told him they had come to no particular resolutions as to the operations of the campaign, and desires Cadogan should be employed.

$\frac{19}{30}$ April. Hague.—That he was going from the Hague to the camp, and that the recruit horses would not be there till eight days. That Marshal Villars had posted his infantry, and was fortifying several posts along the Sensell. That the Imperialists would join in ten days, and that the nine battalions of Prussians were not to be expected. Gives an account of his attending a conference at the Hague, and that they had left the operations of the campaign to the Generals and Deputies in the field.

$\frac{25 \text{ April}}{5 \text{ May}}$. Ghent.—That he was going to Tournay to meet Prince Eugene. Gives an account of the posture of both armies, and that the enemy could not hinder the siege of Valenciennes, but thinks

Cambray or Arras of more consequence, and says he would hear Prince Eugene's proposals.

$\frac{16}{27}$ April.—That he [the Secretary of State] had nothing in command from her Majesty, and that this was a private letter. That he had intelligence from Holland that the Dutch were not without fears of their new General, and they began to consider that he was a papist, a German in interest. That the Emperor his master has nothing to lose in the Netherlands. That the battle won, might give grounds to insist upon higher terms than the House of Austria was now likely to obtain. That a battle lost, might contribute to prolong the war, and that in either case the expense of blood would fall on the Queen and the States. These reflections, in his opinion, occasioned private directions to the Generals to use more caution than the Prince would approve. That this consisted not with the compliment of an unlimited command, made by Monsieur Lathmar, in the name of the States. Believes the enemy would not have taken the posts they were then in, if they had not a prospect of subsisting till forage was on the ground. The Queen expects to hear from his Grace what situation the armies were in, and what is likely to be done in the field. That he hopes soon to inform him what success might be expected in the Congress.

$\frac{22 \text{ Mar.}}{3 \text{ April}}$.—That he had received his Grace's letter of the 30th N.S., and that on Friday a messenger should be sent with her Majesty's instructions, upon what passed when his Grace was at the Hague.

$\frac{25 \text{ April}}{5 \text{ May}}$.—That her Majesty was desirous to know on what footing the Dutch had settled their command, the expression in the Lord Ambassador's letter being ambiguous and doubtful; whether the States took the same resolution with the Duke as they had done in relation to the Prince, or whether it was barely a copy of what they had come to, in favour of the Prince. That the Earl of Strafford speaks of it as a determination at the Hague, that two armies were to be formed. That her Majesty inclined that all the troops, whether subjects or foreigners in her pay, should be under his Grace's command. That there seemed at present to be reasons of a strong nature for having it so, which were likely to increase. That there were grounds to be jealous of Prince Eugene's conduct at this juncture, which his Grace could not but see and know.

That the Queen directed him to be cautious, for some time, of engaging in action, unless in the case of an apparent advantage, because they expected daily to be strengthened by the arrival of the Imperialists, who ought to have their share therein.

That the great article of preventing the union of the two Monarchies was not settled, the expedient hard of digestion to the French, and when that should be over, no formidable difficulty seemed to remain in the way. That the Queen, upon his Grace's desire, was willing Cadogan should serve under him.

$\frac{28 \text{ April}}{9 \text{ May}}$. Tournay.—The Duke takes notice of the receipt of the letters of the 16th and 22nd of April. That the States gave him a copy of their instructions to their Deputies or Generals, whereby they were to obey them to him and the Prince alike. Is informed that the Dutch had ordered the Walloon regiment in Ostend, to Brussels, and that the Duke of Marlborough had formerly the command of those troops.

Speaks of besieging Valenciennes or Quesnoy, and if a fair opportunity offered, could not refuse to join with the Allies in a battle, which, won or lost, would alter matters in treaty, but hopes to have a messenger before the armies are formed.

$\frac{7}{18}$ May. Tournay.—Received the letter of the 25th. Has in his army most of those in the joint pay, with the Queen's own troops. Prince Eugene and the Deputies proposed passing the Scheldt to attack the enemy, but if too strongly entrenched, then to beseige Quesnoy. Hopes to hear good news touching the separating the two Monarchies.

$\frac{9}{20}$ May. Tournay.—Encloses the letter from the Elector of Hanover, and by his answer, that Prince Eugene was not so pressing as formerly to enter in action and seems uneasy at the uncertainty. Speaks of besieging Quesnoy and Landrecies which, if taken, will be equivalent to Cambray, and as to their entering France by way of Champagne, says, if opportunity offers, the Prince and States will press to attack the enemy, unless they hear soon from England. The peace is near concluding. That if the peace was delayed, he doubted not but to force the French to comply with the Queen's terms.

$\frac{22 \text{ April}}{3 \text{ May}}$. Hanover.—The enclosed from the Elector of Hanover, is only a compliment on his Grace's receiving his command, and to recommend General Bulan to his Grace, and that he will receive him and his troops into his protection.

$\frac{13}{14}$ May. Tournay. The Duke of Ormond to the Elector of Hanover.—Owns the receipts of the Queen's of the 3rd instant. Acknowledges the honor done him in giving him the command, which he hopes will give him an opportunity of shewing his zeal for her Majesty's service and the interest of her Allies, which will be a sure way of shewing the pure esteem he has for his Highness, and that he shall take pleasure in serving Monsieur Bulan and his Highness' troops.

$\frac{10}{21}$ May.—The Secretary of State acknowledges the receipt of his Grace's letter of the 18th N.S., and that he had communicated the same to her Majesty, who approves of the army's continuing on the same footing as it now stands, according to the repartition in the last dispatch. The Queen was glad to find that (after all the complaints made that the British troops were likely to be last in the field, and the necessity of his Grace's hastening over) her troops were assembled and her General arrived, before the army was in a condition to act. That he sends a paragraph of the dispatch to the Earl of Strafford concerning the States' proportion of the last additional 15,000 men, which the States had represented against, but that her Majesty would adhere to her former proposition. The purport of which dispatch was, that since the Commons, the 23rd of February, 1711, voting the 40,000 and 10,000 additional forces, had also given in a lump the rest of the troops paid by the Queen, in Flanders, on condition that the States agreed to add to such additional forces the proportion of $\frac{3}{5}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$. Therefore, her Majesty would expect either that the 15,000 men, which was but equal to our 15,000 men, should be increased to 22,500, or that her Majesty would lessen her 15,000 to 10,000, and of this the Earl of Strafford was forthwith to acquaint the States.

$\frac{10}{21}$ May.[1]—That her Majesty had received advice from the Court of France, that they would come to an agreement about the union of the two Monarchies, as soon as a courier, sent from Versailles to Madrid, could return.

[1] A private letter received at Marchiennes, 24th May N.S., at seven in the evening, by Barton.

Therefore the Queen positively commanded, that his Grace should avoid engaging in a siege or battle, till her further orders. That he is directed by the Queen to let his Grace know she would have him disguise the receipt of this order, and that her Majesty thought he could not want pretences for conducting himself to answer her ends, without owning that which at present might have an ill effect, if publicly known. That her Majesty could not, with patience, think of sacrificing men, whilst she had a prospect of attaining her ends another way, and would not suffer herself to be exposed to the reproach of having retarded, by the events of the campaign, a negotiation which ought to have been concluded in a few days.

Postcript.—That communication is given of this order to the Court of France, so that if Monsieur Villars takes any private notice of it, his Grace was to answer accordingly. If this order changed on either side, notice to be given to each other.

$\frac{17}{28}$ May.—Takes notice of the receipt of his Grace's of the 20th, and that her Majesty was impatient till she heard of the safe and early arrival of the dispatch, by Barton. That her Majesty was glad to find the Elector of Hanover did so much justice to his Grace, and hoped that Prince would think his interest, and that of the common cause, best placed in those hands the Queen had lodged them. That the uncertainty under which Prince Eugene seemed so uneasy, would not be of a long duration, and his Grace's answer was worthy of himself. That true glory results from a punctual obedience to the Prince we serve, and the steady promoting the interest of one's country to all private and other advantages. That the Queen was sure that this maxim his Grace had at heart, and therefore she was infinitely the more at ease in this ticklish and important conjunction of affairs.

$\frac{14}{25}$ May. Marchiennes.—The Duke has received letter of the 10th inst. and will obey her Majesty's commands therein, but was obliged, for want of forage, to pass the Scheldt and to encamp at Neuville and Solesmes with the river Selle in the rear; and the Prince and Deputies pressed much for a battle, or if that impracticable, then to besiege Quesnoy, and all the troops being arrived, &c. makes it very difficult to prevent their guessing at the orders sent him.

$\frac{17}{28}$ May. Solesmes.—That his Grace came to this camp on Thursday. The night before he marched, received Marshal Villars' letter. Sent a detachment to view the enemy, which he could not refuse without giving suspicion. That Prince Eugene and the Deputies were to dine with him tomorrow. Will endeavour to conceal the true reason, if anything be proposed, but that it will be difficult to do it.

$\frac{14}{25}$ May. Cambray. [Enclosure]. Marshal Villars to the Duke.—The Marshal acquaints his Grace that he had orders from the King, and the consent of the Queen, to write to him on receipt of a courier, and that they were no longer enemies, and that he supposed his Grace had received the like orders the day before.

$\frac{15}{26}$ May. The Duke to Marshal Villars.—Owns the receipt of the letter of the 25th. That he has received the like orders from the Queen to which he will conform. That the chief point is to keep the secret they are intrusted with, which will depend much on the measures taken by the Marshal. The march made by the confederates is for subsistence of the troops, and nothing to be apprehended from thence. At least his Grace will answer for those under his command.

$\frac{18}{29}$ May. Solesmes. The Duke to the Secretary of State.—That Prince Eugene and the Deputies dined with him, and by all reports, &c., an attack upon the enemy seemed practicable. It was much pressed on him, and his objections against it seemed very dissatisfactory,

especially the delay on account of Lord Strafford's journey to England. And the Prince and Deputies say they must give an account of this to their Masters. That he could not propose a siege, that being as contrary to the Queen's orders as a battle ; and this made his a very difficult situation. Therefore he desires further directions.

$\frac{24 \text{ May}}{4 \text{ June}}$. Solesmes.—Cannot express his uneasiness for want of fresh instructions. That the Deputies came to him this morning, and desired to know whether his Grace had positive orders not to undertake anything. To which his Grace only replied, he should be glad to hear from England before he entered on action, which he expected every moment. The Deputies next asked him whether if they should besiege Quesnoy, he would cover them, and whether he designed to keep the Auxiliaries in pay, from acting To which his Grace being so bound up by his instructions, could return no other answer, than to the first question which gave little satisfaction. That the Prince's army is laying bridges over the Selle ; supposes it is to beseige Quesnoy, in which case, he thinks, he must also pass the Selle and take the camp he designed, when all the forage was spent on this side, which situation would place him twixt the besiegers and the French, and as his Grace did not consent to the siege, should not transgress his orders, as he presumes Marshal Villars would his, should he come to his Grace, but hopes to have final orders before they come to extremities. Incloses a copy of a long letter also received from the Deputies this morning.

$\frac{24 \text{ May}}{4 \text{ June}}$. The Deputies to the Duke.—That their masters the States had directed them to acquaint his Grace of the great surprise they were under, at his refusing either a siege or battle, when so great advantage offered, which if not now made use of, might never after happen.

That their High Mightinesses could not perceive how his orders could be so very general as to tie up his hands when so fair an opportunity offered, of annoying the enemy. That they thought such orders were to be understood in a good sense, and only as temporary, if the common cause did not suffer thereby, but not to occasion inaction whereby the common cause would irreparably suffer ; that the forage consumed, their future operations would be more difficult, if not impracticable ; not to mention that the enemy would have time to re-trench and fortify as they pleased. It is for these reasons that their masters command them to persuade his Grace, not to do so much prejudice to the common cause, as not to concurr in the operations of the campaign.

That they were also ordered to enforce the reasons undermentioned, particularly that the army under his command, were not only the Queen's national troops, but chiefly such as were of the common corps of her Majesty and the States, and tho' chiefly under his command, yet could not by him alone be employed, to act against the enemy without the concurrence of the States.

That they were also ordered to remind his Grace that not only the Grand Alliance, but the particular treaties twixt her Majesty and the States, oblige her to push the war.

That his Grace's declaration not to act without new orders (when with his concurrence they had approached so near, as to have an opportunity of acting with such apparent hopes of success) was neither agreeable to the said treaties, nor what the Queen had assured the States by Letters, and by the Lord Strafford, that her troops should act with the greatest vigour, and his Grace being sent for that purpose, and

made the same assurances while he was at the Hague, and on these accounts, they were directed to press his Grace to push on the operations of the war.

But if his Grace will not act offensively, then they are to desire he will cover their siege and promise to assist, if the enemy should attempt to raise it.

That in case his Grace refuses this, they have orders, and do accordingly protest against the irreparable wrong which the Allies must necessarily suffer thereby.

And further, they demand to know his orders, and what reliance they might have for the future, from the British troops, and they require him not to hinder the Auxiliaries to act in the war, in conformity with the treaties.

That this representation they have made by word of mouth, as well as in writing, to justify their masters, the States, from the consequences of the inaction at this time, and they desire an answer in writing.

28 May / 8 June. Cambresis. The Duke to the Secretary of State.—Received Mr. Secretary's of the 17th May. Shall think it his duty, punctually to obey the Queen's orders. That he used his endeavours to keep secret, what was written by Barton. That the excuses for inactivity passed for 3 or 4 days. But that afterwards the Prince and Deputies, from goodness and superiority of our troops, and the readiness all things were in for a siege, concluded his Grace had orders for what he did, and told his Grace they knew he could answer it without. That he cannot avoid seeing the ill-blood created by the measures he is obliged to take, and they that do not stick to say we are betraying them, and that this will increase, rather than diminish, and it will be hard to guess its consequence. That he daily expects to hear of a peace, but if ever so advantageous, and the allies dislike it, is apprehensive, cannot depend on any troops but her Majesty's subjects.

The Prince and Deputies have invested Quesnoy, and that his Grace had nothing to do in the operation, yet he could not refuse furnishing 7 Battalions and 9 Squadrons in the States' pay, but avoided giving any in her Majesty's whole pay.

Says if there be no prospect of action, he sees no use he is of, and if it suits her Majesty's service would be glad to return, but submits &c.

24 May / 4 June. The Secretary of State to the Duke.—Acknowledges the receipt of the dispatch by Fry and that her Majesty was satisfied of the contents thereof, and that he will send a dispatch in a day or two. That the Queen had given Lord James Murray the captain-lieutenancy of a regiment of Guards.

27 May / 7 June.—That he had received the dispatch of the 4th June n.s., and that he was commanded to acquaint his Grace, that the affected alarm and clamour raised by industry, both here and in Holland, upon what passed with Prince Eugene and the Dutch Deputies, gave her no uneasiness, her orders being founded upon the most just and prudent considerations, which were obeyed with the firmness becoming his Grace. That the final orders his Grace impatiently expected, should be sent him on Friday. In the mean time, her Majesty approved of his taking the camp to cover the siege of Quesnoy, if Prince Eugene and the States persisted in attacking that place.

That his Grace was to find a pretence of sending a trumpet to Marshal Villars, to acquaint that general of the true state of this

affair, and that we should not long continue in this uncertain condition, since in 4 or 5 days, his Grace might expect to hear that the place was secure, or have orders to enter on action, in both which cases his Grace was to write again to him.

That his Grace was to conclude by saying that since this suspense would be soon removed, his Grace hoped the Marshal would not oblige him to come to any action, either to defend himself or join with Prince Eugene's Army, which he must necessarily do in case he was attacked.

$\frac{28\text{ May}}{8\text{ June}}$.—That finding there would be a battle in both Houses of Parliament, upon the very order given to his Grace, her Majesty thought fit to delay the express till the fortune of the day was declared.

That he had sent to his Grace, the question moved by the Whigs in the House of Commons, and the numbers, both for and against it, and that he had also sent the Address proposed by the Commons, carried without a division.

That the debate with the Lords, was upon the same point, and carried by a majority of 28, and that the spirit which was shown was a better omen than the majority.

That his Grace would receive 2 letters to the Marquis de Torcy, one of which was from the Secretary, open for his Grace's perusal, which he was to send with his own, to the Marquis, if the Prince and States should be so unreasonable as to press a siege.

$\frac{28\text{ May}}{8\text{ June}}$. The Secretary of State's letter to the Marquis de Torcy. —Is to acquaint him that the States' remonstrance to the Queen, on the Duke's refusing a siege as well as a battle, had no other effect than to make these orders be renewed; but should the Prince and Deputies undertake a siege, tho' the Queen's army did not assist them, yet the Duke must desire the Marquis not to oppose them, whereby to oblige him to come to an action.

That in a few days the Kings of France and Spain's last resolutions were expected, whereupon her Majesty would make such declarations as mentioned in his letters of the 24th inst., or give her general orders to enter on action. That so small a delay could not prejudice their interests ; therefore the Queen doubted not but the Marquis will think himself obliged to prevent the general action, by forbearing to engage the Allies, as the Duke had hindered the attacking the French.

$\frac{2}{13}$ June. Cambresis. The Duke to the Secretary of State.— Received the letters of the 27th and 28th past. Refers him to the letters and answers which passed between him and Monsieur Villars.

That Messrs. Hope and Welderen and the Deputies dined with him this day, and that Monsieur Welderen began with assuring his Grace, the States had the same respect for the Queen as ever. That they apprehended they were ill-represented as corresponding with the Whiggish Party and desire him to acquaint the Queen of the contrary, and intimated that the States intended an extraordinary deputation to the Queen, to acquaint her of the contrary. That he had promised them to cover the siege and prevent its being raised, till he should have orders to the contrary. That he had translated the account of the proceedings in Parliament, and sent it to Monsieur Boulan who had been with him, and seemed not well pleased with the Dutch, but said his master, the Elector, would come into no measures without the Queen. That the language among the foreign troops is much changed; her Majesty's having behaved themselves as became them.

The purport of the Six Letters are as follows:—

$\frac{30\text{ May}}{10\text{ June}}$. Noyelle. Marshal Villars to the Duke.—Desires to know how his Grace will act in the siege of Quesnoy. Is persuaded the Prince durst not undertake it with his troops alone. Is informed, a courier was dispatched with an answer to the Queen from Spain, to her satisfaction.

$\frac{31\text{ May}}{11\text{ June}}$. Chateau Cambresis. The Duke to Marshal Villars.—Hopes (from the news then sent him by the Marshal) to be soon freed from the uncertainties he has so long laid under, and referred to his last. Says the Marshal has shown him how much they ought to keep the secret. That it was not in his power to hinder the siege of Quesnoy. That he was obliged to furnish some troops of the States corps, but not one of the Queen's, but believes they have not yet opened their trenches. That this siege can break no measures concerted by their Sovereigns, before they shall have full instructions. That the Duke of Wurtemberg had told his Grace that the Marshal had said to his trumpets, the English would do him, nor he the English, no more harm. That he had such orders, and he was sure his Grace had the like.

$\frac{31\text{ May}}{11\text{ June}}$. Noyelle. Marshal Villars to the Duke.—Denies Duke of Wurtemberg's information is true. Is satisfied since the Queen's troops do not act in the siege, but desires to know whether they will oppose the French should they attempt anything against the Prince, if he continues the siege. Desires such an answer as may not leave him in any doubt.

$\frac{1}{12}$ June. Chateau Cambresis. The Duke to Marshal Villars.—That he is satisfied the Duke of Wurtemberg's report is false, and a mere invention. That it is not necessary to take notice of the small share he acted in the last movements on this side, nor the care he used, to avoid acting contrary to the orders they had each of them received, having no further to answer for than the Queen's troops. That the Queen is assured that 4 or 5 days must determine the grand affair, so that in that time he shall know whether to declare for peace or war, and since this delay will be so short, hopes the Marshal will continue the same disposition till the result, and tho' the siege be carried on, yet that he will not oblige his Grace to defend the besiegers or assist the Prince which he must do, if attacked. Incloses two letters received from England, to be forwarded by the Marshal.

$\frac{2}{13}$ June. Noyelle. Marshal Villars to the Duke.—That he never intended attempting anything against Prince Eugene, and though it was very disagreeable to see a siege carried on by the enemy without attempting to raise it, yet since his Grace desired it, and the Queen would declare herself in so short a time, it was easy to wait it with patience.

$\frac{7}{18}$ June. The Secretary of State to the Duke.—That he has received all his Grace's letters, and laid them before the Queen, whose orders were first to let his Grace know the satisfaction she had in the obedience he had paid to her orders, and to express her confidence that his Grace would proceed in the same manner. That enclosed were two letters and a memorial sent to the Marquis de Torcy, which were prepared by the Queen's order in answer to her last express from France, whereby it appears that her Majesty will not declare for a cessation of arms in the Netherlands, till the execution of the Article of Dunkirk, and the Article relating to Spain. That her Majesty was positively resolved to continue no longer on the present foot. That if these conditions were accepted and sent, signed by Mons. de Torcy to his Grace, and Dunkirk put

into his possession, his Grace was publicly to own he could no longer act against the French. If they were not consenting to this, his Grace was entirely free from restraint, and at liberty to annoy the enemy. That Lord Strafford was going thence, and hoped he would find the Dutch more tractable than hitherto they had been, in which case, the Queen will do her utmost to settle the terms of a cessation, and the peace, in the best manner for them. That it was with the greatest regret her Majesty was constrained to such extremities with her Allies. That she had no other remedy left, unless she would submit to be worse used than a petty prince, and have the negotiations wrested out of her hands, because some benefit was likely to accrue to her subjects by the peace. That the Dutch Minister had pressed to know what private orders were given, which was answered by demanding what the States had given their Generals. That Marshal Villars would soon receive orders from Versailles, and that his Grace was then to acquaint him of his expectations from the Court, which must determine his proceedings, and that accordingly they were to be freed from any restrictive orders, and have full liberty to act against each other, or openly declare a cessation, whilst the best means possible would be used to prevail with the Allies to do the same; but the Queen's declaration is to be positive. That endeavours were used to debauch the foreign troops, in her Majesty's pay, and the Queen doubts not he will be on his guard to secure them to her interest. That he will acquaint the foreign Ministers, how much the Queen will resent this usage, and believes his Grace will do the same to the Generals of the foreign corps in the Queen's pay, and believes they would reflect upon their arrears due. That these are all the instructions he was directed to transmit.

The purport of the Memorial and letters inclosed are thus :—

The Memorial to the Marquis de Torcy.—Article 1. The Queen consents to a cessation for 2 months, which may be prolonged for 3 or 4 months. Article 2. During this, the treaty of peace to be settled, at least the articles for disuniting the two kingdoms, viz :—King Philip to renounce France—and such renunciation to be properly confirmed—and that crown settled on the House of Bourbon. That the Dukes of Berry and Orleans renounce Spain, and that be also confirmed, and that crown be settled on King Philip and his descendants. Article 3. The town, citadel, and forts of Dunkirk, to be evacuated by the French, and the Queen's troops in possession the day the cessation was declared, and this place to remain in the Queen's hands till the States shall have given the French King an equivalent for the demolition thereof.

Article 4. That the civil government of the town shall continue the same as before, and the King's ships, and those of his subjects should, pass into and out of the ports and be as safe there as formerly.

$\frac{6}{17}$ June. The Secretary of State to the Marquis de Torcy.—Acknowledges the receipt of the Marquis' of the 5th N.S. wherein he takes notice that King Philip agrees to the first Article, and that of the 10th, in answer to Mr. Secretary's of the 24th O.S.

That the Queen thought his last memorial did not answer her demands; had this day met her Parliament and made all necessary declarations to dispose her nation to be unanimous for a peace. That she had not mentioned the suspension to her Parliament, but had commanded the Secretary to communicate her resolutions therein. That the expedient for disuniting the two kingdoms, her Majesty will never depart from. That she is answerable for it to her people, to her allies, to the present age, and to posterity, and therefore the Queen hopes the

King will not take amiss the demands made by her in the annext memorial. That he had dispatched another courier to the Duke of Ormond to acquaint him of this, and if the King consents, the Marquis has no more to do but to sign the Articles and send them to the General, who at the same time he takes possession of Dunkirk, will declare the cessation. That the Earl of Strafford went last week to Utrecht with new instructions to the Plenipotentiaries, who in conjunction with those of his Majesty, would be able to prescribe rules to those who refuse terms just and reasonable.

$\frac{7}{18}$ June.—That the Queen regards, as well as the King, a cessation as absolutely necessary to deprive the enemies to the peace, of the measures of obstructing or delaying thereof. That it is neither the interest of the King nor Queen to let things rest as they are at present. It will not be agreeable that the Marshal Villars should rest inactive whilst Prince Eugene besieges Quesnoy. It is not for the Queen's honour, the Duke of Ormond should become a peaceable spectator to what passes between the Arms of France and the Allies, before openly declaring a cessation. That the Marquis says it is no small grievance to the Hollanders to tell them the English troops are in possession of Dunkirk, but assures him it is so, to tell the Queen's forces will not act against France. That the King has left them no excuse to colour their obstinacy, and they must hasten their accommodation or run risk they are unable to bear. The Abbé Gortier will write to you in behalf of the Chevalier.

$\frac{11}{22}$ June. The Secretary of State to the Duke.[1]—This letter is to explain the last order transmitted upon supposition that the Court of France agrees to the cessation of arms, proposed by her Majesty. That the Queen directs his Grace to consider how to take possession of Dunkirk, both in respect to the enemy and the Allies. That his Grace should know of Marshal Villars, what facility he can give on his part to obviate all such difficulties as should be created by Prince Eugene and the Deputies. That he hoped to find at the army and everywhere else, more ease and compliance than hitherto; but suppose the worst, no precaution ought to be omitted in an affair so nice, and of so great importance to the Queen and her kingdom. That if the French did not comply, his Grace then understood himself to be at liberty to act as if no such restrictive orders had been ever sent, which he was to signify to the Maréchal.

$\frac{14}{25}$ June[2]. That a courier was returned from France, and that her Majesty's demands were complied with to her satisfaction, and if any difficulties arose in taking possession of Dunkirk, his Grace should keep his army entire, and troops should be sent from England for that service. That nothing was more dreadful to the Dutch than this town in English hands, and if his Grace was likely to have the least disturbance, he was to keep this secret, and send his accounts to the Queen, and the suspension should be timed with the evacuation of Dunkirk. Expects to hear from his Grace, since Monsieur Torcy had sent copies to his Grace of what was sent to London. If his Grace had taken possession of Dunkirk, well; if not, it should be done from England; and that perhaps in the ferment, his Grace had better lie still, and let Dunkirk be possessed and the clamour happen afterwards.

$\frac{16}{27}$ June. Chateau Cambresis. The Duke to the Secretary of State.—Received his letters of the 7th and 11th. Refers to copies of letters sent

[1] "Received by Phillips, 25 November."
[2] "Received by Fry, 29 N. S. at 2 in the afternoone."

to and received from Maréchal Villars which he enclosed, and says he thought necessary, by way of precaution, not knowing Dunkirk was surrounded, upon a cessation, declared by that part of the army only, consisting of her Majesty's own subjects. That his Grace was desirous of an answer, before he dispatched a messenger with this, but receiving none, supposed the Marshal had sent for fresh orders to Court. That according to his promise to the Prince and Deputies to acquaint them when he had fresh orders from England, he visited them, the 25th, and told them that the French King had agreed to several articles as a foundation for a cessation and (*inter alia*) the surrendering Dunkirk. Says that could not be a secret, considering the circumstances they were in, and that since he was not master of the foreign troops in the Queen's pay, the sending away a detachment without telling the reason, might have exposed them to an affront not agreeable to the Queen's honour. His Grace therefore told them he could no longer cover the siege, but was obliged to march with the Queen's troops and declare a cessation as soon as the town was delivered up, and hoped they would concur therein, which was most likely to induce the Queen to take all possible care of their interests at the peace. That he endeavoured to show them Dunkirk was of more consequence than Quesnoy. That the Deputies desired 5 days to consult their masters hereon, which his Grace would have allowed, had they agreed to stop the siege, which they would not. That his Grace consented to 3 days which would be no hindrance in the execution of his orders, since he could not have the French King's resolutions in less time. That he had sounded the foreign generals, who at first seemed inclinable to march with him, especially the Monsieur Bulan, but means had been found to seduce him; and they agreed in their pretences that they would not separate without their master's orders, which they had sent for. But that being likely to execute her Majesty's commands before they received answers, he had sent them written orders to be ready to march with him, having first, in discourse, represented to them the ill-consequences which would result from their refusal, in which, should they persist, and Marshal Villars send a satisfactory answer as to Dunkirk, his Grace shall think it best to march with all the Queen's troops and artillery, this corps being so small that it cannot be otherwise secure. That they would have the sea open in case the Queen thinks fit to recall them, and the town and forts would hold the foot, and the horse be encamped under the cannon. Thinks it the more necessary, since the Deputies refused a detachment passage through any of the towns to Dunkirk. That should the troops be separated cannot answer for the execution of any of the Queen's orders that may be sent him; however will be on his guard to support the Queen's honour and his country's interest, and desired orders about the troops at Ghent. That the Prince and Deputies had said his marching with the Queen's troops and foreigners would leave them to the mercy of the French; but they were sure the foreigners would not march, and that he had heard that they would move their camp when he marched, and it would not be possible for him to stay longer. Did hope Lord Strafford would have ere this returned to Holland with such further explanation of the Queen's sentiments, as might incline the States to comply; but not hearing of his landing was under great difficulties how to act, and desired the Queen's positive orders how to act. Encloses another from Marshal Villars received since this was writ.

The purport of the letter enclosed in the last was:—

$\frac{10}{21}$ June. Cambresis. The Duke to Marshal Villars.—Acquaints the Marshal of an express received from London, which advised him that

the Marshal should soon after receive one from his Court, and desires to know his orders therein whereby to direct their future conduct. That his Grace's orders were to declare a cessation, whilst they endeavoured to persuade the Allies to do the like, or to acquaint him we are free from all engagements of an inaction, and at liberty to act offensively, according to the resolutions of his King, which his Grace impatiently expects. Hopes his Court will take such methods as will best suit with the quiet of Europe, &c.

$\frac{12}{23}$ June. Noyelle. Marshal Villars to the Duke.—Speaks much of the satisfaction he has in the prospect of their countries being united in peace, and a free commerce settled betwixt them. And says that when he receives a courier, which he expects every moment, he will forthwith communicate what it brings, to his Grace.

$\frac{13}{24}$ June. Noyelle.—Sends him a copy of articles proposed by the Queen, and the King's answer which he hopes is agreeable to the Queen's demands, and therefore doubts not but the cessation may be immediately declared.

$\frac{11}{22}$ June.—Articles. The same as before set forth to which the Kings agree exactly, with these additions. That as to the renunciation of France by King Philip, the Letters Patent granted to his grandson in 1700 shall be revoked and annulled, and as to the 4th Article for the evacuation of Dunkirk, that his Majesty's officers of the land and sea magazines should hold their employments in Dunkirk, so long as the English continue there.

$\frac{14}{25}$ June. Cambresis. The Duke to Marshal Villars.—Wishes the Marquis de Torcy had signed the copy of the articles, which would have been more conformable to his Grace's instructions, but would wave all difficulty for want of form. That he would go to the Prince and Deputies to prevail with them to quit the siege and on their refusal, to tell them he should be obliged to withdraw the Queen's army. Will send a detachment to Dunkirk, and the cessation shall take effect as soon as they enter; wants an order to the governor to give them possession, which he desires to have forthwith. Will let the Marshal know the Prince and Deputies' resolution.

$\frac{14}{25}$ June. Cambresis.—That the Prince and Deputies do not relish the proposals. Apprehends the Auxiliaries will not quit the Prince's army without express orders from their masters. Desires to know in what manner Dunkirk will be delivered into the hands of the general; he shall send to take possession thereof, in case the Queen's national troops only should march thither, that the cessation may take effect, so far as concerns his Grace. Desires him to dispatch the orders about Dunkirk required in his last.

$\frac{16}{27}$ June. Marshal Villars to the Duke.—That he every moment expects the return of a courier, sent to the Court. That the King had sent orders to the Governor for the surrender of Dunkirk, when the Marshal should tell him the cessation was declared. That the King having granted all the Queen's demands, the cessation may take effect without prejudice to her, since it may be broke, if Dunkirk should not be surrendred. That the King will be surprised that the Auxiliaries do not march with his Grace, and that it is surprising the Dutch should have more power over men they do not pay, than the Queen that has paid them these 12 years.

$\frac{18}{29}$ June. Cambresis. The Duke to the Secretary of State.—Owns the receipt of the letter of the 14th. Wishes the expedient of sending troops from England to take possession of Dunkirk, had been thought of

sooner. Incloses copies of the letters sent from Marshal Villars to his Grace, of the 28th, and from the Monsieur de Torcy to the Sercetary, of the 27th. That Dunkirk not being delivered, he should think he is at liberty to act in conjunction with the Allies against the enemy, but would not make a step of that consequence without the Queen's particular orders, which he is impatient for. That Marshal Villars pressed him to an interview, which he declined, and refers to the Marshal's letter and his answer.

The purport of the enclosed letters was:—

$\frac{16}{27}$ June. Monsieur de Torcy to the Secretary of State.—Takes notice of the Duke's letter to Marshal Villars, of the 25th, N.S., wherein his Grace speaks of going to the Prince and Deputies, and desires an express order to the governor of Dunkirk, to deliver possession, and promises to advise of what passes between the Prince and him. Makes also mention of his Grace's letter to Marshal Villars, of the 22nd, and uses many arguments, from the title of the Queen's Articles for cessation, and from the reason there was to believe Prince Eugene would push an action after the Queen's corps only was separated to show that the King never intended to deliver possession of Dunkirk, but only on a general cessation, and how reasonable it was for them to hold to this resolution. However, he concludes that the King expects the Queen should forthwith give positive orders to the Duke, to separate with her own corps entire, and that as soon as these orders should be executed by him, the King would deliver up Dunkirk according to the third Article.

$\frac{17}{28}$ June. Marshall Villars to the Duke.—Incloses copy of last letter from Monsieur de Torcy. Says he has received a courier from France, with the King's orders for surrendering up Dunkirk, but that this, by the Queen's own proposal, was not to be done till a general cessation was made. Argues that a small delay cannot give the enemies to the peace an opportunity of frustrating the measures taken. Says there are certain difficulties which four hours conversation will easier reconcile than many letters, and desires an interview.

$\frac{18}{29}$ June. The Duke to Marshal Villars.—Acknowledges the receipt of the last letter, but says he cannot alter his measures until he has the Queen's orders, and as his glory is not to make the least stop without order, he hopes the Marshal will (however his Grace's own inclination may otherwise be) excuse his granting an interview.

$\frac{20\text{ June}}{1.\text{ July}}$. Secretary of State to the Duke.—That by the orders of the Queen he had told the foreign ministers that her Majesty would look upon herself discharged from the arrears due to that Prince, whose troops would not obey his Grace's orders, and that until the arrival of the Earl of Strafford at the camp his Grace was to be on his guard, and speak in the most resolute manner to the foreign generals. That his Grace was to give Marshal Villars notice thereof and of his expectations to hear from him on an express sent from hence and of the Earl of Strafford coming with further instructions. That if his grace received an account from the Court of France that her Majesty's last proposals were agreed to and orders despatched for surrendering Dunkirk, he was to declare a suspension between Great Britain and France. That he should keep the whole body of his troops entire and withdraw in the best manner he could. That as to the troops in Ghent his Grace should advertise them to be on their guard. That the letter enclosed to Monsieur Torcy was fit to fall under no eyes but his Grace's.

The letter to Monsieur Torcy enclosed in the last was thus :—

20 June / 1 July. Secretary of State to Monsieur Torcy.—Acknowledges the receipt of several dispatches, which he has communicated to the Queen, who with the greatest displeasure observes the new difficulties invented by the enemies to the peace, but that she is determined to yield to none, but still to operate in conjunction with the King not doubting thereby to defeat those who would prolong the miseries of the war. That by the Queen's orders he had told all the foreign ministers in England that the Queen would take the conduct of the general in the field to be the declaration of their Princes for or against her, as they should pursue the measures by her formed for assuring the peace, or those of the Prince and States for breaking them, and that, therefore, she was persuaded they would obey the Duke of Ormond; which, if they refused, she would no longer pay their troops and that an express was sent to the Duke of Ormond to acquaint the foreign generals of this, her Majesty's declaration, which his Grace was to put in execution if the Generals refused to obey him. That in case any of them persisted in staying with the Prince, the Queen has given orders to the Duke to withdraw with her own corps and those that will march with him and declare that they will no longer act against the French or pay any that shall. That after such behaviour of the Allies, the Queen thinks herself justifiable before God and man to continue the negotiations whether they concur therein or no, and therefore he had the Queen's orders to assure the King that if he will surrender Dunkirk though all or part of the auxiliaries should refuse to march with the Duke, she will make a separate peace, leaving a certain time for the other persons to come into the conditions thereof. That thus the peace is in the power of the King. The English corps will be separated with the Duke's, and the foreigners left at the expense of the Dutch who are so far from being able to bear new charges, [that they] cannot discharge those already on their hands. In a word Great Britain will withdraw from the theatre of the war leaving the other powers in a slender condition to make head against France, and the peace may be concluded between the two kingdoms in a few weeks. That if these proposals are accepted by the King, the Queen thinks a general cessation by sea and land will be for the interest of both nations. That he expects a speedy answer and that the Marquis should at the same time dispatch a courier to the Duke of Ormond that he may know how to behave himself and that if orders are dispatched to Dunkirk for it to be surrendered, the Duke will immediately act as before, and that her Majesty will send regiments from England to Dunkirk which may prevent such obstacles as may have been formed in case it were by a detachment from the Duke as was first intended. That since the writing of this the Queen has concluded to send my Lord Strafford to the army, who sets out to-morrow.

26 June / 6 July. Cambresis. Duke of Ormond to the Secretary of State. —Received the letters of the 20th June, and copies, etc. That he has sent the letters received from England to all foreign generals, but expects no compliance from the foreign troops and believes Lord Strafford, when [he] arrives, will not succeed therein. That having a courier from France, his Grace will pursue the directions given him, but hopes Lord Strafford will be able to inform him the route he is to take. Has written to Marshal Villars and received his answer, which he inclosed, and has heard that the Marshal opposes delivering up Dunkirk on any terms but a general cessation.

The letters enclosed in the last were :—

$\frac{24 \text{ June}}{5 \text{ July}}$. Cambresis. Duke of Ormond to Marshal Villars.—That by the last message to the Queen he finds she is determined to surmount all difficulties which are created, to obstruct the present negotiations, and, therefore, the Queen has sent my Lord Strafford with new instructions for his Grace's conducting himself. That his Grace daily expects to hear from the Marshal touching some dispatches sent from England to the French Court.

$\frac{25 \text{ June}}{6 \text{ July}}$. Noyelle. Marshall Villars to Duke of Ormond.—Says he received the King's order to deliver up Dunkirk to those that his Grace should name. Finds by Mr. St. John's letter to Monsieur de Torcy, the Queen is determined to carry on the peace with firmness, and by a letter written by the King's order, to Mr. St. John, that the King is resolved to grant everything that the Queen desires. That his Grace must have time to receive orders from England and that the Marshal sends the orders for surrendering Dunkirk, and desires his Grace may fix a day that he may give the commander of Dunkirk notice thereof. Perceives by Mr. St. John's letter that the Queen will send troops from England to take possession of Dunkirk, and thinks it for the interest of both nations that his Grace should be at the head of as great a body of troops as may be. Is concerned to think that, contrary to all reason, &c., the Queen's measures for a peace should meet with such opposition, since she had contributed so much to the war and leaves the Emperor and States in so flourishing a condition.

$\frac{27 \text{ June}}{7 \text{ July}}$. Secretary of State to Duke of Ormond.—That inclosed was a copy of Monsieur de Torcy's letter, and that he supposed Marshal Villars communicated the same to him, gives an account of the forces sent to take possession of Dunkirk, and of the fleet under Sir John Lake. That the Earl of Strafford was gone hence by way of Holland, and would arrive in the army with further orders. That as soon as his Grace had an account from Sir James Abercrombie, and Colonel King, of evacuating Dunkirk, he was instantly to declare a suspension of arms if he had not done it already. That her Majesty's commands are positive in this particular, which must be observed in all events, for if Lord Strafford brings word the Dutch do agree to a supension, then it is proper, and all the Allies will retire together. If they refuse, then these orders seem most necessary, since the Queen ought not to have the law imposed upon her and if the States agree, conditionally, then it can have no other design than to break the Queen's measures and to lose the taking possession of Dunkirk. That orders were given to Mr. Sweet to make no further payment to the foreign troops except, to such of them as his Grace should direct.

The enclosed imports :—

$\frac{5}{16}$ July. Monsieur de Torcy to the Secretary of State.—Acknowledges the receipt of the despatches of the 20th July, N.S., and takes notice of the contents thereof. Takes also notice of his own last letter and the reasons by him given why the King ought not to surrender Dunkirk without a general cessation. However, for the reasons in the Secretary St. John's, of the 20th June, which he partly mentions, the King did consent thereto on the Duke's separating with the Queen's corps only and that orders for surrendering Dunkirk were sent to Marshal Villars, of which the Duke would have advice the 6th instant, by which time, he hopes, Lord Stafford would be with his

Grace, and that a peace, at least between France and Great Britain, will soon be completed. That the King approves of a general cessation by sea and land and thinks the speediest way to effect it, will be to sign the same at Utrecht.

$\frac{5}{16}$ July. Secretary of State to the Duke of Ormond.—That Mr. Hill was appointed commander-in-chief of all the troops in Dunkirk. That they were hourly in expectation to hear what communication he had received from Marshal Villars upon the orders he had received from his Court. That Lord Strafford's relation would enable his Grace to execute her Majesty's orders. That the Queen cannot give directions what route to take. That she hopes by the last account from Holland, the States will not come to such extremities as would be fatal to themselves as well as perplexing to her. But, supposing the worst, leaves it to his Grace to act as he shall think fit, and that her Majesty would not lose taking possession of Dunkirk.

$\frac{4}{15}$ July. Cambresis. Duke of Ormond to the Secretary of State.—Received his despatch of the 27th June and also a letter from Marshal Villars, with one from Sir James Abercrombie and Colonel King, from Dunkirk. That the Governor of that place had no orders for its surrender. That his Grace had sent Colonel Lloyde to the Marshal with the orders from the French King to the Governor, which he received, when a detachment was to have been sent to the army. Refers to several letters enclosed betwixt him and the Marshal. That Lord Strafford arrived the 12th, and, four days before, the Prince of Hainault was with his Grace to acquaint him his master was much surprised that the Queen's troops should withdraw, and of her making a separate peace since he had never heard of it before, and that his separation, who was a dependent on the Empire, might be fatal to him. That Monsieur Boulan and Duke of Wurtemberg could not separate. That Monsieur Barner, (?) commander of the Holstein troops and Monsieur Walloffés, would obey orders. That the chief of the Saxons, yet gave no answer, but should they remain with his Grace their number is so small that he must desire the Queen's orders for his future guidance. That Prince Eugene sent his Grace word he designed to march to attack Landrecies to which his Grace returned him answer that, as he had not concerted measures for such an undertaking with him before, therefore he would not join therein, but must retire with the Queen's troops and must take the best care of them he could. Had sent to the States Deputies that he could now cover no other siege they should undertake. That when the Prince marches to Landrecies, his Grace will march to Warneton on the Lys, and there expect the Queen's orders whether he shall march to Dunkirk or Ghent, and submits whether it is not proper to put more troops into Dunkirk, since it is reported there are but four battalions sent thither. Is surprised the story of his having showed his orders to Prince Eugene for not acting, should gain credit.

The purport of the letters inclosed referred to in the last were :—

$\frac{1}{12}$ July. Duke of Ormond to Marshal Villars.—Says he is informed two officers were sent from England to concert the taking possession of Dunkirk, and since no orders have been sent to England for the Governor's surrender of that place, desires his aide-de-camp, Colonel Lloyde, may be sent thither with the orders his Grace lately received from him for that purpose. Hears the Dutch have given orders to their Deputies not to act against the French for 8 days.

$\frac{1}{12}$ July. Marshal Villars to the Duke of Ormond.—Knows of no other orders for surrendering Dunkirk, but that which he sent his

Grace and those which the King had given him to consult with his Grace as to the day for surrendering that place and declaring the cessation, and therefore the execution of that depended entirely on his Grace, wherefore he kept Colonel Lloyde till he should have his Grace's answer to this.

$\frac{2}{13}$ July. Cambresis. Duke of Ormond to Marshal Villars.—Says the suspension was immediately to take place on the surrender, and therefore desires Colonel Lloyde may be dispatched with the orders to the Governor and when he shall obey them, his Grace will forthwith declare the suspension and retire. That my Lord Strafford arrived yesterday and gives his Grace hopes that all will end well and the auxiliaries be brought to reason at last.

$\frac{3}{14}$ July. Noyelle. Marshal Villars to the Duke of Ormond.—That the Governor of Dunkirk has orders to surrender, and will do it to-morrow, and that the day for declaring the cessation shall be at his Grace's pleasure. That he would be glad to know what troops would march with his Grace, and who he must esteem friends [and] who enemies, and that the King no longer looks upon him with the number of the last.

$\frac{4}{15}$ July. Cambresis. Duke of Ormond to Marshal Villars.—Cannot, at present, but hopes to-morrow, to be able to acquaint the Marshal what troops will obey his command. Cannot declare the cessation till he knows Dunkirk is evacuated, but when it is done, it shall be any day the Marshal shall appoint, and says he has already done it in effect by acquainting the Prince and Deputies that he will no longer assist them with the Queen's troops.

$\frac{6}{17}$ July. Avesnes le Sesque, sent by Captain Hart. The Duke to the Secretary of State.—That Colonel Lloyde is returned to his Grace, with a letter from Marshal Villars, and one enclosed from the Governor of Dunkirk to the Marshal, to acquaint him Dunkirk will be surrendered without delay to the English, when they arrive, and, therefore, according to the Queen's orders, he has declared a cessation. Refers to letters sent to, and received from, Marshal Villars inclosed. Says Prince Eugene marched yesterday and all the foreign troops, except the Holsteiners and Walloffés Dragoons, and that all the generals of all the foreigners had taken leave of him in the civilest manner. That this conduct was agreeable to what he long foresaw, and therefore thought it agreeable to the confidence recommended to them to acquaint Marshal Villars thereof, since he must first have had it from other hands.

The letters inclosed were to the effect following:—

$\frac{4}{15}$ July. Noyelle. Marshal Villars to the Duke.—Says the surrender of Dunkirk fails only for the arrival of the English. That the French King ordered him to declare a cessation on the 18th, not doubting but the surrender would be before that time, and desires the duke would declare a cessation at the same time. Desires also to know, what enemies they had now remaining. That he is informed Prince Eugene will march to Landrecies, and if so, then the Duke's army will prevent his approaches towards them.

$\frac{5}{16}$ July. Cambresis. The Duke to Marshall Villars.—Received the Marshal's of the 15th. That Prince Eugene marched this morning with all the foreign troops, except the Hollsteiners and Walloffés Dragoons. That his Grace knew not certainly till now, what troops would march, and to show his sincerity he has proposed to take into the Queen's corps some battalions and squadrons that were in the

common corps of her and the States. That the cessation has already its effect by declaring he would not assist the Prince and Deputies, and by separating the Queen's troops and artillery, and by the pay of the foreign troops being stopped. That he depends on the Marshall's fidelity, and to-morrow will make (*sic*) expecting the news of surrendering Dunkirk.

$\frac{5}{16}$ July. Noyelle. Marshal Villars to the Duke.—Inclosed C. D. Le Mont Governor of Dunkirk's letter whereby it appears the town will be surrendered whenever the English troops arrive.

The purport of the Governor's letter inclosed, was:—

$\frac{5}{16}$ July. Dunkirk. C. D. Le Mont to Marshal Villars.—That he received the Marshal's dispatch by Colonel Lloyde, with the orders from the King for surrendering of Dunkirk, the citadel and forts. That he has sent back Col. Lloyde with his, and will obey the King's orders when the English arrive. That the Generals Abercrombie and King are with him, and that they have concerted the method of the French evacuating, and the English taking possession of that place, and when the English troops arrive he will despatch another courier to the Marshal.

$\frac{5}{16}$ July. Noyelle. Marshal Villars to the Duke of Ormond.—Refers to the Governor's letter, that Dunkirk will be surrendered when the English arrive. Desires to know which way his Grace intends to march, and says he may have the liberty of any part of the King's territories. That had the last General been as faithful to the Queen as his Grace, the Dutch would not have been masters of all the places. That he would act all things in concert with his Grace. Desiring an interview with his Grace and Lord Strafford.

$\frac{5}{16}$ July. Noyelle. Marshal Villars to the Duke.—Refers to his last. Renews his request to know which way the Duke intends to march and to have an interview, and proposes to meet half way betwixt their camps. Says a cessation will be declared to-morrow, throughout the King's army, and afterwards on the frontiers. Desires the Duke will do the like, and proposes to exchange instruments in form, for the cessation.

$\frac{6}{17}$ July. Cambresis. The Duke to Marshal Villars.—Says he is then mounting, in order to march to Avesnes le Sesque, intending to lie between Lille and Ypres, to wait there the Queen's order whether to go to Dunkirk or Ghent. Excuses his and Lord Strafford's meeting the Marshal, as not proper at this juncture. Desires a passport for Monsr. Barner, the Holstein commander. Says he has advised the foreign generals of his declaring a cessation, in which they may join.

$\frac{6}{17}$ July. Marshal Villars to the Duke.—Inclosed a letter from the Marquis de Torcy to my Lord Strafford, which his Grace may peruse and send to my Lord Strafford, if he should be gone. Encloses also a passport for Monsr. Barner.

$\frac{30 \text{ June}}{11 \text{ July}}$. The Secretary of State to the Duke.—That he received his Grace's letters of the 15th and 17th, N.S. which he had laid before the Queen, who directs him to say, she is well pleased with his Grace's conduct and answer to Prince Eugene. Expresses the mighty concern her Majesty had for the obstinacy of the Imperialists, and states and wishes they may not repent. Directs his Grace to march to Dunkirk, that garrison being much too weak, and will be more so when they should withdraw the marines, which compose a

third part, and are intended to be withdrawn, and that his Grace is also to march the Garrison out of Ghent thither, but is at liberty to pursue other methods in case of any unforeseen objections. That at the time his Grace resolves to march to Dunkirk, he is to communicate his design to Marshall Villars, to consult measures for the ease of the country, and, in the Queen's name to promise him satisfaction for whatever the forces should have of the subjects of France. That his Grace should be under no concern about the foolish report dispersed by the Dutch and their Allies here. That the Queen never depended upon any relations of his conduct, but by himself, and that story gained no belief with him. That orders would be given for such pay as his Grace had ordered, and that he should acquaint Walloffé, her Majesty was satisfied with his behaviour, and that he should have her protection. Incloses a letter to the Marquis de Torcy, the purport whereof was to acquaint him that his Grace had orders to march to Dunkirk with his troops, from where her Majesty could the easier remove them to England. That he had orders to concert his march to Dunkirk with Marshal Villars, and that satisfaction should be made for whatever the Queen's forces should have of the King's country.

$\frac{10}{21}$ July. The Duke to the Secretary of State.—Received the letter of the 5th. Instead of going to Dunkirk he takes another route, the Queen leaving it to him. That the reasons for such contrary march, were from the ill-usage to the officers by the Dutch garrisons of Bouchain, Douay, &c., which his Grace believes they had orders for, although Count Hornpesch and Count Corneille sent to excuse it. That he will take care of the troops at Ghent and march and encamp on the canal of Bruges, and there expect further orders; and this he thinks necessary on account of something that passed at Bruges, which did not show the greatest respect showed by the inhabitants there to the Queen, and encloses a copy of Prince Eugene's letter to the States on that subject, which is pretty extraordinary.

$\frac{18}{29}$ July. The Secretary of State to the Duke.—Takes notice of the receipt of his Grace's letter of the 21st N.S. and that he has laid it before the Queen and Cabinet Council. Then expresses very fully the Queen's approbation of what he had done, and that by his march to Ghent the Dutch and Imperialists would be brought to a more decent way of behaviour to the Queen and her troops, than they have hitherto been. Her Majesty desires that Ghent, and the stores in the Garrison, may be taken care of, and that his Grace will keep possession thereof so long as he shall find it necessary.

$\frac{19}{30}$ July. ——. Takes notice of a letter he received from Monsieur Torcy upon the news of the defeat of the Earl of Albemarle at Denain and that thereby her Majesty had it in her power to give laws to the States. That in answer to that letter, he, by her Majesty's command, told Monsr. Torcy, that her Majesty would take all measures consistent with justice and honour, to overcome the obstinacy of her Allies and oblige them to a peace, and that his Grace had orders to secure the posts he was in possession of. That by the interest of the French, and perhaps some of the Queen's subjects may happily think it theirs too, that the Queen should join her forces with those of France, and so give laws to the Confederates, but her Majesty will continue equally just to all. That she cannot think of acting with the French against the Confederates, whatever the provocation may have been, and she is willing to hope that they may see their error and concur with her, and concludes [with] a repetition of her Majesty's desire that he keep Ghent and Bruges in his power.

$\frac{15}{26}$ July. Drongen. The Duke to the Secretary of State.—Gives an account of his and Lord Strafford's arrival at Ghent, the 23rd and of their encampment with the right on the canal of Bruges, and the left upon the Lys, whereby they were made masters of that place and were at hand to throw some troops into Bruges, and send such reinforcement to Dunkirk as should be thought requisite. That should they entirely evacuate Ghent, there were two battalions there would possess it. That it is his Grace's opinion that when a competent number of battalions are sent to Dunkirk, four may be put into Bruges and the rest into Ghent, and the horse may be posted on the canal of Bruges. Recommends Mr. Barner and Baron Walloffé to the Queen, and hopes they will have such encouragement as he had orders to promise them. Refers him to Mr. Laws for an account of the battle of Denain. Has sent Colonel Armstrong to take an exact account of the state of Dunkirk. The Resident of Sreeves (?) has written to desire the pay may be continued to his master's battalion at Maestricht, in the Queen's pay, to which answer is sent him, that if they observe the cessation they shall be paid.

$\frac{21 \text{ July}}{1 \text{ Aug.}}$. Drongen. The Duke to the Secretary of State.—Refers to Marshal Villar's letter, inclosed with an account of the Battle of Denain, and to his Grace's answer thereto. That he received a letter from Lord Albemarle, who was taken prisoner at Denain, to intercede for him, and therefore he had written on his be half to Marshal Villars, and hopes the Queen will excuse using her name therein, and believes that if Lord Albemarle had his liberty, his representations in Holland might be of service. Incloses the particulars of Mr. Hill's demands for the security of Dunkirk, which may be sent from his Grace, if her Majesty thinks fit. Desires instructions about the meat provided, and also what number of waggons—the 4 months for which they contracted being near expired. Believes 100 may suffice. That he shall want orders how to act, if any of the foreign troops join him, on the States consenting to a cessation.

The letters inclosed in the last, were—

$\frac{14}{25}$ July. Denain. Marshal Villars to the Duke.—Sends inclosed, the relation of the Battle of Denain, and desires his Grace will forward it to the Plenipotentiaries at Utrecht.

$\frac{17}{28}$ July. Drongen. The Duke to Marshal Villars.—Thanks him for his relation of the Battle of Denain. That Lord Strafford departed yesterday for Utrecht, and his Grace has therefore dispatched a messenger with the account after him, to the Plenipotentiaries. Says he was under concern for Count Vanderberg, till he knew he had fallen under his hands. That some of the troops who took possession of Dunkirk would be recalled, and therefore he shall be obliged to send some battalions to supply their places; that he has orders to concert with him the march and to assure him they should make satisfaction for what damage they should do the King's subjects therein.

$\frac{23 \text{ July}}{4 \text{ Aug.}}$. Drongen. The Duke to the Secretary of State.—Acknowledges the receipt of Lord Bolingbroke's letter of the $\frac{18}{29}$ July, O.S. Encloses Marshal Villars's answer to his letter about sending a reinforcement to Dunkirk. That the detachment thither consists of 6 battalions with proper artillery, under command of Brigadier Duzele, who, according to their route given them by his Grace, will be there the 10th instant. That his Grace has sent to the French Intendant a copy of their route, that they may meet with no difficulties in their march. That his Grace has sent 4 Battallions, under command of Brigadier

Sutton, to Bruges, and that the usage of this country had been such, that he had not consulted the Council of State therein. Thinks after this, it is best with the small corps he has left to go for Ghent and encamp the horse on the other side of the canal. He refers to Marshal Villars' letter, inclosed, in answer to that his Grace mentions in his last letter, to have sent to him on Lord Albemarle's account. That the officers sent to Dunkirk will expect to be allowed forage till they are permitted to dispose of their field equipage. Thanks his Lordship for communicating to him his letters to Monsieur de Torcy, so agreeable to that justice and honour with which the Queen has all along acted.

The letter from the Marshal enclosed is thus :—

$\frac{22 \text{ July}}{2 \text{ Aug.}}$. Denain. Marshal Villars to the Duke.—That it was not in his power to give leave to Lord Albemarle, for the King only could do it, but said that he had given liberty to Captain Grangues at his Grace's request. Says they found much more at Marchiennes than could be expected, and that the loss to the States was such, that they must be infinitely concerned for their not accepting the cessation.

$\frac{22 \text{ July}}{2 \text{ Aug.}}$. The Secretary of State to the Duke.—Expresses the Queen's satisfaction in his Grace's keeping Ghent, Bruges, and Dunkirk. Directs a reinforcement of Dunkirk, and sending stores and artillery there, wherein to prevent difficulties, the French to be concerted; and when his Grace shall add to the Garrison of Dunkirk, that it may be given out that the Queen will immediately withdraw the guards and marines from thence. That the encouragement to the Holstein Dragoons and Walloffé's regiments should be made good, and what his Grace had promised to the battalions of Trèves and the Palatines.

$\frac{2}{13}$ August. Ghent. The Duke to the Secretary of State.—That there are but three battalions in Ghent, and the rest are encamped near the town. That the 4 battalions are well received at Bruges. That the battalions had got well to Dunkirk, but the barracks are not sufficient for more than two of them at present, and the other four are encamped without the town till room could be made for them within. That the French Intendant received them very civilly and joined in everything to facilitate their march. Desires to know what he shall say to the officers as to their field equipage, and on their behalf intercedes that the Queen will allow them the forage delivered them on their march. Supposes Mr. Walloffé has waited on his lordship. Desires the Queen will make good to Mr. Barner the pay of Major-general which he has lost in Holland by adhering to her interest. Has no answer from the Elector of Trèves. Hears of no other troops that will join him. If the Palatines make application, will answer them as he did the Minister of Trèves. That he is informed such is Marshal Villars situation, that Prince Eugene will not venture to attack him. Has no account of the trenches being opened against Douay. Has been at Bruges and was received very civilly there, and waits for the Queen's further commands at Ghent.

$\frac{6}{17}$ August. The Duke to the Secretary of State.—Refers to a letter from Marshal Villars, inclosed, which he apprehends to be only a strain of the fallacious reasonings by which (as he terms it) our neighbours have been lately misled, than agreeable to the least appearance either of truth or probability. Has been informed by Major-General Seckendorffe, Commander of the Saxons, who passed that way for the Hague on the King's business that Douay is very ill-provided for a

defence; that the Generals in the army are much divided, and the general discourse there is of peace, and the Prince Eugene declares if he had not speedily an opportunity of attacking the enemy, he will return home without passing through Holland. That from this discourse with Mr. Seckendorffe, he concluded the confederates cannot prevent the designs of the French and nothing but the good offices of the Queen could help them. Refers to the answer to Marshal Villars, now sent, but promises his further answer to Marshal Villars in his next, and refers also to a letter sent by him to Monsr. Bulan on his Grace's having information that several deserters from the Queen were entertained amongst the Hanoverians. Daily hopes for the Queen's orders, desired in his two last letters.

Inclosed in this letter was this :—

$\frac{2}{13}$ August. Leisant. Marshal Villars to the Duke.—Says it is the opinion of the principal prisoners taken in the last action, that they strongly depend in Holland on a sudden revolution in England, but cannot imagine such an attempt should succeed. Says he stopped two deserters from Walloffé's regiment, and wants to know what he shall do with them; but if his Grace would have them back he begged they may not be put to death. Intends to open the trenches before Douay to-morrow, though he would rather defer it for a few days and carry it on the more vigorously.

$\frac{10}{21}$ August. Ghent. The Duke to the Secretary of State.—Writes for instructions about providing winter quarters, and other measures relating to the troops. Says it will be a satisfaction to the officers to have leave to part with their field equipage, and recommends the Holsteiners and Walloffé's Dragoons to the Queen, to be forthwith satisfied their pay. Refers to his further answer to Marshal Villars' last letter inclosed.

The letter inclosed is to this purport :—

$\frac{8}{19}$ August. The Duke to Marshal Villars.—That the Allies and near neighbours to England, have of late amply showed the small respect they bear to the Queen and Ministry, and it is not to be wondered that such has been the consequence of their separation, as has befallen them; nor that their spleen is increased thereby, and that they now lay all their misfortune to the separation of the Queen's troops. Answers him there is no fear of a revolution in England, and that the general reports thereof proceed from their inclinations, and not from any assurances they would have thereof. Thanks him for his regard towards the interest of England and for his care of the deserters, and answers him they shall not suffer death.

$\frac{20}{31}$ August. Dunkirk. The Secretary of State to the Duke.—Acknowledges the receipt of his Grace's dispatches by the Prince de Ligne and Mr. Browne. Concludes his Grace has received an account from England of the suspension of arms by sea and land, which he concluded at Fountainbleau, and that he hopes a peace will intervene within the 4 months. That the English are perfectly masters of Dunkirk, and that it is reasonable they should continue so of Ghent and Bruges.

$\frac{29 \text{ Aug.}}{9 \text{ Sept.}}$ Ghent. The Duke of Ormond to the Secretary of State.—Acknowledges the receipt of his letter from Dunkirk. That he has received advice from England of the suspension for 4 months, and has declared it at Ghent, and Brigadier Sutton will do the same at Bruges, and he hopes peace will be concluded before that time.

That he will keep possession of Ghent and Bruges; and that the 7th he had a conference with Mr. Vegelin, who asked such questions, and his Grace returned such answers, as follows:—

Question 1. Whether the English would stay in Ghent and Bruges all the winter, or how long?

Answer. Could not tell, but saw no appearance of their being withdrawn, as yet.

Q. 2. Whether his grace will consent to the putting troops into Ghent to escort their convoys to the foreign garrisons?

A. Could not permit any but the Queen's troops into the town, but would not obstruct their convoys, and that their troops might come to the counterscarp and receive them, as they had to that time done.

Q. 3. Whether his Grace would let part of the Danish troops winter in Bruges, as they had usually done?

A. Could not let any into Ghent or Bruges, without orders from the Queen.

Q. 4. Whether his Grace did not think of providing winter forage for the troops, and to take that charge off the country?

A. Will take care the Queen's troops shall not want forage, and due regard shall be had to the good of the country, which was already shown by the regulation of forage furnished at present, by their sending the regiments to Dunkirk and lessening the number of the artillery horses and bread waggons to 30.

This was the substance of their conference, which he believes was not too much to Mr. Vegelin's satisfaction. Desires further orders as to forage and other matters necessary to be thought of, for wintering the troops.

$\frac{9}{20}$ September. The Secretary of State to the Duke.—Takes notice of the receipt of his Grace's letter of the 9th N.S. and that her Majesty was satisfied with his Grace's answer to Monsieur Vegelin. Directs that no troops but her own be admitted into Bruges or Ghent till further orders. Expresses the Queen's resentment of the ill-treatment of her subjects, with respect to the commerce in the Netherlands. That his Grace should make this re-partition of winter quarters in the manner by him proposed. That the officers should not be obliged to keep their field equipage, and that contracts should be made for winter forage, and recommends to his Grace the case of one White, a sufferer by the magistrates of Bruges, and that he acquaint the magistrates of Bruges that the Queen takes this treatment of her subjects extremely ill at their hands.

$\frac{9}{20}$ September. The Secretary of State to the Duke.—That her Majesty leaves it to his Grace, what troops shall be received into Bruges, and that she requires his continuance there till the campaign draws to a conclusion.

$\frac{4}{15}$ Sept. Ghent. The Duke to the Secretary of State.—This is an account of the repeated alarm Monsieur Villars had taken from the apprehensions the Dutch officers had given him of a sudden revolution in England, and encloses the Marshal's letter to him on that subject. Impatiently expects the Queen's orders, desired in his last dispatches.

The purport of the inclosed was:—

$\frac{1}{12}$ Sept. Presean. Marshal Villars to the Duke.—Acquaints his Grace of the taking of Douay and investing Quesnoy, and that he cannot think Prince Eugene will hazard a battle, but he has taken care to render all such attempts fruitless. That my Lord Albemarle has all the liberty required. That all the Dutch generals, my Lord Albemarle

and Count Hornspech, who was taken in Doway, talk with the greatest assurance of the Dutch depending on a speedy revolution in England.

$\frac{17}{28}$ September. The Secretary of State to the Duke.—Owns the receipt of his Grace's letter of the 15th, and that her Majesty approves of his Grace's answer to Marshal Villars. That the Queen's desire is, that those who talk at that rate should be acquainted that the Queen knows it and believes Lord Strafford will take notice of it, without saying from whence he has his intelligence, and that the Earl of Orrery should be sent to treat of the matters of commerce in the Netherlands.

$\frac{23 \text{ Sept.}}{3 \text{ Oct.}}$ Ghent. The Duke to the Secretary of State.—Acknowledges the receipt of his lordship's letter of the 9th September. Submits to her Majesty's pleasure, that he shall continue in Flanders for some time longer. Recommends General Lumley as proper to be left in his room. Says Lord Orkney desires to go for England. Supposes Lords Stair and Cadogan will not be thought proper, and next proposes Sabine, if none of the others are approved of, and recommends Sabine (who was then going for England) to be received by his Lordship, suitable to his merit.

$\frac{10}{21}$ October. Ghent. The Duke to the Secretary of State.—He is to acquaint his Lordshipp, of an information that his Grace had received from a person well affected to her Majesty, to this effect:—That the successes at Fort Knock had encouraged, a project for surprising Newport or Furness, and that the fortifying Dixmunde is made use of as a pretence for drawing together troops sufficient to put the design in execution. That if it be thought for her Majesty's Service, it should be known his Grace was of opinion some means should be used to advise Marshal Villars of it, who may possibly think we may owe him that good office in requital of some information by him given his Grace in service of her Majesty. That he cannot yet mention his author's name, he desiring it should be private. Hears nothing from Bouchain, but is assured both armies that are to quarter in the most remote parts, are already on their march, and that Prince Eugene will be at Brussells the 24th.

$\frac{16}{27}$ October. Ghent. The Duke to the Secretary of State.—Refers to a letter received from Marshal Villars, dated the 20th, wherein he intimates that the campaign being ended, he was going to Paris, and therefore his Grace humbly requests that he may have leave to return home, since he can be of no longer service there. That Prince Eugene is at Brussels with all his generals, and Mr. Laws will give an account what they are doing. Hears the Prince is not fully complied with in his demands upon the provinces for his subsistance of his troops this winter. That he lately received letters from the Princess of Austria, to ask his favour in procuring her pension, which he excused, as not being in the Ministry, and referred her to my Lord Orrery, but his return meeting with new delays, she had desired his Grace to forward the enclosed papers to the Queen, which he desires may be laid before her in the most favourable manner. Is told by a gentleman from Brussels, that both armies are separated, and those that are to winter in this country, are in their quarters, and that Prince Eugene sets out Saturday next for the Hague.

The letter enclosed was thus:—

$\frac{9}{20}$ October. Aprés. Marshal Villars to the Duke.—Says Bouchain is surrendered at discretion, after 10 days siege. That he had received no answer from his Grace to the letter which gave him an account of the taking of Quesnoy. That he had heard my Lord Strafford had gone

to England, from whence he would return very quickly, and put an end to that great work, the peace. Is concerned that he had not an interview with, and that he writ to Lord Oxford. Says he is going to Paris, and desires his Grace's commands thither.

$\frac{14}{25}$ October. The Secretary of State to the Duke.—Takes notice of a most scandalous paragraph in the *Ghent Gazette* received from Mr. Watkins, and thinks his Grace ought to take care to have the author brought to punishment. That he would answer his Grace's letters of the 15th and 21st N.S. as soon as he had received her Majesty's commands.

$\frac{21 \text{ Oct.}}{1 \text{ Nov.}}$ The Secretary of State to the Duke.—That her Majesty was pleased to allow of his Grace returning home, and directed his Grace to give particular commands to the officer to be left in command at Bruges, to be constantly on his guard, lest any surprise or insult should be offered him. That her Majesty is of the same opinion with his Grace concerning the use that is to be made of the intelligence mentioned in his Grace's letter of the 21st N.S.

The Public Revenue.

Book containing, amongst other things, the copy of a Report made to Parliament, and presented to the House by Mr. Scawen.

1659, April.—"A brief view of the public revenue, both certain and casual, with the ordinary expense of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, respectively, for one year; together with the State of the public debts, as the same doth appear to the Committee appointed by the House of Commons for the inspection into the account and public revenue, as follows, that is to say :—

England.

	li.	*s.*	*d.*
By assessment of 35,000 *li.* a month - -	420,000	0	0
By Customs and subsidies in London and the outports - - - - -	391,630	17	7¼
By the Custom of sea-coal exported out of England, and Scotland, in farm to Mr. Noell, at 22,000 *li.* a year, whereof he affirms, 2,216 *li.* 5*s.* 4*d.* is for the coals of Scotland, and is hereafter charged in the income of Scotland, and therefore to be here deducted; the remaining being - -	19,783	14	8
By the Excise of goods imported into London and the Outports - - - - -	196,783	12	7
By the Excise of inland commodities of England, and Scotland, in farm to Mr. Noell at 65,000 *li.* a year, whereof Mr. Noell affirms 1,674 *li.* 9*s.* 5*d.* is for the inland Commodities of Scotland, and is hereafter charged as part of the income of Scotland, and therefore here deducted. The remain is - - - - -	58,375	15	7*
By the Excise of beer and ale in farm - -	329,011	0	0
By Receivers Generall arising chiefly by papist and delinquent estates - - -	54,087	5	9

* Note in margin; this should be 63,325*li.* 10*s.* 7*d.*

	li.	s.	d.
By probate of Wills	7,993	18	3
By postage of letters, in farm	14,000	0	0
By fines for alienations	4,883	13	4
By the Hanaper office	3,873	9	2
By the duty of Seacoal in farm	1,838	12	6
By Wine licences	4,131	6	1
By post-fines in farm	3,000	0	0
By the issue of Jurors, in farm	1,000	0	0
By the Green Wax, besides the wages of the Justices of the Peace	835	18	7¾
By the Sheriffs in the Pipe, and by minute rent, vested in trustees for the sale of fee-farme rents, and for lands extended, for outlawries and debts let to farm	1,542	14	3
By seizures in the Pipe	844	5	11
By Sheriffs for debts of several natures	498	1	3
By butlerage, in farm	500	0	0
By the profits of liberties	81	9	2
By the Forest of Dean, in several sorts of iron shot, delivered into the public stores of the Office of Ordnance	1,575	14	1¼
By the Mint	3	5	9
By the Alnage, a rent of 997*li.* 1*s.* 11*d.*, is in charge; but for 12 years last past, it has been ill paid and sometimes very little. In the year 1657, was answered	997	1	11
By first fruits and tenths	—		
Note that we find in a report made by a Grand Committee for the public revenue in the year 1654, a yearly income set upon the particulars following, viz.:—			
Upon the Forest of Dean	4,000	0	0
The Islands of Jersey and Guernsey	2,000	0	0
The Coinage of tin	2,000	0	0
But nothing answered for any of these, save the sum of 1,575*li.* 14*s.* 7*d.*, out of the Forest of Dean in iron shot, as is before expressed.			
Note also that the last year there was answered in the Exchequer the several sums of money hereafter mentioned, viz.:—			
For Dean and Chapter's land sold	3,433	11	7
For the fee-farm rents sold	1,134	15	4
Compositions for new buildings	30,229	19	7½
Prize goods	3,770	0	0
Fines of delinquents	3,565	15	9
Fines in Star Chamber	—		
From the Commissioners of Sequestered Estates	160	0	0
From the Treasurers at Drury House	400	0	0
For estalled debts	603	6	8
From the Collectors of the 400,000*li.* subsidy	111	19	10½
From the duty of 1 per cent.	4,382	9	11

	li.	s.	d.
Fines of leases	26	4	0
For goods forfeited for treason	215	0	0
For land seized and extended	221	16	1

	li.	*s.*	*d.*	*li.*	*s.*	*d.*
For rent of land - - -	1,511	1	4			
For Plymouth duty - -	500	0	0			
For sale of woods - - -	58	10	0			
For the Duchy of Lancaster -	649	8	0½			
For the Yorkshire Engagement -	400	0	0			
These duties are casual and many of them expired, and the rest are declining, and though some money may be raised and gotten in upon them, towards the payment of the public debts, yet are not to be reckoned and relied upon as an annual income.						
And so the whole annual income of England is -				1,517,274	17	1*

Scotland.

	li.	*s.*	*d.*
The annual revenue of Scotland was, vizt. :—			
By assessment of 6,000*li.* per month, *per annum*	72,000	0	0
By property and constant rent repayable to the Exchequer - - - - -	5,324	18	5½
By casual and uncertain rents, received by Sheriffs, and accounted for the Exchequer -	576	3	5
By composition of Signatories in the Exchequer	929	6	0
By customs, inward and outward, and by the excise of goods imported, in farm to Mr. Noell	12,500	0	0
By the custom of Seacoal in farm to Mr Noell, with the customs of Seacoal in England at the rent of 22,000*li.* a year, and for which Mr. Noell affirms that the sum of 2,216*li.* 5*s.* 4*d.* is paid for the Coals of Scotland, and is therefore deducted out of that rent in the income of England before mentioned, and is here to be charged as part of the income of Scotland - -	2,216	5	4
By the excise of foreign Salt 550*li.* a year, and by the Excise of inland Salt, 1,124*li.* 9*s.* 5*d.*, in all 1,674*li.* 9*s.* 5*d.*, which commodities are in farm to Mr. Noell with the Excise of the inland Commodities of England under the yearly rent of 65,000*li.*, and is therefore deducted out of that rent in the income of England before mentioned, and is here to be charged as part of the income of Scotland - - -	1,674	9	5
By the Excise of beer, ale, and aqua-vitæ -	47,444	13	4
By the forfeiture of goods uncustomed and unexcised - - - - -	595	10	11½
By the interest of money set apart for the Judges salaries - - - - -	392	5	0
And so the whole annual income of Scotland is	143,652	11	11†

* Note in margin; this should be 1,517,174*li.* 17*s.* 3¼*d.*

† Note in margin; this should be 143,653*li.* 9*s.* 0*d.*

Memorandum.—It doth appear to this Committee that by an order of the 11th of September, 1656, by the Lord Protector and his Council, the Marquis of Argyle is to receive the Moiety of the Excise of wines and strong waters in Scotland, and not exceeding 3,000*li.* a year, until he shall receive 12,116*li.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in full of 145,400*li.* Scotch, with interest; and by the auditor's certificate of Scotland it appeared that the Marquis hath received by a particular order of the Lord Protector [and] Council 1,000*li.* in part thereof, and that there remains 11,116*li.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, upon which the Council of Scotland has given no order for the Marquis' satisfaction.

[IRELAND.]

	li.	*s.*	*d.*
The Annual revenue of Ireland, viz.:—			
By the Assessment of 9,000*li.* a month - -	108,000	0	0
By Customs and Excise, in farm - -	70,000	0	0
By rent of lands and houses - - -	20,679	0	0
By rent of impropriations, etc. - - -	7,611	0	0
By Sheriffs accounts, the Hanaper accounts, with fines and amerciaments - - -	1,500	0	0
And so the whole annual income of Ireland is -	207,790	0	0
As above, of Scotland - - - -	143,652	11	11
„ „ of England - - - -	1,517,274	17	1
So the annual income of England, Scotland, and Ireland, is - - - - -	1,868,717	9	0

The issues and expense of them is as follows, vizt.:—

The issues of England in paying the Army of England, at 29,301*li.* 18*s.* 10*d.* by the Month, according to the establishment hereafter following, viz.:—

	By the Month.			By the Year.		
	li.	*s.*	*d.*	*li.*	*s.*	*d.*
To the general officers of the army	639	11	4			
To nine regiments of horse, each regiment consisting of 6 troops, and each troop of 48 soldiers -	11,709	12	0			
To the Life Guard of 106 soldiers	1,080	16	0			
To 8 regiments, and two companies, of foot, each regiment consisting of ten companies, and each company of 80 soldiers -	9,415	6	4			
To the train of Artillery - -	44	12	6			
To diverse garrisons in several places - - - -	6,422	0	8			
				380,925	4	10
In part of the pay of the army of Ireland, out of the assessments in England - - -	8,000	0	0	104,000	0	0

	Per Month.			By the Month.			By the Yeare.		
	li.	*s.*	*d.*	*li.*	*s.*	*d.*	*li.*	*s.*	*d.*
In part of the pay of the army in Scotland, out of the assessments in England - - -				11,400	0	0	148,200	0	0
In pay of the forces in Jamaica, consisting of 1,597 soldiers with officers - - -				4,153	2	0	53,990	6	0
In pay of the forces in Flanders: viz.:—									
To a regiment of horse, consisting of 6 troops, and each troop of 95 troopers	2,269	1	0						
To 3 regiments of foot, each regiment consisting of 10 companies and each company of 90 soldiers - -	3,357	4	0						
To two majors one for Dunkirk and one for Mardike -	9	6	8						
To the train of artillery - -	266	14	0						
For contingencies -	49	0	0	5,951	5	8	77,366	5	0
To a minister *per annum* 200 *li.*									
The whole pay of the army and forces for a year by England is, besides an allowance of clothes to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers in Flanders - - - - -							764,481	15	10
In pay to the ordinary guards and fleets at sea, and building of ships by way of estimate as follows: vizt.									
				li.	*s.*	*d.*			
For the charge of 7,500 men, to be employed in 50 ships, for a summer's guard for 7 months, at 4*li.* a man by the month -				30,000	0	0	210,000	0	0
For the charge of 5,250 men, to be employed in 35 ships, for a winter's guard, at 4*li.*, for 7 months - - -				21,000	0	0	147,000	0	0
For building of ships yearly - - -							40,000	0	0
In pay to the Commissioners of the Admiralty and Navy, and the Treasurers of the Navy -							7,744	0	0
In pay to the standing officers belonging to the Guards, and of ships in the harbour - -							3,628	6	10
In pay to the officers and seamen employed in the looking to the ships in dock, and otherwise unemployed - - - - -							45,613	13	9
The whole charge of the Navy by the year is -							453,986	0	7

	li.	*s.*	*d.*
In interest paid for 268,047*li.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, charged upon the receipt of Excise, by acts and ordinances of Parliament, for a year is - -	20,585	13	7
In Expense of his Highness his household yearly	100,000	0	0
In repairs of his Highness houses yearly -	5,650	0	0
In moneys advanced to the Treasurer of his Highness, public contingencies - -	23,496	6	8
In allowance to public ministers employed abroad	11,089	11	2
In gifts and rewards - - - -	2,262	12	2
In payments of sundry natures, as *per* a particular - - - - - -	11,734	12	8
In liberaties of the Court of Receipt and of the Exchequer, and for a defalcation upon sea-coal	582	16	3¾
In allowances, fees, and salaries, paid out of the Exchequer - - - - -	24,674	7	7¼
In pensions and annuities paid out of the Exchequer - - - - -	5,897	0	0
In salaries to Judges in England and Wales, and a pension of 500*li.* yearly paid out of the Customs to the Earl of Nottingham - -	16,286	13	4
In salaries, fees, and charges, incident and extraordinary in managing the Excise yearly -	28,178	3	11
In the like, in managing the Customs yearly -	42,714	3	5
In the like, for collecting the monthly assessment of 35,000 [*li.*] a month, the sum of 7,000*li.*, and for the charges and salaries of the Committee of the Army and Treasurers-at-War, 8,279*li.* 9*s.* 2*d.* In all - - -	15,279	9	2
In the like, for the Committee of Appeals -	1,800	0	0
In the like, for the Judges and other officers employed in the probate of wills and incident charges - - - - -	2,584	10	0
In the like, paid by, and allowed to, the Clerk of the Hanaper in ordinary 701*li.* 7*s.* 4*d.*, and of extraordinary payments 3,123*li.* 19*s.* 7*d.* -	3,875	6	11
In like fees and allowances to the Receiver, etc., of the Office of Alienations - - -	1,044	17	0
In fees to the officers of the Mint, with their diet and incident charges - - - -	1,154	19	5
In officers' salaries, rent, and other charges of the Office of wine licences by estimate - -	600	0	0
In fees and allowances to the Auditor and Receiver of the revenue - - - -	4,287	10	4
In allowances in the Pipe upon Sheriffs accounts by warrant from the Commissioners of the Treasury, and judgment of the Court of Exchequer; viz.:—for casual necessaries of several natures, 2,498*li.* 14*s.* 10*d.*, for apprehending of felons 945*li.*, and in fees for passing Sheriffs accounts 2,098*li.* In all - - -	5,541	14	10
The sum is - - -	329,320	8	6½
The whole issues of England for a year is -	*1,547,788	4	4½

* Note in margin; this should be 1,547,788*li.* 4*s.* 11*d.*

The Issues of Scotland.

In pay of the army in Scotland 20,818*li.* 14*s.* 2*d.* a month according to the following establishment viz :—

	Per Month. *li.*	*s.*	*d.*	*li.*	*s.*	*d.*
To the General officers of the army	243	14	0			
To 5 regiments of horse, each regiment consisting of 6 troops, and each troop of 48 soldiers	6,505	6	8			
To 11 regiments and one company of foot each regiment consisting of 10 companies, and each company of 70 soldiers	11,900	2	4			
To four companies of Dragoons, each company consisting of 48 Dragoons	630	18	8			
To the train of Artillery	50	19	2			
To divers Garrisons in several places	288	3	4			
To defray contingencies	1,100	0	0			
				270,643	4	2

	Year. *li.*	*s.*	*d.*
In salary of the Council and other officers	9,410	11	0
In contingent charges of the Council	350	0	0
In Salaries to the Court of Exchequer	1,833	4	2
In contingent charges of the Exchequer	80	10	2
In salaries to the Courts of Justice	4,246	4	0
In contingent charges of the Courts of Justice	485	12	0
In salaries to the Commissioners of the Customs and of the Excise	4,177	9	6
In contingent charges of the said Commissioners	771	9	4
In salary to the Court of Admiralty and their officers	304	8	8
In the contingent charges of the Admiralty	167	14	1
In charges of an hospital	587	10	6
In fires and candles to soldiers for guards, etc.	5,297	19	4
In pensions and other temporary contingencies	8,915	15	9
The whole issues of Scotland for a year is	307,271	12	8½

The Issues of Ireland.

In pay of the army in Ireland, at 23,967*li.* 17*s.* 4*d.* by the month, according to the following Establishment, viz :—

	li.	*s.*	*d.*	*li.*	*s.*	*d.*
To the general officers of the army	657	17	4			
To 11 regiments and 10 companies of foot	11,473	0	0			
To 6 regiments and 3 troops of horse	9,293	19	4			

	li.	s.	d.	li.	s.	d.
To a regiment of dragoons -	1,162	4	8			
To the Life Guard of Horse -	277	18	0			
To a foot guard - -	155	8	0			
To an hospital - - -	279	4	0			
To reparation of garrisons -	500	0	0			
				311,582	5	4
To the entertainment of the Lord Lieutenant				3,864	8	11
In allowances to the Council, and the Clerk of the Council, and their clerks and attendants -				7,600	0	0
In allowances to the Lord Chancellor, and the Officers of the Chancery - - -				2,258	0	0
In allowances to the Lord Chief Justice of the Upper Bench, and two Judges, and Clerks of the Court - - - - -				1,167	10	0
In allowances to the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and two Judges, with their Prothonotary - - - - -				1,007	10	0
In allowances to the Chancellor, Chief Baron, and two Barons of the Exchequer, with other officers and payments by liberate - -				1,991	15	0
In pay and allowance to the Justices of Assizes, in 5 Circuits - - - - -				1,000	0	0
In pay to the Lord President of Connaught and two provost marshals in Leinster and Munster				1,887	0	0
In pay to the overseers of the hospital in Dublin, nine muster masters, 5 commissioners of stores, to the overseers of the States houses with an allowance to the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College - - - -				1,807	8	4
In pay of 8 receivers of the revenue - -				165	0	0
In pay to 28 comptrollers and Searchers of the Customs - - - - -				1,150	0	0
In pensions to maimed soldiers and widows and orphans of soldiers - - - -				3,000	0	0
In allowance and contingencies extraordinary, gratuities, and other casual issues - -				8,000	0	0
The whole issues of Ireland - -				346,480	18	3*

	li.	s.	d.
The annual income of England is - -	1,517,274	17	1
The annual issues and expenses of England is -	1,547,788	4	4½
So the issues or expense exceed the income by	30,513	7	3½
The annual income of Scotland is - -	143,652	11	11
The annual issues and expenses of Scotland is -	307,271	12	8½
So the issues or expense exceed the income by	163,619	0	9½
The annual income of Ireland is - - -	207,790	0	0
The annual issues and expenses of Ireland is -	346,480	18	3

* Note in margin; this should be 346,480*li.* 17*s.* 7*d.*

	li.	s.	d.
So the issues and expenses exceed the income by	138,690	18	3
The annual income of England, Scotland and Ireland is	1,868,717	9	0
The annual issues and expenses of England, Scotland, and Ireland is	2,201,540	15	4

So the issues and expenses exceed the income, viz.:

	li.	s.	d.			
By 11,400*li.* paid monthly by England for Scotland, which yearly is	148,200	0	0			
By 8,000*li.* paid monthly by England for Ireland, which yearly is	104,000	0	0			
By the balance which is more	80,623	6	4			
				332,823	6	4

The state of the debt follows, viz.:—

ENGLAND, 1659.

The state of the debt of the Common-wealth:	li.	s.	d.
To the navy, to the first of November 1658, as the same is certified by the Commissioners of the Admiralty, and of the Navy by way of estimate	541,465	14	7
To the army in England to the 29th of March, 1659, as the same is certified by the Committee of the army	223,747	8	5½
To the army in Scotland, to the 29th of March, 1659, as the same is certified by the Auditor of Scotland	93,827	13	0¾
More for the citadel of Leith	1,800	0	0
To the army in Ireland to the 20th December, as the same is certified by the Council of Ireland	299,225	5	4
More to pay up that army to the 29th of March, 1659, by estimate	71,903	12	0
To the forces in Jamaica to the first of February, 1657, 103,045*li.* 18*s.* 11*d.*, as by a certificate from the Treasurer for that service, ⅓ part whereof being abated for provisions, there is due 68,697*li.* 5*s.* 11⅓*d.*, and for the said forces from thence, to the 26th March, 1659, at 4,153*li.* 2*s.* 0*d.*, per month, for 15 months 62,296*li.* 18*s.* 0*d.*, out of which one third being abated for provisions as before, there is due in the whole	110,228	11	3⅓
To several persons for provisions for the forces in Flanders, as by a certificate from the Commissioners of the Treasury	13,153	6	1
To several persons for money charged by acts and ordinances of parliament, as by the account of the Commissioners of excise appears	268,047	19	6
To several persons charged upon the Exchequer, as the same is certified by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury	124,184	15	6

	li.	s.	d.
The whole debts at present are - - -	1,747,584	5	9
Besides which there is a growing debt incurring for the Navy for this present year's service, determining the first of November 1659, over and above the sum of 143,292*li.* 19*s.* 8½*d.* which is already received towards this service, and the sum of 466,243*li.* 0*s.* 7*d.* allowed for the ordinary charge of the fleet, as in the issues of this year appears, the sum of - -	393,882	8	0
And further, whereas the said issues and expenses for England, Scotland, and Ireland exceed the income 80,623*li.* 6*s.* 4*d.*, as by the balance of the three nations is before declared, that sum is a debt on the Commonwealth, and will be due before the end of the year - -	80,623	6	4
The whole debt of the public at present, and before the year's end is, and will be - -	2,222,090	0	1

That is to say:—

	li.	s.	d.			
In the present debt before mentioned - - -	1,747,584	5	9			
In the growing debt of the Navy for the present year as above - - -	393,882	8	0			
In the issues this year more than the income - -	80,623	6	4			
				2,222,090	0	1

Besides what may be due to the Flanders forces.

A collection of what debts we find owing to the Commonwealth, and of money in cash, and what money we find received by the Treasurer of the Navy for the supply of this year's service out of the Customs and Excise, unto the 25th of March, 1659, and since the report of the committee delivered into House of the debt of the Commonwealth, all which sums will lessen the debt of the Commonwealth for so much as they come unto, viz.:—

	li.	s.	d.
By the farmers, sub-commissioners, and others, employed in the Excise, from the year 1649 to the last of March, 1659 - - -	41,761	19	2
By the farmers of excise of beer and ale, and inland commodities due 25th March, 1659 -	150,704	14	8
By Mr. Noell upon the farm of the customs of sea-coal due then - - - -	12,000	0	0
By the compounders of new buildings - -	46,254	9	5½
By Receivers General, by estimate due the 25th March [16]59 - - - -	25,000	0	0
By money paid out of the Customs and Excise to the Treasurer of the Navy before the 25th March, 1659 - - - - -	70,229	6	1¼
In cash in the hands of the Treasurers-at-war -	3,717	18	0
In cash in the hands of the Customers on the 25th March, 1659 - - - -	9,272	7	5½
	358,940	14	10¼

Examined 25 June 1663.

The Volume also contains :—

An Account of the pay of the land forces and garrisons, of England from 1 January 1677–8 to 18th March following.

"A list of the Ships taken and carried into Algiers, come unto hand December 18, 1677."

An Account of the Navy from 1 April 1665 to 1st April 1670. Given under the headings "Ships Sold," "Ships taken by the Dutch," "Ships burnt, sunk [or] broken up."

A paper entitled "What is required in a General or Admiral, at Sea," "Instructions briefly collected, to be given by a General or Admiral to his Captains," and numerous other "Instructions," which set out the duties of the different persons employed on board ship. One of the headings is "Concerning differences between Masters and Captains," it is set out that "there has been, in these modern voyages, much emulation and contention between Captains and Masters on his Majesty's ships, and other ships pressed for his service, in regard they both had then Commissions from the Lord Admiral. This was not heard of in the time of Queen Elizabeth; for the Captain commonly made choice of his Master, and always had the superiority of the ship and company, wherein the Master was comprehended." This was as it should be; but since the long time of peace in the reign of James I., "when there "was no use of Captains but in the Narrow Seas," the idea has become prevalent that a Master may not be displaced by a Captain.

Following this, is "the Order of Military watches," and a treatise on the "Preparation to War."

Letters.

Charlotte, Countess of Derby to "Monsieur Legge."

1661[2], February 18. Knowsley.—"Votre voyage a Donkirk m'ayent privé du bon heur de vous voir fors que je quité Londre, fait que je prens la liberté de vous inportuner de saite lettre et vous dire quelques discours qui se passerent un peu auparavant on me parla alors de la bonté qu'il plaisoit au roy d'avoir pour nostre famille en consideration de la memoire de feu monsieur mon mary. Je say fort bien et reconnoitray toujours que quoy que sa perte ait caussé la ruine totale de mais pouvres jeunnes enfans et de moy, il n'a perdeu que ce qu'il devoit a un sy bon maistre et mon regret est (comme estoit le sien un peu devant sa mort) qu'il n'a peu pleus utillement servir sa Majesté nean moins puis que comme l'on me l'a temoigné le roy avoit en pensée de marquer de quelque titre d'honneur sa memoire et que maime sa Majesté ne me croiet pas indigne d'en porter la quallité (mais sentimens ayent tousjours suivi les siens en toutes chosses et prinsipallement en ce qui regardoit le servise de sa Majesté) Je vous supplie me tant obliger que de me mender sy je puis attandre saite gracce; mon age joint à l'experiance funeste que j'ay de l'incertitude des chossez de saite vie m'a long temps detourné de saite penseé, mais la consideration de ce que je devois à mon mary et à mes jeunnes enfans, qui outre le menque de moyens caussé par la perte de monsieur leur père ce trouve encore elloignes des lieux où ils pourois parestre faute de quallité pour leur en donner l'entrée, m'a fait enfin souheter saite faveur spesialle de la bonté du roy que sy il plaisoit à sa Majesté m'onorer de quelque nouveau titre il me sufiroit de que mes jeunes enfans puisent jouir du privilige

qu'ils aurois eu sy monsieur leur père l'eust eu de son vivant, sans que la qualité desendist à aucun par apres, l'ené en ayent desa une assez considerable sy il eust pleu a Dieu de conserver monsieur mon mary en vie jeusque au rétablisement heureux de sa Majesté; son intention estoit de supplier le roy de faire ces jeunnes enfans successeurs de sa quallité et son bien à causse du desplesir que son fils ayné luy avoit caussé en venent contre son commandement expruis parmy les rebelles en Engleterre et il le la ecrit en ces termes de sa propre main au dernier testament qu'il a fait mais les loix du royaume empaiche le testamant d'estre vallable à causse de l'intayle qu'il estoit en son pouvoir de couper sy le service du roy ne l'eust empaiché d'estre pour lors sur lieux où cela ce fait d'ordinere, vous voyes monsieur la confience que j'ay en vous fondée sur l'amitie que vous avez il y a long temps porté au nostre maison laquelle je vous conjure de me continuer. *Seals.*

James Jones to Colonel William Legge.

1663, September 19. Dublin.—"I beg your favour in the serious perusal of the inclosed paper, being a thing I offered to your consideration when in Ireland, which you judged a just and equitable provision to have been included in the Act of Settlement then past, and omitted. But, now, Sir, it may be presumed that the complete settlement of Ireland may centre in the bill, lately transmitted: if so, this may be a proper clause inserted therein, and may very well be construed a part, and consistent with the general settlement, which hath graciously provided for all interests except this. For be pleased to observe, the Irishman who possibly hath erred, yet is restored by a judgment of innocence, or his Majesty's special grace; the soldier and adventurer who have gained estates, not in the due way, yet are confirmed in such their lands and possessions by his Majesty's gracious bounty; and is there anything done in favour of the loyal, poor, suffering, despoiled Protestants of Ireland, whose lives and estates were exposed, and made the enemy's spoil and prey, in the beginning, during the rebellion, and continued sufferers under persecution of the Usurper, till redeemed by his Majesty's happy restoration. And shall they not find favour in his sight, which, that we have not hitherto in this, is attributed to no other reason than our own remissness. But now, most honoured Sir, an opportunity is (if befriended at Court) for inserting this particular proviso in the bill pending before his Majesty and Council, which, as I have heard several serious men discourse, will rather facilitate the passing, than anywise impede it. Mr Attorney here, doth approve, and hath promised, to write unto you about it. Daniel Gahan hath sent to Mr O'Neile, the same proviso; and I earnestly beseech, and not only I, but the dispoiled Protestants of Ireland, do implore your hearty engaging and appearance for us, and then we doubt not of good success, wherein you will attract our prayers, with honour to yourself and a grateful acknowledgment from all, who must acknowledge you the author of the justice and benefit they shall receive thereby, particularly myself in an especial manner, my case being thus:—

My father, before the Rebellion, took a lease from a papist, paid him a fine, bestowed upon his land above 2,000*li.*, which improved the same from 60*li.* to 200*li.* per annum. The Rebellion breaking forth, my father, with his family, was forced to fly for safety of life, being robbed and spoiled of his substance to a great value, and the place laid waste.

In the Usurper's time, this landlord of mine (being countenanced and encouraged by a fanatic, then Mayor and Governor of this City, Alderman Hutchinson by name) possessed himself of my said farm, and set it

over to Hutchinson for a long term, at an under rent, to commence immediately, notwithstanding my lease was then, and yet in being. Hutchinson accordingly entered, and for seven or eight years kept me out by his power. And now, having lately recovered my right, am in possession, but my lease is almost expired. And then the papist and fanatic who between them have wasted and detained the premises by oppression, for 16 or 17 years together, shall jump into the improvements and prefer any other before the old tenant. Pardon me, Sir, in that I instanced this particular grievance of my own, which represents unto you what it is in general, being much the same, wherein we can have no relief, but by Act of Parliament, according to the tenor of this proviso. . . . . It is no more than what before the Rebellion hath sometimes been prudently and candidly covenanted between landlord and tenant, that, in case of war or insurrection, the rent should not grow nor the term efflux. And where is the prejudice, the landlord receiving his old rent during the addition of years, and the tenant subject to all conditions and penalties as before."

Postscript.—"Methinks we hear the adventurer and soldier repine at fearing it may have some reflections upon their lots, by the continuance of the Protestant's lease. Say it should (which is but rare), they have the reserved rent and reversion. But if any such insatiable wretch whether there be, which this does not answer, let it be remembered and considered, that the soldier whose duty was to have fought the suppressing the Rebellion of Ireland, turned his sword against the King in England, and afterwards against his authority in Ireland (for which he hath got his estate) ; and the adventurers, money supported, which was not the meaning of the Acts 16 & 17 Car., which designed both for the relief of those dispoiled Protestants, whom such as would oppose this proviso are so far from, that they would rather continue their oppressions by building themselves houses out of the ruins of their destroyed families, and yet amidst their cruelties to their brethren, would be styled English interest men. As for the '49 men or interest, they may not oppose, for we are the same." *Seal of Arms.*

James Jones to Colonel [William] Legge.

1663, November 4. Dublin.—"Being returned from the County of Louth, upon which I promised to give as exact an account of your affairs there as might be, they are thus :—At my being in those parts, Dr Loftus was in Drogheda as chancellor, representing my Lord Primate, upon the occasion of uniting of parishes and dividing of livings, according [to] an Act of Parliament. The clergy and country were all summoned, and I appeared to assert the right ; which was done, and your possession of the rectories so well maintained, in face of the pretending incumbents, that they declined depending on them, as any certainty by the Primate's grant, but became petitioners to recommend them unto you for presentations to the vicarages and cures. I told Dr Loftus and them, that where there was a vicarage endowed, you did not, nor would, hinder or obstruct him in the vicarial part, but rather add by way of encouragement and where there was to be a stipendiary curate, you would present a fit person, giving him a handsome competency. This seemed well, and Dr Loftus was civil ; and upon this union of churches, one happened to be appointed at Kilsaran and another at Dunleer as gratifying you, the proprietor of the lands. After this, being speedily returned to Dublin, I understood from Mr Attorney that the Primate was very incessant with my Lord-Lieutenant

to retrench your proviso, so far as the church pretended to, I instantly engaged Mr Solicitor, and Sir William Davis to oppose, and vindicate your interest according [to] the inclosed instructions herewith sent for your own private satisfaction, being the best, I think, that could be made of your case. Whereupon, your counsel might press and enlarge. Well, Sir, on Saturday last, being the very period of time, and the last minute, my Lord Primate moved for a retrenchment, and was opposed; and your right and title asserted by all your counsel and vigorously pleaded. But it would not do; the Church must be tendered, and yet, my Lord-Lieutenant was very much concerned for Colonel Legge's loss by this retrenchment, which was urged, and so is taken to be the only considerable thing of your grant, worth 400*li. per annum*, and the remaining part, worth little or nothing. And now Sir, you become a suitor for an equal compensation in lieu, whereupon Mr Attorney, being troubled, moved my Lord-Lieutenant on your behalf in that particular. My Lord, it seems, is very zealous and inclinable, hath declared himself concerned, and will himself or hath written unto you about it. Mr Attorney I must say, is very studious in the thing, hath proposed a way, and writes unto you by Mr Keating, who goes Agent over for the '49 men, to which I must refer and long for a speedy return with your further commands.

"Sir, for the ease of your mind, I will let you know what the yearly value of these glebes and rectories are, and might be, and what troubles and incumbrances you must have been subject unto. I have searched into the thing, and can do it. The most they could be set for, last year, was 161*li.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and I am very confident, the country being settled, they will never rise to 250*li. per annum*, out of which very thing you must have paid, in Crown rent, 4*li.* or 5*li.*, and fifty pounds yearly, at least. You must have repaired churches, given stipends to three chaplains and been perpetually troubled with the hungry whining vicars, so as, in truth, I believe you would have given them all for their bare prayers. Again, if your proviso had not been stirred, it is to be doubted whether, by the law, you could have carried the Preceptory of Kilsaran, the main thing and not inserted. Then my Lord of Drogheda, hath in the late King's time a patent, past in reversion, of the Lord Louth's lease of Carlanstown, one of the prime rectories worth 80*li.* per annum. This considered, besides all other troubles incident, fare it well, so as you compass the 3,000 acres, with the remainder of your former grant, turned into an estate in fee. As for Dunleer and Dunany, your counsel are of opinion, we shall do well enough with Smyth, as also with Sir Thomas Bramwell, for your land of Termonfeckin, though you may remember he hath passed a patent of them; but you must mind whether either of them gets any further clauses in this bill. These lands contain 2,000 acres, not much incumbered by decrees of the Court of Claims. You do not forget how Cary Dillon hath passed a patent of Templetown, between his Majesty's letter and your proviso in the Act of Settlement. Of this, you may advise how prevalent his patent is and what to do. The Lordship of Kilsaran with the demesne lands thereto belonging, is not anywise touched by the retrenchment, and we are now taking care how to have it penned best for your advantage.

"Sir, I have not as yet received any rents out of any part of the estate, save Monasterboice, which I set this year for 60*li.* That which Smith pretends unto, I manage as well as may be, *rebus sic stantibus.* I will not stand now to give you an account of his, and Allen's, litigious, knavish, practices. My many endeavours, by advice and otherwise, being to secure the title of a thing so considerable, hedged in

by fortune, which, methinks, if you post over his Majesty's letter speedily, for passing your whole grant, as Mr Attorney, I presume, hath written whereupon diligence being used here to get it under seal, it may happen time enough to be confirmed by this bill, and then, surely, all will be safe.

"As for your impropriations, all Mr Combs and I could do was to maintain your right of possession, but got little rents out of the tenants hands; not so much, I am afraid, as quit trouble and charge, and probably the victorious Primate may aim to have it refunded. What it yet is, I have not had an account from Mr Combs, who stood up honestly for your interest therein, even to a sentence of excommunication, and now is worse 'disgruntled' (*sic*), and myself too, upon this retrenchment which affords occasion to the brisk Levites to . . . . .

"Sir, you gave me no resolution concerning Bellingham; so as, this term, I purpose to do against him what I may for the rents of Kilsaran. Sir George Lane did attend at Council Board and vouch the late Primate's promotion and consent to your proviso in the Act of Settlement, which he did heartily, he saith; and of it, you may take notice to humour him."

Sir William Dumvile to Col. William Legge.

1664, July 2.—"I must now advertise you to secure yourself and get your Patent secured in the Act, and then you are safe as to the things of this world, as to that which concerns the other, I know you have stoical Charles to advise you with much gravity and morosity. . . . . There are some of the Talbots who are supposed here to have secured some thirty thousand pounds to themselves upon undertakings to get in the secluded Irish into their estates—I have just cause to fear they have undertaken for mine."

James Jones to Colonel William Legge.

1665, June 28. Dublin.—"A prohibition is granted against Dr Williamson and when the next seal is over—where Mr Attorney will be on your behalf—I intend for Connaught, but before going, shall more particularly inform you of those matters."

James Jones to Colonel William Legge.

1665, July 19. Dublin.—"The 15th of this instant, they that dispossessed you of Dunleer were turned off your lands and you restored. At the Assizes in Dundalk, your tenants were, upon trial, acquitted of five pretended actions of trespass, brought against them; and your tenants of Templetown, dismissed from four civil bills brought against them for rent claimed thereout, by one who pretends both, under the Primate and Tyrconnell. Some progress I have made, in disposing the tithes this bout, and I intrusted the rest to Mr Combs, which, likely angering the Church, may promote their endeavour for confirming the patent interest. To Connaught, I am going, particularly by the Sheriff's friendship, intending the settlement of your possession, much impeded and disturbed, as I have received letters, by Dr George; not upon right of the Duke of York, but upon an insignificant pretence of his own in conjunction with Cary Dillon, upon some orders of the late Lords Justices, which was controlled by the late order for you and Mr Lock, by the Lord Lieutenant and Council, whatever George aims at, I think to weather, and will give account at return. Yesterday, the Lord Archbishop's patent for Chancellor was sealed, and he sworn, which since it

is so, you may consider of making his just friendship. His son-in-law, Sir William Davis, is counsel for the moneyed man Smith, against you, but Sir Paul Davis, I have ever found, to my discerning, your serious freind." *Seal of Arms.*

James Jones to Colonel William Legge.

1665[-6], January 29. Dublin.—"I am now putting in your claim upon all provisoes for you, in both Acts, and doubt not of the recovery of Termonfechin, given for lost. The Earl of Tyrconnell hath been considering to be restored to Templetown, by order of the House of Lords; but it now seems to be the interest of M^rs^ Mary Plunket, in whose right he intends to sue for it at the next Assizes. But I believe he will come off with the worst, because it hath been granted *in custodiam*, and she not judged an innocent. My Lord spoke to me in it, whom I told, that by any means I thought you would not quit possession, by reason the Lord Primate's and Cary Dillon's pretences in reversion of that lease. He said he had written, but received no answer, and desired me to write and present his service to you, but I say no more. I have sued Capt. Bellingham as an intruder upon Kilsaran since Michaelmas 1660. He applied himself to M^r^ Attorney, who directed him to give in a state of his case, and I of yours, which accordingly was done, to Bellingham's dissatisfaction. M^r^ Attorney hath or doth intend to send you both, to consider of. I have been thinking, and do now propose, that you procure all your lands in the county of Louth, to be created into one entire manor, whereof Dunleer to be the head and named Leggsburrogh, and also made a corporation, with power to choose two Parliament men, with fairs and markets, etc. To this purpose I have offered a draft of a letter to M^r^ Attorney, which he promises to peruse, and likes well of the thing, and if you do so, to write your mind, whereupon the letter shall suddenly be transmitted. I suppose several persons of quality may apply to take all the land in gross. Better it is, and more profitable, to set it to meaner persons, such as you shall approve of, whose persons and purses you may command, and be as considerable here as such who would take all; or if you should think of doing otherwise, I must remember you about Dunleer, not to dispose of that, because some obligations lie on me to persons almost ruined by adhering to your interest therein, the answering of whose expectations, or mine therein, shall not prejudice you."

James Jones to Colonel William Legge.

1665[-6], March 3. Dublin.—M^r^ Moore, by himself and his tenants, is in possession of Rathdrum and Ballileige. M^r^ Moore, "in the war time" made "some sale thereof to Colonel Cusack, compelled thereunto, being a weak man as some of his friends aver. And that upon his intermarriage with Sir William Sambige's daughter, whose father was one of the King's sergeants-at-law here, the estate was so settled that Moore can neither sell or make lease for above 21 years, without his son's joining therein which they say he never will do. Since my last, Duffe's farm hath been excepted out of Smith's report, by order of the Commissioners, and truly I think you will carry it, on your own claim, which comes on on Thursday next. Such is the opinion of your counsel, and I will fee such as are near the Commissioners." *Seal of Arms.*

JAMES JONES to Colonel WILLIAM LEGGE.

1666, May 9. Dublin.—"I constantly attend the Court of Claims, fearing surprises, and may not go into the country to bustle about this year's setting the acres, lest in that time you should lose them for ever, being not secure, till a certificate issue under the hands and seals of the Commissioners, whereupon new Letters Patent must be passed. This matter is now in hand, which very speedily is looked for, I having already paid 100*li.* towards the fees. Sir George Lane says you are frank in his office, and shall have quick dispatch, so that now, in a short time, your troubles will be ended. I trust the business ascertained and you receive a very good income. Col. Taaffe, because of some miscarriages in the management of his claim, is deferred, and Cary Dillon not yet come on, with whom you are beforehand, and hath hitherto had in your success, as any in the Court of Claims."

JAMES JONES to Colonel WILLIAM LEGGE.

1666, May 22. Dublin.—" Col. Cary Dillon's claim for Templetown is dismissed the Court, and their certificate for that, and the rest you have without any saving, for Col. Taaffe or other check, more than formerly intimated. I am now looking for an injunction from the Commissioners to put and quiet you in the possession of all they have decreed. I am also prosecuting in the Four Courts, to free and rid you of all those chargeable suits which I earnestly covet to see ended, and possession quietly settled against your coming over. The Earl Tyrconnell acquainted me of your letter and observation, that his lessee to Templetown was also lessee to the Lord Primate, which I shewed to his Lordship was certain and might have been of dangerous consequence to your title, not to be remedied by him; whereupon he was opposed, though I told his Lordship your order was to the contrary; and knowing of this, he deserves little at your hands for anything I know which is submitted."

JAMES JONES to Colonel WILLIAM LEGGE.

1666, August 7. Dublin.—You have now new Letters Patent, under the Great Seal, of all your estates in Ireland, according to the method and proceedings of the Court of Claims, firmly drawn and grounded on the several provisoes in both Acts: All the lawyers think you have a secure estate in law, not to be shaken by M^r^ Smith's angry fancies or projects, he is styled "pious Erasmus with the golden purse." Describes dealings with various properties. *Seal of Arms.*

JAMES JONES to Colonel WILLIAM LEGGE.

1666, December 22. Dublin.—" M^r^ Maule gives you ten hundred thousand thanks for your extraordinary kindness to his business, and son, and needs would take a beer-glass of sack to your good health." Gives the state of the case as to Moore and Cusack; "Mr. Solicitor" is our counsel. "Lands here are fallen a third part; nay, I fear shortly, half . . . by the bill against Irish cattle." *Seal of Arms.*

JAMES JONES to Colonel WILLIAM LEGGE.

1666[-7], February 11. Dublin.—M^r^ Moore's answer to Cusack is come in, wherein he confesses the deed; but saith it was compelled, for an invaluable consideration, not paid. And that Cusack promised to

release the same. . . . . Sir John Burke is lately dead and my Lord Lieutenant hath not called upon me, as yet, in that business. When it shall please his Grace so to do, I am furnished with a just certificate from the surveyor to make good what I asserted to his Grace, and informed you."

NICHOLAS JONES to Colonel WILLIAM LEGGE, "at his house in Minories near Tower Hill."

[16]69, November 20. Dublin.—"I will presume thus far to acquaint you of my observation of things here. That our new Lord-Lieutenant seems more calm than at the beginning. How far he may be in a labyrinth in the many affairs before him, I know not. But this I know, that our late most worthy Governor, both he and his, never were better affected as to the outward esteem and affections of [the] City of Dublin, than they are; and generally so, by the best of the country. And for the commonalty, there is nothing better pleases them than the present steerage."

NICHOLAS JONES to Colonel WILLIAM LEGGE.

[16]69–70, March 5. Dublin.—"My Lord Birmingham laid his commands on me to present his kindness to you as also to accommodate the difference between you and Lady Mary Bourke. . . . he sent a firkin of Usquebaugh, double corked, to be sent to you." *Seal of Arms.*

NICHOLAS JONES to Colonel WILLIAM LEGGE.

[16]70, May 3. [Dublin].—"Our new Lord-Lieutenant comes in like a lamb. What the effects will be, I know not, but this I am sure, that the late went more calmly out than he came in, for he was gone the next morning after delivering up the sword, to Mellifont, to the Earl of Drogheda's, before either nobles or citizens could pay the respects due to the place he was removed from. Many think here he has a stone in his sleeve to throw at someone, which I pray God, may not harm the loyal." *Seal of Arms.*

NICHOLAS JONES to Colonel WILLIAM LEGGE.

1670, July 3. [Dublin].—"I had written to you oftener since my last, did not the business of the year's value totally take me up, and the uncertainty of the Barons of the Exchequer in their resolutions, made me the more cautious of writing until I could be somewhat certain in my relation to you; for the Barons positively declared, the first day, that they would not admit any to plead, but since, they are better humoured, and admit pleas to be taken in, but will not grant respites. What their design in that may be, is not yet known, yet I am partly satisfied that your plea will avoid the first payment of the year's value which you are to understand thus, by taking notice of the Acts of Settlement, that it says that all adventurers and soldiers that reaped any benefit by the said Acts, are to pay a year's value; and in case the monies paid by them amount to the grand sum mentioned in the said Act, then, and in such case, the persons not under that qualification, shall not be liable to pay any; but in case the year's value of all the adventurers and soldiers do not amount to the said sum, then the estates

of all persons, whatsoever, of the kingdom, are to pay so much as remains unpaid of the said sum. And this is the opinion of all our lawyers here, for I advised with the best of them, touching your particular. The lands in Connaught are not liable to the year's value, for anything [that] appears yet; so that the County Louth is all we have to defend, at present, to which I have pleaded, and have gained, a respite, which none has got but myself, as yet, and the reason is, for that I produced matter of record, to make appear what I pleaded."

NICHOLAS JONES to Colonel WILLIAM LEGGE.

1670, July 9. Dublin.—Finds that Legge's interest in the county of Galway will "do better to be set to the English, than to any of the natives; for the old inhabitants have so many ways to avoid paying their rent, that one shall never get any satisfactory account, nor punctual payment, unless a man were continually with them." It is otherwise in Leinster. Legge's not coming over this year, will prejudice his interest, for it is uncertain and chargeable to set his lands year by year. *Seal of Arms.*

NICHOLAS JONES to Colonel WILLIAM LEGGE.

1670, July 16. Dublin.—"My Lord Aungier landed but on Saturday last, since which time, I waited on him and acquainted him as to your commands, and received this answer from him; that all church grants, as yours and Esquire Coventries, were stopped for the present and that on his return from the Curragh of Kildare—where there is a general rendezvous of all the army of Ireland—the 21st instant, he would give you a further account from himself."

NICHOLAS JONES to Colonel WILLIAM LEGGE.

1670, September 26. Dublin.—Mr Walter Walsh told me since he came over that you desired to have a fair and market at Dunleer; "if so, it shall be done out of hand, and the quicker that it may be put in the Almanack."

Sir WILLIAM DUMVILE to GEORGE LEGGE.

1670, October 30.—Had the opportunity of serving Legge's father and, beyond his expectations, procured for him Letters Patent of his whole estate in Ireland. He then recommended James Jones to manage his affairs there. Jones died about two-and-a-half years back, and on Dumville's recommendation to Legge's father, Nicholas Jones was appointed to succeed. Suggests that Nicholas Jones should be continued as manager. *Seal of Arms, broken.*

THOMAS MARTIN to his cousin Captain GEORGE LEGGE, "one of his Royal Highness' Grooms of the bed chamber, at Heathen House in the Minories, London."

1670, November 19. Galway.—"The excess of grief with which we are possessed for the loss of your noble father, and our dear friend hath benumbed us of our senses which is the cause that ere now we did not condole the death of that worthy person. We beseech the Heavens to grant to every of us that we may make as good use of our time and leave behind us as he did marks of loyalty, fidelity, and honesty."

Nicholas Jones to George Legge.

[16]70–1, February 4. Dublin.—. . . . The Lord Aungier is not come over as yet, I gave your commands to Mr Attorney; his son is one of the students at Lincoln's Inn and has his chambers there.

Nicholas Jones to George Legge.

[16]70–1, February 14. Dublin.—Mr James Lill, your kinsman, as I am informed, has a freehold in this town of Trim, 20 miles from Dublin. It is a fair stone house, back-houses, yard, orchard, and garden; let now for 20*l.* *per annum*, and a rich pennyworth. Mr Lill will dispose of it, as he is in necessity, and lies in the Marshalsea in Southwark, for 150*l.* or 200*l.*

Nicholas Jones to Captain George Legge.

[16]71, May 23. Dublin.—"On Saturday last, between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning, the store-house of the castle of Dublin was burned; and by report about (?) 30,000 arms. How it happened is not known. Some say by a 'rott' which brought in a candle, lighting, but it is generally worse suspected. I am glad that impudent act of Blood, in taking away the crown and sceptre, proved ineffectual."

Nicholas Jones to Captain George Legge.

1671, June 5. Dublin.—"As for Mrs Fitzwilliam's, *alias* Plunket, demanding the profits of the lands of Cowley, it is true that she was so importunate with your father, that I had commands from him to pay her the accruing profits, during her lease of the same, and to be assisting to her for the recovery of the profits received by Mr James Jones; but when I informed him that she had no title, and being not restored by the Court of Claims, he then seemed to stay his first resolution; for, if you be pleased to know her title, it stands thus:—The Lord of Louth having had a lease of these lands with others from Queen Elizabeth on the dissolution of abbeys, he assigns this over to this lady, for the payment of her proportion or some such thing. Now these lands being taken from her, and the Lord of Louth, on the account of the Rebellion, was made a forfeiture, so as your father got a grant of the lands, and the church, and she not being restored by the Court of Claims, is for ever barred by the law."

Nicholas Jones to Captain George Legge "at his house in Pall Mall, next door to the Katherine Wheel."

1671–2, March 5. Dublin.—"I sent you some pieces of frieze soon after my coming over. . . . I have endeavoured, by all the industry and friendship I could, to get you a brace of wolf-dogs, which as yet I cannot possibly procure: neither am I forgetful of a fine nag for your lady. . . . Your family has put me on an inquiry of a good match for your maiden-sister. How you, or she may like an Irishman, I know not; but I assure you he is a person of good fortune. He is not yet 20 years old, of a handsome stature. His fortune is a 1,000*li.* a year, within five miles of this city. If you have a desire to enquire of him, he is the son and heir of Luttrell of Luttrellstone; the only blot in his escutcheon, is his religion." *Seal of Arms.*

Nicholas Jones to Captain George Legge.

1672, December 17. Dublin.—You are pleased, once more, to demand the most I can give for a lease of all your estate in Ireland, and to pay you in London. Offers 500*li.*, a year, clear rent; "but to pay it in London, I cannot, without a great loss to myself; for I am sure the exchange would soon consume the profit I were to make. Yet, if you would contrive a way to be paid in wool from hence, as the rates of wool might rise and fall, then probably there might be a convenience to us both. For I am persuaded, if the times hold, as they do now, there will not be a penny [of] money in the country, so that when the money fails, the commodity of the country must be taken, or the lands will be waste."

Nicholas Jones to Captain George Legge.

1672–3, February 4. Dublin.—Has received Legge's letter, enclosing that of the King, which he has given to Sir Harry Ford, chief secretary to the Lord Lieutenant; but, Sir Harry's lady dying last night, prevented the Lord-Lieutenant's warrant being obtained.

Nicholas Jones to Captain George Legge.

1672–3, February 22.—Has got the Lord-Lieutenant's warrant on the King's letter, but "by the great surprise of his only daughter dying, here yesterday," cannot have his hand to it for two or three days. "As for your tenants in the county of Louth, there was never tenants more startled to come under the most racking land-lord in Ireland; besides, your intended plantation there will clearly fall, if the English that lived thereon be turned off, for they will never stay under severity; and, instead of them, will come in a miserable skum of poor, indigent, people that will use no means of livelihood, or improvements, but what the plough, and the extremity of the land, will afford." As to your estate in Connaught, "I should be glad to hear what you resolve, as to the disposal for another year; for it is now high time to let the tenants know what they have to trust to." *Seal of Arms, broken.*

Nicholas Jones to Captain George Legge.

1672–3, March 15. Dublin.—Asks Legge to use influence with the Duke of York to appoint him "Solicitor in the Managing of law-suits, and other the Duke's concerns under Mr. Turnor who is the Duke's only Agent. . . It is very good news that the King, and his Parliament, are so unanimous, and God continue them so! I could heartily wish they would permit this poor country to transport their cattle; if otherwise, it is a ruined kingdom. It is now as poor as Job, and rents are falling every day."

Nicholas Jones to Captain George Legge.

1673, April 15. Dublin.—"I cannot expect any rent from your tenants, till after May or until the cattle be in a condition to sell." The country is reduced to such poverty by the dearth of "all sort of cattle" that most of the under-tenants in the Kingdom will be broken this year, and, by that means "the land-lords will be to seek for their rents!"

Nicholas Jones to Captain George Legge.

1673, April 19. Dublin.—There is an "honourable employment" to fall vacant on the death of Sir Robert Byron, Master of the Ordnance, who is desparately sick. This is worth Legge's applying for. The Lord Conway has an eye to it.

Nicholas Jones to Captain George Legge "at Pall Mall next door to the Katherine Wheel."

1673, June 3. Dublin.—Has not received any rents since last writing, and does not expect any till the country "recover the hardship their cattle has been put to this last winter by the extremity of the weather and scarcity of fodder." No hope of rent from Connaught. "I am sure I must use all the severity possible, before I get in anything considerable; for it is hardly to be believed, the poverty the country is reduced to, unless you were here to see them."

Sir John Bellewe to Captain George Legge.

1673, December 17.—"I am told by Sir Frauncis Winnington, that the Duke's Commissioners meet tomorrow morning, at Sir John Warden's office in St. James'; and there being a prohibition against those of my profession to go thither, occasions my giving you this trouble, lest that by my absence, I may suffer any prejudice in a lease of the lands of Verdonstown, and Baronstown, by Major Bayley, or any other, and for which I have his Royal Highness' warrant, and the Commissioners' order, Sir, I pray acquaint his Highness with this matter, as likewise such of his Commissioners as you have an interest in."

1673. "The ground plot of the Castle of Dublin with the thickness of the walls, parapets, and battlements with outlines of the several buildings therein contained."

R. Casie to the Honourable George Legge.

1673–[4], January 17. Dublin.—"I was desired, before I left London this last summer, to represent to you the case of Robert Peirse, one of the tenants here at Dunleer in Ireland; but Grays Inn my abode while there, being so far from your lodgings in the Mall, and the grandeur of your affairs affording you those early avocations, while in town, and those honourable achievements you were engaged in abroad, allowing you but short visits thither, it was my misfortune—though often I attempted it—never to meet with you, and now the rigour of your agent here, putting him upon a necessary defence of himself to prevent the utter ruin of himself and family, hath enforced him to engage me as his counsel for advice, and being not skilful in expressing himself, hath become an earnest petitioner to me to state his case to you. Sir, this is he, of whose fidelity to your father, no doubt you have heard, being a thing so generally known here. When Allen, the agent of Erasmus Smith, would have given him 510 *li.* to quit his possession, and a lease, of 21 years, of half the town, at 59 *li.* per annum, he utterly refused it, and when they had gotten possession of all but the spot he lived on (the whole town, beside, turning freely to Smith) he maintained it with force, and stoutly resisted both their attempts and temptations. Upon which very critical point of his keeping possession, and that

Smith never had the whole, it was, that your father got the lands of Dunleer. My Lord Drogheda and Lord Dungannon, with several others of your father's friends, encouraged him with promises that your father should do better for him than what was promised for Smith. James Jones, your father's agent, assures him the like, and that he should have a lease for 21 years of the whole town at 118 *li.* per annum, and advises him to go on with his improvements. The poor man hereupon erects his hopes, and lays out all the money he could any way compass, in gardening, improving, and building a house fit for the entertainment of travellers. No sooner dies James Jones, but your agent, Nicholas Jones, takes away half the town from him, and for three years, to May last, he hath had but 430 acres, yet hath paid for 560. Upon a survey of what he had in his possession, this appearing at May, Peirse was unwilling to pay for what acres he had not in his possession; thereupon states the account, and finds he had paid him 21 *li.* more than his due. Your agent, nevertheless, demands 21 *li.* more still from him." The agent has distrained all his cattle and forced him to replevy, and has removed the suit to the Common Pleas, and is there prosecuting it. "One Henry Miller, the other innkeeper of the town, the great opposer of your father's interest, Smith's stickler, and at whose house his agent kept all his meetings, is nevertheless now the person, and hath all along been, to whom your agent showed his respects and entire friendship, [and is] admitted by him, tenant to 636 acres of the land, and still enjoys them."

NICHOLAS JONES to Captain GEORGE LEGGE at Cary House in Tuttle Street Westminster.

1673–4, February 7. Dublin.—"I am bold in the behalf of my brother Aickin, at his earnest request, to desire a favour from you. He is a gentleman that hath suffered in the usurped Government very much for his loyalty and fidelity to the King, and is very well known to some of the best of the kingdom. He was secretary to Sir Arthur Forbes, when he was one of the justices. . . . . He is now deputy-lieutenant of Ordnance, which signifies very little to him, and the height of his ambition is, since he is informed that Sir Thomas Chicheley is to have the command of the ordnance here, that he would be pleased to confer upon him to be clerk of the ammunition and stores in this city, the salary whereof is sixty odd pounds a year, upon the establishment."

NICHOLAS JONES to [Captain GEORGE LEGGE?].

1674, April 14. Galway.—Is forced to abate the rent at which we set the lands last year: "but do you discourse with any that has lands in Connaught, or, if you please, with Colonel Garrottmoore, a man of 1500 *li. per annum*, in this province, and they will tell now there is a greater danger of famine, than hopes of raising rents; for the tithe of all the cattle in the counties of of Galway, Mayo, &c., are not now living, which is all their support. . . . Since my coming here, I have been eye witness of the death of many, and [the] continued outcry of the people, by the scarcity of corn and horn."

NICHOLAS JONES to Captain GEORGE LEGGE.

1674, July 26. Dublin.—As to the miserable state of the country. "If I lose a penny by my farm from you this year I shall lose above

40 *li.*, for I could not get tenants for a great part thereof, by reason of the dearth and famine that is generally in the north and west of Ireland." Fears "the extremity of weather, that is now," will quash the hope of harvest.

NICHOLAS JONES to Colonel GEORGE LEGGE.

1675, June 5. Dublin.—"I should be heartily glad to have the happiness of seeing you here; and the rather, because when you see your estate you will be the more sensible of the present condition of your concerns, especially of that part that is leased to me, for I will be sworn (excepting this last favour you did in allowing me 40 *li.* out of my last Alster (?) rent) I really believe I have not got 20 *li.* clear profit, a year, by all my holding; and much of the reason may be attributed to the remoteness of the place as well as to the poverty and cunning of the people of that country, that to this day I cannot get a tenant to take a lease from me, unless I set it so as to gain no profit."

Captain GEORGE LEGGE to "Mr. JONES."

1675, November 28.—"I confess the remoteness of the land, you hold of me, from Dublin, may be sore inconveniency to you; but both that, and the exchange of money into England, you knew beforehand, and as for Sir John Bellow's having a better lease, it was your fault to boggle so long at it, and your exception to giving security, which was the cause you had it not. But as I shall endeavour to make the lease you have from me, turn to your advantage, so I hope you will find the real effect of it; and if I have been remiss in my letters, yet it shall no ways turn to your disadvantage, and nothing can be more acceptable at all times, than punctual dealing, which shall be most perfectly observed on my part. I am very sensible of the knavish informers for concealed lands, and I thank you for your care in my particular, which I think can never do me any damage, if you continue your kindness in letting it come timely to my knowledge. I am told, times are very good among the generality of tenants in Ireland, and I hope they will grow rather better, if once the Act against transporation, hither, of cattle, may once be repealed, which in time, at least, we may hope.

The King hath been graciously pleased to remit my quit-rent, for which I hope, next post, to send you his Majesty's letter to the Lord-Lieutenant or Governor, for the time being; and when it comes to your hand, I desire Sir William Dumville's furtherance. The commission for Captain Henry Preistman, in the room of Sir Roger Strickland, lies in Mr. Robert's clerk's hands, at Dublin; if not there, look in the other office. I am confident it is signed by my Lord Essex; therefore, pray take the commission out, pay the fees, and see it entered with the Commissary, and let me know who is lieutenant to the company, and where it is quartered." *Copy.*

NICHOLAS JONES to Colonel GEORGE LEGGE, "Cary House in Tuttle Street."

[16]75, November 30. Dublin.—As to his outlay in Ireland. "I have paid for Captain Prestman's commission, three pounds for the Secretary's fees. Thomas Owens is lieutenant to the Company; Lewis Widdrington, ensign, and the Company' quarters at Athy in the County of Kildare. Your information as to the tenants in Ireland is a very

great mistake; for they are generally as poor as poor may be, and they can expect little hopes of transportation, the Parliament being so long prorogued. If your letter in discharge of your quit-rent comes over, I will give all the dispatch to your advantage." *Seal of Arms.*

Sir William Dumville to Colonel George Legge.

1679, April 8.—"There are some persons who, unknown to me, and against my desires, have moved his Majesty to remove me to the Chief-Justice's place of Common Pleas, upon Sir Robert Booth's promotion to the King's Bench now void by the death of the late Chief-Justice Powes (?) This endeavour, Sir, is as much without my Lord Duke of Ormond's privity, as mine, and very much to my damage and against the right of my Letters Patent, whereby I hold my employment for life. My Lord Duke hath written by the last post and this, to Mr Secretary Coventry to rectify this miscarriage, and the last post, I likewise wrote to Mr Secretary and my Lord Ossory (?) myself, and sent inclosed to my Lord Ossory an humble petition of mine to be presented by his Lordship's hands, or Mr Secretary's, to his Majesty, humbly to inform him that this hath been done without my privity, that I hold my employment for life by Letters Patent under his Majesty's Great Seale of England, and cannot, legally, be removed at pleasure. And therefore, I humbly pray, I may, by his Majesty's grace and favour, enjoy the benefit of my former Letters Patents; this is the scope of my petition, which I humbly hope his Majesty, upon reading, will graciously incline to condescend unto.

I am much disappointed of my former friends there to solicit this business with my Lord Ossory and Mr Secretary, for it requires some care and expedition and I doubt not but both those honourable persons will endeavour a good return from his Majesty, if minded thereof, in regard my Lord Duke hath so frequently and effectually written about the same to Mr Secretary. I understand you have some interest in Mr Thynne, who attends in Mr Secretary's office. I beseech you put the care of this on him and engage him to be solicitous in it, and what moneys may be needful there in the obtaining his Majesty's letter to my Lord Duke to stay me where I am, or for Mr Thynne's gratification, do me the favour to supply him with at present, and I shall, upon notice, repay you there or here to your Agent Mr Robert Allway and acknowledge this as a particular kindness."

Robert Ayleway to John Graham at "Carew House, in Tuttle Street, Westminster."

1680[-1], January 13. Dublin.—Has received 200 *li.* of Sir Michael Armorer, and encloses a bill for 186*li.* "which, with the exchange, being 7 *per cent.*, make 200*li.*; the exchange current is 8½ *per cent.*, but I have husbanded this better. You will find the merchant in the Irish Walk, in the Exchange."

Henry Fooke to Lord Dartmouth at Carew House in Tuttle Street Westminster.

1683, July 29. *The Royal Citadel* off Plymouth.—"I have put on board the hired ship, which is still retarded here by contrary winds, 15 able miners with a foreman."

Sir Allen Apsley to Lord Dartmouth.

1683, August 13.—"I did hear of this voyage of your Lordship's sometime before you went, but I thought it would have been a great rudeness in me to have mentioned any thing of it to you. The whole design is yet in the dark. All the discoveries of the voyage are but conjectures, for I meet with none that know any more of it. Some of the Commissioners of the Admiralty were not pleased that you would have passed by them, to which it was a just answer that being obliged to keep it as the greatest secret it was necessary you should communicate it to as few as you could."

Lord Nottingham to Lord Dartmouth.

1683, August 27.—Has spoken to Lord Rochester about another hospital ship, and likewise to Sir R. Haddock, about fresh provisions and necessaries for sick men on board the hospital ships, and he is assured that the surgeon had 18*d.* per head allowed him to provide these things, and if he has not done it, he is much to be blamed. Begs Lord Dartmouth to address his letters to the Secretary of the Board. Has reason to say that the Secretary of the Board of Admiralty "is the most malicious enemy (if he be considerable enough to be called an enemy) that your Lordship has here."

Sir Christopher Musgrave and Richard Graham to Lord Dartmouth, Admiral aboard the *Grafton*.

1683, August 27.—"The King mislaying the petition, therefore we presented another by my Lord Rochester, who promised to get a reference upon it and to serve your Lordship effectually in that, and all other affairs wherein your Lordship is concerned.

"We told my Lord Rochester, that in your absence you had appointed us to inspect and manage your affairs, in which we had made some progress and found the debts very considerable, and advising with ourselves what course to take to pay them with the least prejudice to your family, it appeared to us that selling the place of Master of the Horse, was the best expedient, because it brought no profit, but was a growing charge. To which he answered, that he had told your Lordship that he thought your Lordship made no advantage by it, yet found you unwilling to dispose of it, being desirous to continue in the Duke's immediate service, and demanded if we would sell it in your absence, to which we made this return, that we were directed in all things relating to your Lordship, to govern ourselves by his Lordship's advice, and he seemed inclinable to let it rest, until your Lordship's return. Therefore we desire your Lordship seriously to consider, what may suit your convenience best and to give us your further direction therein.

"Sir Nicholas Butler told us, that he had spoken with the King and the Duke in your favour, who have promised to make you easy in your fortune, upon which we asked him if that would be done before your return, he believed not, so that your Lordship hath no greater assurance (as we conceive) than you had at parting.

"Sir Nicholas likewise told us, that he had discoursed the Lord Churchill, concerning the differences between you, who promised in your absence that he would neither write, nor speak to your prejudice, at which we were extremely surprized your Lordship having not been pleased to discover to us, any inclination of a friendship there and

fearing some evil construction might be made of such application in your absence.

"Mr Secretary Jenkins hath promised to procure an order from the King for removal of your Company, all application hath been made for a supply of money for the office, but has not met with any success, which makes the officers very uneasy, and unable to answer your Lordship's commands, and to discharge the necessary service of your office."

John Graham to Lord Dartmouth.

1683, August 27. London.—The King goes for Winchester on Wednesday next, with the Queen, Duke and Duchess, Prince and Princess, who all dine at Farnham Castle. The King has not fixed a time for going to Portsmouth, "but I am promised to have timely notice and shall, God willing, attend him there and shall suddenly after, go for Staffordshire. We have no news here, since your departure Lord Murray had put in his own tailor and fringeman, but the Duke has ordered it otherwise and they threaten that your Lordship's tradesmen shall live uneasy lives in their service; he sent for Lady Anne's cast saddle and since, for the old rich coach, but hath neither."

William Banks to Lord Dartmouth.

1683, September 9.—"I was at Portsmouth, where Sir Christopher was to wait on the King, and I heard the King approve of what was done, and said, Fitz you shall have money to finish the wall about the Point." *Seal of Arms.*

Sir Christopher Musgrave to Lord Dartmouth.

1683, September 9. Winchester.—Upon Wednesday about two in the afternoon there arrived his Majesty, the Duke, and Prince George at Portsmouth, coming by sea from Southampton, and the same day came from Winchester. The time of his coming was so great a secret, that they knew not at Portsmouth till 10 o'clock that his Majesty would be there that day. By great good fortune I was in the town two hours before his Majesty, who immediately went on to the Saluting Platform and Gallery and so to Wimbleton's Mount and betwixt Pembroke and East Mount, went over the Salley Port and so into the Counterscarp and walked very softly to the Land Port observing strictly how each gun did bear in the Counterscarp and how defended by the bastions. From Land Port he went over the Outer Counterscarp, and his Majesty and Royal Highness do very well approve of the pallisadoes set up in the covered way. When they came to Mr Philips' lodgement, I acquainted his Majesty and Duke, that your Lordship desired their direction, how that work should be closed, they surveyed the ground before it by the Mill dam, and thought a half moon detached or mound be made upon the side to discover any enemy that should make his approaches on that side. And from thence walked to the mill, went out of the gate and think that the faces of the Alarm Redoubt (which is staked out) should have large faces to flank the waste ground on the other side and the work that is to be made there. The Duke apprehended that the embrasures of the Stone Bastion, beyond the mill are not made so open as to discover the waste ground on the other side. Viewing all the work to Key Gate, they went to God's House. After reposing themselves a little while, they went to Gosport and walked round the whole line

and coming to sup with the Duchess of Portsmouth at Mr Rigges, concluded that day's work. The King, Duke, and Prince lay aboard their yachts and next morning went to Southsea Castle which they were extremely satisfied with, and were treated at God's House by my Lord Gainsborough. After dinner they went to visit the Hospital, Guise Mount, and Beastons, and the Round Tower and so to Blockhouse Point and then aboard their yachts, and at seven on Friday morning weighed anchor for Southampton and so to Winchester. The King and Duke were extremely satisfied with what was done and you could not desire more deliberation than they used in their survey. Everything was in good order, Mr Clark having performed his part very well. On Thursday the Duchess of Portsmouth attended by your brother went to Southsea Castle and resolved to visit the Hospital on Friday but proving rainy after my two hours attendance upon her, it was deferred till her next coming, promises all her interest for the supporting it. The gunner of Blockhouse Point was killed, one of the guns (which had been long charged with a shot) breaking when they saluted the King in his coming into the Harbour. On Saturday your company marched from Portsmouth, which was in hazard of being deferred till the arrival of more Companies, my Lord Allington having pressed earnestly for the continuance of Row's at the Tower, and the King was inclined yours should stay till some other Company were ordered to relieve yours, I used the best arguments I could for yours to march presently and the Duke with great heartiness came into it, and so that affair is ended. And when this morning I acquainted his Highness with your Company's marching, with great satisfaction he told me Row's was ordered to march and that he had discoursed my Lord Sunderland in it, who said nothing was designed to injure you, but was occasioned by my Lord Allington's importunity for Row's stay, I desired liberty to wait of his Highness when your concern required it, to which he hath allowed me. The Duke's warmth in your concern makes me hope that his kindness is not lessened as your jealousy suggests, I acquainted both the King and Duke, that if a certain fund were given for the fortifications, that in every floor of stone work, we could save him above a fourth part. I said the same as Sir Stephen Fox who took the pains to go with me round the works, and was very much pleased and commended your Lordship's care extremely. Sir Barnard de Gome came on Friday night to Portsmouth to visit the King. Not one penny, but the 500 *li.* per week being paid to the Treasury, our condition is most deplorable. There are many other things which I will not insert in this, having left minutes of them with Mr Graham and suppose his will acquaint you with them. I have discovered that Colonel Vernon hath knowledge of your petition and endeavours to prevent granting the inheritance. I have given notice of it to your brother, my Lord Rochester is not here. I perceive your not writing to the Commissioners of the Admiralty, but to my Lord Finch is not well taken, and he not judging it convenient to produce your letter, nothing was ordered of what you desired."

Captain William Legge to his brother, Lord Dartmouth.

[16]83, September 9. Winchester.—"The King went from hence to Portsmouth on the 5th, by way of Southampton, where he took yacht and landed at Portsmouth by three in the afternoon, and went derectly to the platform, and so, very leisurely, to the second salyport where he went over to the Counterscarp, and walked along to the Landport, and there went out into the outer Counterscarp and went quite to the Mill

Pond, where he took a particular notice what was fit to be done there, and will think of it; the Duke and Prince George being with him. From hence, he went back into Phillip's work, and so over that sally bridge into the first Counterscarp, and so to the mill where he say (*sic*) the bastion that is done and went quite out towards the other side of the Mill Pond, to see what was fitting to be done there, but resolved on nothing, only saying he had the ground in his head and would think on it. From thence he went to God's House, where after resting some time he took boat and went to Gosport, and walked quite round it and then he went on board the *Charles* to show it Prince George, and I ashore, to see whether the Duchess of Portsmouth was come, and ordered to send him word as soon as she was, which I did, and can assure you she is your friend. Next morning, the King very early went from his yacht, where he lay, to Southsea and say (*sic*) that, and is mightily pleased with all that is done, both there and every where, as is also the Duke, and do declare it pity it should not be finished; and so much for that. As for other news, your company is marched, the particulars of which I leave to Sir Christopher, and shall only tell you that the Duke is most extremely kind in everything that concerned you. There was a letter sent by the penny post to my Lady Essex, to let her know that if they might have their pardon, they would prove that the Duke of York and yourself murdered my Lord Essex. Brome Horwood is taken up for saying the last King died justly, and that this King deserved the same, for he was a coward and fool, and governed by whores and knaves, and M^r^ Speake is taken on suspicion of writing that letter to my Lady Essex. . . . . Your family is well, and Billy the greatest favorite in Court."

John Graham to Lord Dartmouth.

1683, September 10. London.—"In obedience to your Lordship's commands, I have again been at Portsmouth having notice of his Majesty's going thither. He came there Wednesday at noon, and stayed till Friday morning, at which time he returned from thence by way of Southampton to Winchester. Wednesday he went round the works, both without and within, and was well pleased with everything, and next morning went to Southsea Castle, where he was also very well pleased, and afterwards went on board the *Ossory*, and to the Dock, and in the afternoon went to the Castle again, the Duchess of Portsmouth not having seen it before. The Duke, Prince, Dukes of Grafton, Richmond, Albemarle, Somerset, and a great many others of the nobility, were there, but neither the Queen, Duchess, nor Princess, were there. I was troubled to find that the breach made by Beaston's (?) Mount, by the sea, was not made up, nor the palisadoes set upright, that were washed down, which might easily have been done, if minded, I told M^r^ Clarke of it. Sir Christopher Musgrave was there, but Sir Bernard was not there till the King was gone. Your brother had M^r^ William at Winchester, where he stayed some three or four days. His Majesty was very kind to him and mightily pleased with his behaviour."

Sir Christopher Musgrave to Lord Dartmouth.

1683, October 6. London.—"M^r^ Bridges presents his humble service to you; a friend of his, being in company with the haughty Lord, amongst other discourses, the great slight you put upon the Admiralty was debated with great warmth, and the Lord said, now was the time to

push that matter and to right themselves; and that you were the great instrument in stripping him of his employments. So that you must expect all the prejudice his pride and malice can effect. He writes very diligently and I hope your friends will watch his motions. Frank Gwin is gone to Newmarket. No hopes as yet of our old friend's return. How the Alderman have demeaned themselves towards the King, I suppose you have a particular account from Secretary Jenkins. Our friend Sir William Prichard, I fear, hath not answered expectation. Sir George Jefferys, now Lord-Chief Justice of the King's Bench and Privy Councellor, professes great friendship to you and saith, my Lord Sunderland speaks kindly of you. Admiral Herbert's brother is the Duchess' solicitor, and one Jenner, recorder of London, so that our friend Jack is forgot. Your brother waits very close."

Sir Christopher Musgrave to Lord Dartmouth.

1683, October 15. London.—"I write this day sennight that we had sold 1,250 barrels of reparable powder, for 40*s.* a barrel, a 180 barrels of wheat, for 23*s.* a barrel, 700 stowable, for 47*s.* a barrel. I perceive there is near 200 tons of saltpetre in the interloper's hand. We are endeavouring to secure the same for his Majesty. This day we began taking the remain at the Tower. I have got a warrant to receive the arms taken in my Lord Gray's house. . . . The Lords of the Treasury sit not till his Majesty's return from Newmarket, which makes our condition very unfortunate. On Saturday last, the debt upon the quarter ending at Lady-day, was cleared. I perceive the Duke of Ormond thinks it not advisable for his Majesty to grant any advowsons, so that you will not be admitted to be a builder of churches, notwithstanding your charitable intentions, but the Duke will make a favourable report upon the other part of your petition."

John Graham to Lord Dartmouth.

1683, October 22.—Sir Allen Apsley, who died on Monday sennight was buried on the Wednesday following. "The great expectation of news is from your Lordship. The King and Duke are, blessed be God, well. None of the conspirators as yet come to their trial, but on Tuesday, Sydney, Hampden, Trenchard, and one more, come to be tried at the King's Bench. Doctor Barebone has not only proceeded to demolish Carey House, but begun to lay foundation for new ones. I have given Mr Graham and Sir Christopher, an account of your charges in fitting out, which they design to solicit the Lords of the Treasury for re-imbursement, as they say. I wish they may and that it may take effect to your Lordship's advantage. Colonel Vernon has had a Woodmoot Court at Tutbury, lately, wherein he gave strict charge for inquiring into all manner of waste committed in His Majesty's forest, particularly in Castle Hey Park."

Sir Christopher Musgrave to Lord Dartmouth.

1683, October 22. London.—People are looking after commands of Dragoons which they say will be established at your return.

Sir Martin Wescomb, consul at Cadiz, to Lord Dartmouth.

[1683, October, Cadiz.] "Although overgrown with the moss of age to the years of 70 less five which is my number, yet I continue a proportionable inclination to that of the bee to suck the subsistance out

of every flower, to give your Excellency the best intelligence I can for your measures in the grand point of his Majesty's honour and concerns of all his good subjects. What new offers, is to give your Excellency an account, how that last evening arrived in 6 days from Salee a small English vessel called the *Joshua*, of London, Symon Rolland, commander, burthen about 30 tons, laden with wax and dates, consigned here to Mess^rs^ Lodington and Sutherland. The commander affirms to me to be all truth that the two Barbery cocks, Muley Ismael and his nephew Muley James, that have so long time with their great armies faced one of the other, are now reconciled to a perfect peace, which intelligence may be of some use to those measures which your Excellency and the Governor of Tangier may take for the service of our gracious King."

William Banks to Lord Dartmouth at Tangier.

1683, November 11. St. James's.—"I told you how I struggled with the Controller and Lord Murray, for the Princess' last coach; that at last allowed of, but the Princess would borrow it sometimes to use it, so sent to me not to dispose of, this winter. To that end, I [was] acquainted. My Lady and Sir Christopher had their allowance, left the keys with Isaac when I went to Newmarket, but when I came home, found it turned into mourning, then went to the Board and told Colonel Werden, before the rest of the commissioners, who answered, that it was particularly done by the Princess' order, for Lord Murray said the same, and that I should see it was not out of any design of disowning your right, that he was sorry it was done, and that I might have the inside, which I had got before, so that at last your Lordship will not be altogether loser; but no thanks to them. Yet M^r^ Graham does not perform his promise to introduce me to the Princess, being still under her frowns, as they would make me to all the world; too long to trouble you with such noise. The Prince had a great fall last day a-hunting, from a horse Lord Correnborough bought, so took your grey gelding again, and said he would have him, for 40 guineas I will have for him. The duke will have Lowther I think, or I can sell him for 100 *li* to any gentleman. The horse Lord Chesterfield gave you, is a hopeful horse; the Turk will make you a good hunter. Those three horses and a groom's horse, are all you have in the stable." *Seal of Arms, broken.*

William Trumball to Lord Dartmouth.

1683, November 12. Doctor's Commons.—"On Saturday about 10 at night I got to Whitehall, and immediately was brought by M^r^ Secretary Jenkins to his Majesty, who received the news very kindly, but being then at the Duchess of Portsmouth's, commanded me next day to attend at the Cabinet Council. Immediately from the King, I went to S^t^ James's and kissed his Royal Highness' hands, who, having read your Lordship's letter, discoursed with me a great while in private, with all the assurances imaginable of kindness to your Lordship, and that the information your Lordship had received of any foul play was either from the mistake of some friends or from others that designed your Lordship an unkindness, for he was satisfied that no other man in England could have served the King in this expedition besides your Lordship. His Royal Highness laid all the fault on the victuallers, and said it was their constant practice to deceive all that

rely upon them, and told me your Lordship need not doubt of his being firm to you.

Yesterday at the Cabinet Council, I was called in, and the whole dispatch was examined and having had leisure enough at sea, I was not unprepared to give such an account, as did, I hope, answer all questions; for every particular being scanned, his Majesty and the Duke seemed very well pleased. I have not yet got a private audience from the King, but the Secretary who has been very ill, and continues still much indisposed, though somewhat amended, promises to get me one speedily. The Earl of Rochester gives me also all the protestations imaginable of his readiness to serve your Lordship, but as to the main point, all the satisfaction I can get is, that the victuallers have been these five weeks in the Downs, and have not been able to sail for want of wind and weather. I have conferred with Captain Legge and Sir Christopher Musgrave, being extremely desirous to do your Lordship all the service I am able."

Captain W. Legge to his brother Lord Dartmouth.

[1683], November 12. "The Duke spoke to me of your letter, and told told me there was ill men that write stories to you without any manner of colour, and showed me your letter and said it was very melancholy, and that those that put these things in your head were neither yours, nor his, friends, for it was not in the power of any one to do you an injury with either the King or himself, and indeed, that he was very sorry that anybody should have it in their power to make you think that he would not be constant and true to you."

Francis Gwyn to Lord Dartmouth.

1683, November 12. London.—He finds the King is very well pleased with Lord Dartmouth's progress. On Saturday night the King said, as he was going to bed, that George Legge had by this time done the work he went about, and he, the King, believed he would be here about three weeks hence. Gwyn need not enter into Lord Churchill's affairs, but he must say that, however "rattle-brained Jemmy Grimes may be" upon other occasions, he and Mrs Sydley have played their parts extremely well. "On Wednesday, last the King sent Griffins who was in waiting to the Grand Prior, to command him to leave England in twenty-four hours; after some dispute, he absolutely refused to go on so short warning, as he did likewise a second message. But upon consideration, though he first asked the opinion of lawyers, on Friday night he resolved to go and on Saturday morning the *Phubbs*, yacht, for luck's sake, took him on board for Dieppe. Your Lordship may easily imagine the talk which this hath occasioned, though the particular matter is a secret to every body, yet every body will be guessing, but I will not, at this distance from your Lordship, pretend to it."

O. Wynne to Lord Dartmouth.

1683, November 12. Whitehall.—"Our news from Hungary continues good and like to be yet better, if it be true that the Grand Seignior and his Vizier are gone in great disorder towards Constantinople to crush a rebellion that is begun there; the Sultana mother having, as the story goes, declared upon her death bed that the present Grand Seignior is but a bastard and that his brother is the lawful emperor.

The two great expectations in our neighbourhood are whether the Prince of Orange, who is now in person at Amsterdam, could dispose that city to consent to the levy of 16 thousand men; and whether the 12 thousand Swedes, which are said to be embarked aboard the Dutch fleet at Gottenburg, and now under sail, are designed for Bremen or for Flanders. The Grand Prior was two days ago banished the Court and is gone for Holland; it is said to be at the complaint of a great lady, who, they say, was offended at some good quality of his, besides his modesty."

John Graham to Lord Dartmouth.

1683, November 26. London.—"On Saturday last, the Duke of Monmouth came in and laid himself at his Majesty's feet, and Royal Highness', and having kissed their Majesty's and Royal Highness' hands, both, has his pardon granted. He seems to be very penitent and says he will endeavour to deserve his pardon. He has confirmed all that was discovered, and a great deal more, the particulars whereof are not yet known. This day Colonel Sydney received his sentence to be hanged, drawn, and quartered, and behaved himself very saucily in court, and said, after sentence; 'Now am I to suffer for the righteous cause,' but my Lord Chief-Justice told him that which he called the righteous cause, the law called high treason; and for that he was to suffer."

"An Account of what passed between Mr. Sydney and the Court at his receiving Judgment."

1683, November 26.—"This day Algernon Sidney was brought up to receive his judgment. He proposed several matters in arrest of it, which were rather complaints of the hard measure he pretended to have received at his trial, than what was proper to object in such a case. He began with saying the court had refused to receive a special plea from him which Mr Justice Withers said was false. 'False,' said he, 'I am now upwards of 60, and no man ever yet durst tell me I spoke a false thing.' The Judge repeated that it was notoriously false, for that all the bar might remember the court offered to receive it, in case he would stand by it, but not otherwise. Next, he pretended that the jury was unduly returned, at the nomination of Mr Graham and Mr Burton; he was told that such an objection ought to have been made before his trial; that now it was unseasonable. Then, he disparaged the jury saying they were all mean persons and no freeholders. For their being no freeholders, my Lord said, it was the solemnly declared opinion of all the Judges that in criminal cases the want of freehold was no objection to a juryman; and if his jurymen were not gentleman, he might thank himself, who had challenged off so many that were so; but that any jury would have found him guilty upon such incontestable evidence which was produced against him. Then he complained that he had not counsel assigned to argue several points of law, I think he said eleven, which he had ready to offer. He was told that if he had offered any matter of law, wherein the court had received the least doubt, that he should not have wanted counsel; but he alleged nothing of that nature and therefore had no need of counsel. At last, he had nothing left to say, but to pray a new trial, for that he had a new witness to produce in his behalf, the Duke of Monmouth, to whom he appealed and by whose testimony he would stand and fall. But this being so

wild, unprecedented, a demand he was bid to hear his judgment which was pronounced by my Lord Chief Justice. The prisoner said this upon it. That God Almighty who knows all things knew him to be innocent and he prayed God that his blood might light upon the heads of them who persecuted him for righteousness sake. My Lord told him that such language did not become the mouth of a dying man and that it was his misfortune to call that righteousness, which the law calls treason."

O. Wynne to Lord Dartmouth.

1683, December 3. Whitehall.—"The Whigs pretend to get ground daily, and the Loyalists are damned with their very calumnies. It were to be wished, the loyal party were more active, since the disaffected will omit nothing that may encourage their cause. We stick not to say the King's friends, as they call them, are retrograded 15 degrees of what they were 10 days ago; however, it is certain they are in great measure remiss and timorous, nor did they scarce ever want a comforter as much as they do at this time: and this merely by the dapperness and insolency of the faction."

George, Baron Dartmouth, to Col. Percy Kirk, Col. Charles Trelawny, Lt. Col. Boynton, Sir James Lesly, and others.

1683, December 18. Tangier.—"It being very necessary, in the execution of his Majesty's pleasure and commands touching this place, that all ways and means be considered of and used for the total destruction of the walls of the town, the castle, forts, and fortifications, within and without it, so as to leave it uninhabitable and without any sort of succour or defence for the Moors or any others that shall attempt to possess themselves of it, these are to desire and direct you, with the assistance of Major Beckman, Mr Thomas Phillipps, the rest of the engineers now present, and any of the officers of the garrison whom you shall think qualified, forthwith to take a view and consider of the several mines and other things prepared for the blowing up and demolishing the said walls, castle, and forts, and to give me your opinions in writing, under your hands, whether you think the same will be sufficient, if they answer the reasonable success expected from them, to complete the aforesaid ends of destroying this place; and that if anything further to be done, or in any other manner seem reasonable and fit in your judgments towards it, you do offer the same to me, in order to its being further considered of and put in execution, and therein to use all the care and exactness to the best of your abilities, required in a work of this nature and consequence." *Copy.*

Followed by the reply of Colonel Percy Kirke and others, dated Tangier, 20 January 1683–4:—"We have with our best diligence and ability surveyed and inspected the several mines, 'furnos,' and other works appointed and prepared by your Lordship, for the blowing up, dismantling, and total destruction of the fortifications, forts, walls, defences, etc. of and appertaining to this place, having taken to our assistance Major Martin Beckman, Mr Thomas Phillipps and others, who we thought anywise qualified to help us in the judgment and report, we are required to make by our said commission; and having deliberately, and with all the care and caution necessary in a service so earnestly injoined by your lordship, and in itself of so great weight and consequence, examined and debated the same, we do hereby according to your Lord-

ship's directions as aforesaid, faithfully and upon our honours certify viz. :—

That the said mines, etc. (disposed as by the annexed draughts may appear) are, we conceive, ordered in the most proper manner that may be, for the blowing up and demolishing the said works, both in the town and castle, etc. That where the nature and importance of the work requires it, all needful skill and diligence seems to us to have been used for the more effectual execution of your Lordship's directions as aforesaid. And in the upper castle especially, which is a fortress after the modern way, and where the Portuguese had been at great expense to fortify the same, extraordinary care and judgment is in our opinion put in practice for the more certain and effectual demolishing and making useless the principal works and eminences thereof, where batteries and platforms may with best advantage be made to the seaward, and from whence greatest annoyance can be given to shipping.

We have, together with our inspection made into the nature, position, and contrivance of the several mines, etc., considered of the quantities of powder assigned to them respectively (whereof the draught likewise makes mention) and do give it as our opinion, according to the best of our judgment, that the several quantities of powder so appointed, are in due and necessary proportion to the end for which it is so disposed. And wheresoever we have thought it of use to have anything further performed towards the entire destroying the works and walls of this place we have, according to the latitude of our commission, advised the same to be forthwith put in execution.

Furthermore, by occasion of the great and continual rains that have fallen since the lodging of the powder in some of the mines (from whence we were jealous, damage might be received) we have ordered such as we most suspected, to be unstopped and examined; and where we found the powder damnified, the same to be renewed, and further care to be taken by drains and other means for avoiding the water.

After having thus carefully and with our best ability given your Lordship the aforegoing account of our proceeding, in pursuance of our said commission, there appears nothing of moment therein by us unexecuted, but the signifying to your Lordship our entire approbation of the whole cause and method assigned by your Lordship and practised by the engineers, for the total destruction and spoiling the principal works and defences of this town and castle, etc., as aforesaid. And by the effect that we have seen from mines that have been already put in execution, we hope and agree in our expectation of the like success from the rest, saving to ourselves and the undertakers of the said works (who seem to us to have painfully and skilfully discharged their duty) so much indemnity as from the uncertain issue of affairs of this nature, performed even by the best men, and rules now in practice, may in justice be allowed us."

William Hewer to Lord Dartmouth, Governor and Captain General of his Majesty's City and Garrison of Tangier.

1683[-4] $\frac{\text{December 30.}}{\text{January 9.}}$ Cadiz.—"Captain Elmore, after having lost his anchor and cable in the Bay of Bulls, in the late storm, and by contrary winds driven back again with the packets he had received from Sir Martin Westcomb this day sennight, being supplied with another by Captain Killigrew and put into a condition of sailing, has waited ever since Tuesday last for an opportunity of sailing, but to his great mortification the weather, both for wind and rain, has been such,

as not to suffer him to stir from hence to this moment, and he keeping on board to lay hold of the very first opportunity to sail, I thought it my duty to give your Lordship this advice; that on Monday last, was solemnly proclaimed in usual manner, at this place, war against his Most Christian Majesty, with warning for all his subjects to depart within 15 days, upon pain of imprisonment and what further punishment the law of this place directs.

Last night there came in, two Yarmouth-men, who bring news that the Duke of Monmouth was at Court and had kissed the King's and Duke's hand, and made a full confession of the whole conspiracy, and that my Lord Howard is put into the Tower for concealing a great part of what he knew concerning it. If this should prove true, I hope it will go a great way towards settling the minds of the people in England, and at the next Parliament, which is likewise discoursed of to be shortly, such a settlement will be made to the King's and Duke's good liking, as to prevent the like disorders and disturbances for the future, which I do heartily wish and pray for. The continuance of the ill weather—having not had two days without rain since our landing at this place—makes us as backward in our journey to Seville, as I fear it will prove to the works your Lordship is upon at Tangier; but we are upon our watch not to lose an opportunity that may make our return to your Lordship as speedy as may be. Mr Pepys has written twice from this place to Lord Dartmouth. As no horses are to be got here fit for Lord Dartmouth's purpose, Mr Gargrave has gone over to St Mary's Port to fit himself there or at Xeres." *Seal.*

William Hewer to Lord Dartmouth.

[1684], New Year's day. Cadiz.—Has previously given an account of the stores sent by Captain Killigrew to Lord Dartmouth. The *Constant Warwick* still remains here; "of the twenty-four convoys of the Newfoundland fleet come in with her," there are not four remaining to go up into the Straits. "The flota is not permitted yet, to deliver any money out, the King of Spain having signified his pleasure that he will be supplied with half a million of money from the merchants' effects coming home in this flota, to be repaid them again in the West Indies as shall be appointed, in the meantime guard boats are appointed to prevent any boats going to, or coming from, the said flota, which rides a little beyond Puntal Castle from which, and other observations now particularly made by me here upon the place, I am confirmed in what I have heretofore believed and noted, that it were much better for our King, both for his honour and profit, to give commanders, designed to these parts, ten times their wages, than to give way for their making up a fortune this way of taking in and carrying off money." *Seal broken.*

Sir John Lowther to Lord Dartmouth.

1685, April 12.—"I beseech your Lordship to command any horses I have, either for yourself, or if you think them deserve it, for the King, in whose good opinion I beseech your Lordship to establish me; since whatever your Lordship shall undertake for me it will be sure to make good." I fancy my enemies still ruin me by false reports to the King. Would your Lordship be my protector it would be a generous act to an injured man.

Address to the King.

1685, July 16. Lichfield Guild Hall.—Address of the Grand Jury of the City and County of Lichfield to the King after Monmouth's Rebellion. *Signed.*

John Evelyn to Lord Dartmouth.

1686, June 3.—"Since I met your Lordship this morning in the gallery at Whitehall, my son came to tell me that Mr Laurence had turned over an arch of brick in order to a bridge for the making of a drift way and common road through his ground, which in truth he cannot do without considerable trespass. The abutment of it wholly resting on my son's land and passing over a ditch within his sole repair.

My Lord, I lately acquainted you, and still assure you, there was never in memory of any person living, or [on] record, any other than a single and very narrow path, for foot-men only, through these pastures to the town of Deptford, and my son is the more surprised, my Lord, at this procedure of Mr Laurence's, in regard your Lordship, he tells me, only desired a way to your market through Wolfe-aker Lane, which he acquaints me he freely offered, giving order to his gate-keeper about it, though it were some prejudice to him; so that he does not believe your Lordship has at all encouraged the ruining his fences, breaking down stiles, and gates, with soldiers and others, to gain a thoroughfare, which your Lordship never so much as once mentioned to either of us, and therefore was this afternoon to wait upon your Lordship with his complaint. But your Lordship was gone to Windsor which is [the] occasion of this letter to you, being most confident that your Lordship has no intention to prejudice him in a thing which is in no sort advantageous to your Lordship, when it shall be well considered, but of great injury to us, and therefore hopes your Lordship will not blame him for securing his grounds, asserting his tenants' complaints, and reducing the patch and way to what it ever was. I must likewise acquaint your Lordship that the town of Deptford, and especially his Majesty's workmen at the yard, who go to their homes late and early, will be concerned as to their safety, should this be made a common highway, they have already complained, and the ancientest inhabitant of the parish ready to depose it never was other than a footpath. It is true, our tenants for the carrying off their crops in their seasons, and that they might not injure the footpath, have on covenants, inclosed a cartway, but this, my Lord, for that convenience only; myself having enjoyed it many years before there was any such thing, and when all the pastures were but one great field with a footpath only through it. Therefore, as to Mr Laurence, I doubt not but his mistake proceeded from his seeing the way so fenced not examining the reason of it. And as for what your Lordship mentioned to me of Sir Dennis Gauden, he has no pretence of way through any of these grounds; but as he is our tenant, upon which account he has passage through Wolf-aker Lane, directly to his store houses and other lands being my own inheritance, but never any from Rotherhithe, where our fences are broken down and demolished. I know there is a magazine near the river of Thames, would ruin that honest man by having the some privilege through our grounds, but this is neither sufferable nor reasonable.

As to his Majesty, your Lordship will, as I said, yourself be judge whether it be fit or safe to lead his Majesty, so very far about through, such fulsome and unwholesome marshes before he come near this passage; but should he think it convenient for him, my son, upon the least intimation of his royal pleasure, would have a gate and keeper there on purpose. But why it should be made a common drift at all times, does not at all consist with that regard [which] ought to be had of his person and sole convenience; nor can we secure our tenants on this ground, should the fences be exposed, so remote from all their houses.

My Lord, I have much more to allege as it concerns my particular, since they must needs pass almost through my dwelling, where I cannot live in safety, as it is, but by diligently keeping the ancient gates, stiles, and inclosures, so injurious and impracticable is this design. And if, after all these difficulties, objections, and concessions, as to your lordship's first desire, and there be record or anything material and of legal right, your Lordship will (I persuade myself) think it reasonable it should appear, before so violent a course were taken as if my son, who is a barrister-at-law, stood in contempt of law after due process, there being no colour or provocation for this violent and unhandsome usage. Wherefore we humbly again beseech your Lordship that M^r^ Laurence be desired to repair what he has broken down and desist from doing further damage till we give your Lordship just cause." *Holograph. Seal.*

[Sir Henry Shere to Lord Dartmouth.]

[1688], November 25. Hartley Row.—"I have with the last degree of impatience solicited how I might write to your Lordship with any kind of certainty or hope to succeed, I have often writ by the common post, but your motions being governed by two so uncertain elements, it becomes a doubt whether any of my addresses have found you. This day I was assured you were at the Spithead, which is my encouragement to send the bearer with this tender of my duty. I am well assured my dear Lord, you are under the heaviest burthen of distress, which would sink any man's spirit but yours, which was not given you but to be exercised in occasions of the greatest trial of the bravest and greatest mind. You have now a part to act, my Lord, which to my weak discerning, is by much the most important of your life; which will appear plainer to you, when I tell your Lordship that the King is almost quite deserted. You have heard of those who gave the first example, where my Lord Cornbury was the leader, my Lord Abingdon going in with him, &c. Yesterday my Lord Churchill, the Duke of Grafton, and many with them, besides two regiments, are gone to the Prince of Orange, and just now, while I am writing this, news is come (and I believe it true) that the Prince of Denmark, the Duke of Ormond, my Lord Rochester, and many others are likewise amongst the deserters and every day will produce now, accounts to add to the list, and heap new calamities upon this poor unfortunate Prince's head, who has been cursed with fools to his Counsellors and knaves in his bosom, the one to advise him to his destruction, the other to desert him in his distress. The King is very ill, I fear, I may say dangerously so, at least in my opinion, he rests this night in the neighbouring village and tomorrow proceeds to London, whither we are moving as fast as our great body can march, and may expect tomorrow to have our quarters beaten up. Now my dear Lord, what will you do, I know you are a man of honour,

and I pray God keep you in that mind, you have therefore an insuperable task given you, which nothing but divine inspiration can resolve how you will be able to go through with. While you remain firm in your obedience and faithful to your trust, you are sure to draw the envy, enmity, and indignation of all those upon you who shall have forfeited that character, which has a fatal aspect on your fortune and future state, and while you reflect on your family and circumstances, will not choose but cost you some sad reluctancies, and should you quite depart from your duty and allegiance in the high station wherein you now are, you will then be undone to yourself, for it would give you pangs of remorse, that would haunt you to your grave. What then is the temper between these extremes. If you contribute in anywise to the bringing in foreign force, you are undone without redemption. If you fight the Dutch Fleet it will be as fatal, and little less if you give up your Command so that the Fleet should fall into hands that may render it useful to any of these ends, which you might have prevented. Is it not possible for your Lordship to shun these rocks by artfully keeping the fleet for some days at sea (for this fermentation cannot last ten days) and by that means put it out of your power to obey or refuse, while you have made it impossible for you to receive or they to send you orders. But I am at my wits end, and you will forgive me, my good Lord, while you know what an aching heart I have for you, and that out of the force of my love, gratitude, and duty, I presume thus to interpose my poor opinion. God in His mercy and wisdom, bless and counsel your Lordship and send us a happy meeting."

[Philip Musgrave] to Lord Dartmouth.

1688, December 11.—"The melancholy news of the King's departure will have reached you before this, what hath since happened, will inform your Lordship of the present state of affairs here, after it was known that his Majesty was withdrawn. The general officers then in Town assembled to advise what was fit for them to do; it was at last resolved that a letter should be written to the P[rince] of O[range] to this effect, which, is dispatched by my Lord Ranelagh:—That the K[ing], having left them without any orders, they designed to continue in arms, and preserve the peace as much as in them lay, and that they should obey such orders as his Highness would think fit to send. The Lords Spiritual and Temporal assembled at Guild Hall with the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, among other things sent for the Lieut[enant] of the Tower, Mr. Skelton, who I am informed resigned his government; and my Lord Lucas is appointed by them to succeed him, others say that there are two more joined in Commission with him. All the Popish Officers and soldiers are dismisssed and disarmed; Dick Graham and most of the Judges are fled, as also the Lord Chancellor and Bishop of Chester; the rabble hath pulled down the Chapel in Lincoln's Inn Fields, which is the only violence yet offered. Since your Lordship's going to sea, a great equipage hath been prepared and many horses bought for the King, all which my Lady is informed Sir William Villiers intends to dispose of for his own use, alleging that by the contract with your Lordship, they are his perquisites. My Lady hath sent to desire him to come to her, with intention to speak to him herein, but he was not at home, her Ladyship very earnestly desires your directions herein, for without them nothing can be done here, either for the King's service or your Lordship's advantage, he having the absolute command of the stables in your absence, it is said that if he cannot make his advantage

of them by sale, he will make a compliment of them to the P[rince], to whom it is rumoured that he intends to go."

THOMAS PHILLIPS to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1688, December 12. Portsmouth.—" I have since the hearing of this ill news, made it the chiefest of my case to send away all my papers, that may be of use to me, or my poor children, and I am sending my wife and mother to take care of them, and as soon as possibly I can, I will come to you. God knows the grief of this makes me almost incapable of business, but my comfort is, that I have behaved myself justly to the King and to the subject, notwithstanding the opposition I have met with and the slights and affronts that hath been put upon it, hath not made me in the least to waver from my Prince's service. And now I have not one groat in the world to keep me from starving, but what is in the hands of the office, which I now despair of ever having it without a miracle, but God is allsufficient and will provide for the just." *Seal of arms broken.*

Colonel RICHARD NORTON to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1688, December 13.—" It is a very great trouble to me that I cannot wait on you without danger to myself. I cannot get rid of the gout and the least cold will put me back again, and I would not be ill at this time. You find by my letter this morning I sent to Mr. Batten for you, how affairs go. If the King is not at Ports[mouth] he is gone, for the Lords declare him gone. Oh unhappy man to follow such counsel, the like was never or will be in story, a King with a great army driven out of his kingdom by a lesser army without fighting. What further issue of these affairs little time will show, I could venture to meet you at the Dock or at Hell Head but cannot well venture further on the water. I am getting myself a good guard here of my neighbours for we have many Irish dragoons quartered near Portsmouth, where they keep them out. I wish your Lordship might be able to do some acceptable service at this time, I have sent this by my son whose zeal, if it carries him not too far, I am sure has so much honour as to do no worthy man hurt, if you have any saying yet in your mind that upon no acquaintance you would impart, send some one to me."

P[HILIP] M[USGRAVE] to LORD DARTMOUTH.

1688, December 13.—" Since the King's departure the distractions have been so great here, that till this moment I know not what to write to your Lordship, the insolencies committed by the rabble have been insupportable, and my Lord Faversham's disbanding the army, hath increased our miseries, for he did not disarm any of them, and the Irish and Roman Catholics (as we are informed) are in a great body about Uxbridge who burn, kill, and destroy all they meet with, and if the prudence of the Lords here had not kept those soldiers that were about the Town together, all had been ere this in fire and blood, and if your Lordship should quit the Fleet, it is reasonable to believe that the seamen will likewise mutiny for their pay, and if they should get ashore, the consequence would be very dreadful. I waited upon my Lord Rochester to advise with him in your affairs and have obtained a letter from him, which I hope is very ample, to which I beg leave to refer your Lordship, believing my Lord to be very sincere therein. I have sent the Declaration of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal with their Address to the P[rince] of Orange, whereby your Lordship will see the

sense of the nation and be able thereupon, to take such measures as may be most conducing to your own safety, and advantage to your family. I humbly offer it to your consideration, whether some Declaration or Address may not be expected from the Fleet. In your Lordship knowing the inclinations, both of the officers and seamen, it also seems to me advisable for your Lordship to write to the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, who now govern here, and their letter to you will be a very ground for a reply.

"My Lord Chancellor was taken yesterday making his escape, and is committed to the Tower. The train of Artillery is returned. Sir Edward Sherburne commanded to leave the Tower."

Sir Martin Beckman to Lord Dartmouth.

1688, December 13. The Tower.—"I long very much to have occasion to tell your Lordship how narrowly I escaped on Tuesday last, to have marched either in the advanced Guard or else in the rear of Sir Edward Sherburne, but proving myself an heretic of Rome, nobody would shew me the way out of the gates. Sir Henry Shere promised me to give your Lordship an account of this matter, therefore conclude with hearty wishes for your Lordship's happy and save return, and that all the happiness of this and the next world may attend you, for the comfort of us all, fatherless children, who very much want your Lordship's presence." *Seal of arms.*

Sir Edward Sherburne to Lord Dartmouth.

1688, December 13. The Tower.—"The sad revolution of the public concerns have now involved my particular and private interest in the common calamity. In short, I humbly crave leave to acquaint your Lordship, that this morning the Lord Lucas, now Lieutenant of the Tower, showed me a warrant from the Lords Spiritual and Temporal for removing me, as a Roman Catholic out of the Tower. I made him answer, that as for disarming me it might be quickly done, I having not any arms in my house, but as for removing me, I made it my request, that for the better satisfaction of the Lords, and himself, to take off all suspicion of danger, I might be confined as a prisoner to my own house, for it would be a great prejudice to my personal welfare, and that of my estate to leave my house and goods, which in my absence might suffer irreparable loss. Besides, I added, that I had a duty incumbent upon me as an officer of trust, and that I had divers considerable accounts and books to make out for discharge of myself and service of the office, which could not suddenly be done, and therefore humbly desired I might have the Lords' permission for my stay under such security as their Lordships should think fit, till such time as I could dispatch that affair.

"That, which to this, I make bold to add to your Lordship, is this, that in regard I am an officer under your Lordship's government and superintendency, and therefore under an immediate correspondence to your Lordship, that you would please to write to the Lords, more particularly to my Lord Rochester and my Lord Secretary Preston that as well in vindication of your own superintendency, as for receiving a just account of my duty, they would please to grant me time to stay in the Tower until I can give the necessary dispatch to that my concern. *Postcript.*—My Lord, since the writing hereof I have quitted the

Tower, and therefore only beg the favour of their Lordships re-admitting me upon such security as their Lordships shall think fit." *Seal of arms.*

Lady Scott to Lord Dartmouth.

1688, December 15.—"I most humbly beg your Lordship's pardon, that I have not yet made use of your favour. This sudden and unhappy news, has been the occasion of my delay, not knowing whether it were my best way to go thither or farther, besides, I think it so hard to resolve to leave Sir E—— that I know not what will become of him I beg your Lordship's advice in this as also your letter to Colonel Norton (in case I stay) to protect him, me, mine, and whatever belongs to us. If this seem unreasonable, your Lordship must impute it to the distraction I am in, of which I doubt not but you have a sensible share. A line from your Lordship would be an unspeakable satisfaction."

P. Musgrave to Lord Dartmouth.

1688, December 15.—"Since this unhappy revolution, I have not failed in my duty to your Lordship, of giving a full state of affairs here, but am apprehensive, that few or none of my letters have come to your hands, by the ill usage Ben hath met with, though in some measure he alleviates my concern by giving me hopes, that Mr. Becket, to whom he gave my letters may get to you. Finding the Lords assembled, begun to wonder, that no answer came to their letter sent to your Lordship, I acquainted my Lord Rochester with Ben's usage and desired him to move for a pass for him, and to insinuate to the Lords that in all probability you had not received their order, who, thereupon directed that an attested copy should be sent you, to which I most earnestly beseech your Lordship to dispatch an acceptable answer with all expedition, which may testify your readiness to comply with such orders as you should receive from them, which nobody hitherto hath refused. and my Lord Faversham, that went to the King with the Guards, acted solely by their directions. I should not urge this, but that I am assured that your Lordship cannot act in any manner more for the King's service, who I am very well assured will not be prevailed upon to return upon any terms that can be offered him. He wrote a letter to my Lord Faversham, giving an account that he was stopped at Shellness by some fishermen of Faversham, who brought him thither and took what he had from him, and after they knew him, did detain him because as I am informed he would not part with those R[oman] Cat[holics] that were in his company, and the rabble do declare they will not let him go till they have directions from the P[rince] of Orange, to whom an express was sent to Windsor. The gentlemen of the country to the number of an 100 horse went to defend him from the insolence of the rabble. I have herewith sent you the Lords' Declaration, lest the other may have miscarried, and with it must again acquaint your Lordship, that some such Declaration will be expected from you, and I am confident the inclinations of the Fleet tend that way, which (pardon the expression) would be very imprudent and of dangerous consequence for your Lordship and whole family, fruitlessly to endeavour to obstruct. The Duke of Berwick offers conditions for the surrender of Portsmouth, which are dispatched to the Prince."

Lady Scott to Lord Dartmouth.

1688, December 16.—"That I might have your letter to Colonel Norton, that he would upon your account, receive and protect my coach, horses, servants, goods, and whatever else I cannot carry with me, this would be an additional kindness, but above all, my Lord, liberty for poor Sir Edw[ard] who has neither regiment nor company to tie him here, nor can I think his being here necessary. The governor, my Lord Duke of Berwick being here himself, nor has he upon any account received the least benefit by it; if your Lordship will not grant this, allow that my cousin Aylmer may convoy him out, so as I may take him up, who I am sure, will be just to your Lordship and me, this is not all my Lord, but that I may have your Lordship's private orders to the master, that in case I find not my father in Guernsey or that place should be in disorder, that he might land me either in Jersey or any the nearest port in France, that I might not in a strange place be forced to transport myself the second time or third time; if your Lordship should tell me you cannot grant this, or that it is to satisfy the people you will comply, I say, my Lord, that you solely govern this place and people, and that what you will do they will never withstand, this is what I beg my Lord with pardon for this and all other trouble."

D. Moodie to Lord Dartmouth, Master General of the Ordnance.

1688, December 16. Portsmouth.—"On Thursday last I waited your Lordship's direction on board of Captain Hoskin's yacht, who gave me no other answer, but that I should return to my post, since which, most of the gunners have refused their duty in compliance with a letter written by the King, which was read upon the platform, that at present he had no further service for those in arms under his command; besides which, their subsistance is stopped by Mr Suffeild. My Lord, I farther acquaint you, that last night by a warrant from the Duke of Berwick to me, the 50 muskets which were in the state room upon the platform were delivered to Colonel Mac-Ellicott's regiment. I did refuse, till I had spoken with the Duke, who told me it must be. The guards were all doubled last night and 12 soldiers with a sergeant and corporal, which I understand was upon a fear of a surprisal from the fleet and Gosport, etc.

"My Lord, Sir Edward Scott sent this morning to me to the *Paradise* where he demanded of me, whether I was sure of the gunners, I told him as aforesaid, whereupon he comanded me to give his orders once more to all the gunners to be at the platform at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

"My Lord, we doubt by all these symptoms, that our condition may be bad enough, for when the Prince's forces appear, if we obey not, we are all at the mercy of these, and if we obey, we wrong our consciences, and are also hanged or killed."

Sir Richard Beach to Lord Dartmouth.

1688, December 16. The Dockyard.—"I have been informed that there is a titular bishop and some priests that intend to embark themselves on the *Phubbs* with my Lady Scott. I have therefore desired Sir William Jennings to search for them before she sails, and if he finds any such persons on board to secure them, and acquaint your Lordship with

it and dispose of them according to your Lordship's order, for if they should be permitted to go along with my Lady Scott, I fear there would be reflections made on it to your Lordship's prejudice." *Seal of arms broken.*

Major Thomas Soper to Lord Dartmouth.

1688, December 20. Barnet.—"The vacancies in the regiment are yet as they were, and I know not which way, neither can I be informed how commissions are to be taken out, otherwise I had, according [to] your Lordship's commands, gotten Kempthorne's and Fleetwood's. I suppose that will now be left till your Lordship's coming to Town, which I hope will not be long first. Colonel S^t^ Clare and S^t^ Ange went to the Prince to Windsor, and, as I am informed, the former was three hours before he could get anybody to introduce him, and the latter was clapped by the heels. Yesterday a Dutch regiment marched into the Tower. I shall not stir from our quarters in order there to receive your Lordship's commands." *Seal of arms.*

Francis Gwyn to Lord Dartmouth.

1688, December 23. Whitehall.—"I had your Lordship's of the 20th, from the Spithead, and can answer for myself, that were I as able as willing, I should be a very useful servant to your Lordship. I am sure, were it in my power, your commands of waiting on you at the Buoy of the Nore, should have been obeyed; but I am engaged in a very wholesome employment and all the good that I know in it is, that it is like to be a very short one, which is Secretary to the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, as they are pleased to call themselves and me, it obliges me to constant attendance either on their Lordships, or in their dispatches. Our poor master is once again gone from Rochester, which was certainly the end of his choosing that place for his retreat; he went in a boat with Labady, Dick Beadle, and Ralph Shelton, and hath so entirely given up all, that there will be no ceremony, I doubt, used towards him or the child, which is the word he is now called by. He chose as ill a time now, as he did before, for tomorrow the Lords are to meet concerning a Parliament, and I wish he had stayed to hear what their method had been."

Captain R. Crawford to Lord Dartmouth.

1688, December 24. Sheerness Fort.—"Though your Lordship may have the news of his Majesty leaving Rochester from many others, yet because the reports are so various, as they are, I thought it my duty to let you know what I hear here of it, *videlicet*, that yesterday morning about 2 or 3 o'clock, he got away and rode post to Dover (with 2 of his servants) others say he went by this place in the *Jammy*, yacht, or the *Henrietta* smack, but for several reasons it is believed he went in the latter and directly to the Downs to the *Sedgemore*. I pray God bless him and send your Lordship a happy new year."

Peter Shakerley to Lord Dartmouth.

1688, December 24. Chester Castle.—"The many favours received from your Lordship oblige me not only to a grateful acknowlegement, but induce me to shelter myself under your Lordship's kindness on my behalf in this great revolution, humbly begging that your

Lordship will please to send to his Highness, or give speedily by word of mouth, such character of me, as may continue me in my station, for there are a party endeavouring to remove me hence, and if they prevail, I am ruined.

"Colonel Whitley had 100 good firelocks taken from him in the Rye-house plot which were put into these stores, and I am answerable for them at the Ordnance Office. He prays to have them returned to him forthwith. I told him I would write to your Lordship, and the Board, concerning them, and if ordered so by your Lordship, or the Board, to deliver them, it should be done: so I humbly wait your Lordship's answer thereto; and also I humbly desire your Lordship will please to order, forthwith, a warrant under the seal of the Ordnance Office, for my collecting and taking into these stores all the arms which a rabble of the citizens took from Colonel Gaye's soldiers and also the arms which I lent the citizens for their defence upon the alarm we had here of a flying party of Irish coming this way, all which arms the Mayor of this city caused the citizens to keep, though I stand charged with them."

Phineas Bowles to Lord Dartmouth.

1688, December 25. London.—"As the most acceptable duty I could pay your Lordship in my absence, I made all the haste I could to Town, where I arrived (after a miserable journey occasioned by the snow and frost) this evening, when I went immediately to the Cockpit to wait on my Lady, but she, being gone to Mr. Musgrave's, I attended her Ladyship there with your letter, and tomorrow I hope to receive her Ladyship's commands for your Lordship's service. I have yet, though I went to St. James', Lord Rochester, and Captain Russell (weary as I was), met with no other of the persons you directed me, than my Lady and Mr. Musgrave, however, I delivered the Prince your letter who only asked me if you were still at Spithead, I answered him, yes, wind-bound, but ready to sail with the first sleetch .To-morrow I will apply myself very deligently to the doing everything according to the indispensable duty of my very great obligations to your Lordship. It is said the King went away from Rochester in the dead of last Saturday night, but [it is] not known certain to what place, but I suppose your Lordship may guess. Yesterday was held a great convention of the peers, who, it is said, have addressed to the Prince of Orange, to take the charge of the government until the 22nd of next month, which the Prince will give his answer about to-morrow, when the members of the last Parliament, that are in Town are ordered to attend his Highness.

"There are letters sending to all the shires and county towns, to make return of their representatives for their meeting the said 22nd of January, and resolving what may be necessary to settle the government. Possibly you may receive a better account of affairs from better hands more conversant with them, however pray my Lord accept this, which comes from a heart wholly devoted to your Lordship's service, and shall be always so."

Lord Rochester to Lord Dartmouth.

1688, December 25. Whitehall.—"I have your Lordship's of the 20th, and cannot omit writing to your Lordship by so good a hand as your brother's; though, in good earnest, all I can say to you, must be

so insignificant to your service, that I should be ashamed to trouble you. I tell your Lordship true, that I am perfectly a stranger to all the Prince's counsels, as I was to the King's, to the last moment of his going away. I confess, I wonder not so much at this, as I did at that; but so it is, that I know not the least of his intentions, and, except one audience that he gave me upon my own account, in relation to some things I had heard his Highness had taken ill of me, I have never seen him but in a crowd. It is to no purpose to brag of this, but perhaps is necessary for me to tell your Lordship, that you may not depend on my poor service, further than it is worth. However, when I tell you the news of the King's being once more withdrawn (and that was on Sunday morning) and that the Peers met yesterday, and have unanimously agreed on an address to the Prince to summon a Convention to meet on the 22nd of January, and in the meantime to take on himself the administration of all affairs, civil and military, till that 22nd day of January, your Lordship will judge that you have nothing to do, but to continue to obey the Prince's orders. I am very confident, if the King had not again withdrawn himself, the Peers would have sent to him before they had made any address to the Prince; but what can the most loyal and dutiful body in the world do, without a head. This is the present posture of our affairs, and I suppose the Prince will now act so vigorously, that all things will immediately be put into some order, which have been of late, miserably distracted. I was fain to send your Lordship's letter for the Prince to Monsieur Bentincke, because I could really not have delivered it myself in any time, and I have nothing more to say to your Lordship at this time, but again to advise you, to follow strictly, all the Prince's orders."

Francis Gwyn to Lord Dartmouth.

1688, "Christmas Day."—"These inclosed will show you what we have been doing here, and what we are like to do. The two written addresses are to be presented by the whole body of the Peers, this afternoon, to the Prince, and they are to meet at two of the clock in the House of Lords, on purpose to sign them, for notwithstanding their order, in the print, to empower me to sign for them, they are so fond of these two, that they will put their own hands to them which I am very glad of, for my reign being very short, I would not have any extraordinary matters appear in it, if I could help it, especially in relation to the poor King, who hath acted so quite contrary to his interest, that one would think his design was to spend the rest of his days in a cloister. He went away first from London on the very day the Commissioners were to return with the proposals of a treaty, and this second time of his going from Rochester, was on the day the Lords were to meet, and a great part of them would have been for an application to him in relation to a Parliament. But it is now all over; neither he, nor his (if the child be so), are like ever to set foot here again. You will see by my name in print, how considerable a man I am; but one of the addresses, I believe, will put an end to my secretaryship; the shortness of the employment being the best thing I know in it. I am to put my hand to send poor Dick Graham going to the Tower, from the place where he is now at Faversham in prison. I begged him, all I could in the world, not to go away, but to remain quietly in some private lodging, and profferred him one in my own house; but he chose rather to endeavour to go abroad, and the consequence is, as I tell you. Your Lordship will

see by the address marked N° 1mo, that there will be a Convention immediately, in order to a Parliament hereafter, and those that are in that Convention will, in probability, be of the Parliament too. I therefore desire your Lordship's letter to the town of Portsmouth, recommending me, with Harry Slingsby for their burgess, which letter I will not make use of, unless Colonel Norton will give me way. My aunt Wharton hath writ to him for his answer. She is one of his own Presbyterians, and perhaps may prevail with him, but there is no time to be lost; therefore I beg your letter to the town in the meantime, and that your Lordship will send an express with it to me; and if I go thither myself, I will first go to Colonel Norton's and know his pleasure, if he intends to appear himself (which Charles Morley tells me he said to him he would not, at Portsmouth) I will return again and take no notice of your Lordship's letter, but bring it again undelivered and unopened; but if Colonel Norton will favour me with his encouragement, I will go on to Portsmouth. In case I am obliged to attend any farther on these Lords, and consequently cannot make the journey myself, Harry Slingsby, with my servant Fisher, shall do the same thing as I intended to do myself. I beg your pardon for being so long in my own case in these times of public affairs, but these must be thought on too, a little. I wish you joy of being grandfather to a boy with all my heart. We shall see Sir Christopher here upon this Convention."

"Deputy Lieutenants of the [Tower?] Hamlets" to Lord Dartmouth.

1688, December 26.—"It is our humble request to your Lordship that you would be pleased at this juncture of time to direct us how we should act, his Majesty being absent, it is expected the Deputy Lieutenants should address to his Royal Highness, the Prince of Orange, we thought it absolute necessary to acquaint your Lordship thereof, and before we acted in a thing of that nature to have your Lordship's directions, which we desire your Lordship to signify to us by the first conveyance."

Philip Musgrave to Lord Dartmouth.

1688, December 26. London.—"I had not omitted writing to your Lordship, but I was apprehensive my letters would not come to your hand before you sailed from Portsmouth, which I understood you designed to do, as soon as the wind would permit you. Last night Mr. Bowles arrived and delivered me yours of the 24th, just as we were going to christen your Lordship's little grandson, who bears my father's name, Lord Preston and Lord Downe were godfathers and my Aunt Graham, godmother, which prevented my going with Mr. Bowles to deliver your letter to the Prince, of which, I suppose he hath already given your Lordship an account. I confess I am so much in the dark, that I could not tell whom to recommend to introduce him to the Prince. I had once the opportunity of speaking with Mr. Russell, and thought him very cool towards your Lordship, nor can I discover that any of the English have so much interest with the Prince, as to be serviceable to a friend, were they inclined to it. The E[arl] of R[ochester] owns himself to be a great stranger to all affairs, and it is visible that he is not countenanced more than any other nobleman. His brother is frequently with the Prince, but I am told he is not very acceptable. In

all probability, my Lord Danby will be the great man, when he arrives. It is reported that the Prince expressed himself very much in his favour, before he left Holland, as a person very capable of managing affairs of State, and to whom he was infinitely obliged. If so, I hope Charles Bertie will employ his utmost interest with his brother for your Lordship's service.

"I have so severe a cold, that I am at present confined to my house; otherwise I would have accompanied my uncle William to whom I must beg leave to refer your Lordship for an account of the occurrences of these two or three last days. Frank Gwyn hath sent you copies of the Lords' Addresses to the Prince, to take upon him the government civil and military, and the management of the revenue till the 22nd of January next, at which time a Convention is to be held, summoned by the Prince's circular letters. All this hath been confirmed by the members, in and about this town, that hath served in any of King Charles the Second's Parliaments, who assembled this day at the Prince's desire. The King went from Rochester on Saturday night, about twelve, attended by the Duke of Berwick, Ralph Sheldon, and Mr. Biddolph. It was reported, that he was stopped again at Dover, but I do not hear it confirmed. I have not seen anybody this day. Lord Preston intends to retire into the country very speedily, and Lord Middleton is already preparing for it. It is believed that no person will be continued in any employment that will not subscribe the Association. All the Peers, except Somerset, Pembroke, Nottingham, and Maynard, have signed; all the Bishops, London only excepted, have refused to sign. I suppose your Lordship hath seen printed copies of it.

"On Saturday was sennight, Mr. Howard, the governor of Carlisle, sent to my father to acquaint him that he would surrender the town to him, which he accordingly did, upon his arrival, and the next morning he and all the Roman Catholic officers marched out. My father gave an account hereof to my Lord Clarendon, and desired him to make a tender of his duty to the Prince, and let him know that the garrison was at his disposal. I attended on Sunday four hours to speak to the Prince in this matter, but to no purpose, and since that I have scarce stirred out. Sir John Lowther is so violent against my father, that he is making interest to oppose him and his friends in all places where he or any of them think to stand, so that I believe my father will be obliged to continue in the country to secure his election. If the wind continues opposite to your Lordship any time, I will endeavour to wait upon you at Portsmouth; if not, I will not fail to pay my duty to your Lordship, upon notice of your arrival at the buoy in the Nore."

Surgeon-General Pearse's Proposals about Hounslow Hospital.

[1688?].—"That each apartment have one grave matron or prudent woman, who must stand charged with all the furniture.

"Each apartment must have a cook-maid and, I judge, that each ward (receiving 15 men) must have a nurse or maid to look after them, to wash their linen, and make their beds, &c., so that when both apartments are full there must be six maids above stairs; besides the two cooks below.

"There must be also a clerk to keep an account of the entries, discharges, deaths, burials, &c., who must have a salary from his Majesty, as must also the matrons, cooks, and other maids or nurses.

"And his Majesty having furnished each apartment with bedding, sheets, towels, napkins, all necessares for the kitchen, and three or four dozen of shirts, for shifting them at their first coming, and afterwards, if they should not bring any change with them, of which care ought to be taken by giving notice thereof to the officers that send them. My opinion then is that the matrons may well afford to find the sick such diet as the physicians and surgeons shall direct for their subsistence money, and diet themselves and servants out of the profit thereof, as we see the matron to the hospital in the Tower, and that in St. Katherine's doth. The same was also done in Flanders by each surgeon or his mate.

"For in the hospitals of London, the house allows the stewards but 4 pence per diem for each man, and they have 4 days in a week a pound of beef, a quart of porridge each man, a penny loaf a day, and a quart of beer in the winter and 3 pints in the summer; and the other 3 days they have milk porridge, water gruel, ponadoe, cheese and butter and the same allowance of bread and beer.

"I judge, it will be necessary to lodge printed papers with the agent or some officer of each regiment for sending the soldiers to the hospitals, directed to the commissary, physician and surgeon-general, and kept by the clerk of the hospital carefully filed for adjusting the account of the subsistence money with each captain and that each man's disease be mentioned in that paper.

"That for preventing of counterfeits, which I have often met with by sea and land, orders may be given that no man be sent from his colours thither till he hath been visited by either the physician, surgeon-general, or surgeon of the regiment, for I send no soldier to the hospitals in London that doth not bring the surgeon's hand of the regiment to his letter, as well as the captain's in whose company he is.

"That there be also papers printed for discharges; one of which to be given to each man mentioning the time of his discharge for prevention of his rambling about the country when he is well and his relapsing into a worse disease, and also for adjusting his subsistence money with his captain.

"That till the beds are all full, the men be sent on any day, as occasion requires; but when they are full, that then men be sent only on some day agreed on. Thus on Monday only I send soldiers to the hospitals of London; for on that day, in the morning, a Committee of the governors as also the physicians and surgeons meet and visit all the patients of the house, and discharge such of them as are either cured or incurable and fill their rooms and those of the dead with such others sick or hurt, that are sent thither for that purpose.

"And I propose that the Commissary-General physician and Surgeon-General agree upon a day for this purpose and also for sending from this hospital to those at London such patients that will be long under cure, if they be capable of being removed. And also, to consider in what villages to quarter those that the hospital cannot receive and to give notice to the respective surgeons of the regiments whither they are sent, in order to their taking care of them.

"That the physician take care to visit the sick once a day, or oftener if occasion requires, directing such physic to the apothecary, and such diet to the matron, as he judgeth necessary for each man.

"That the apothecary have a room to put medicines in, wherein he must have a man to lodge constantly.

"And whatever physic is directed by the doctor or in his absence by the Surgeon-General or surgeon of any regiment, being written, and

by them signed, and kept on a file, his Majesty cannot pay for more than is administered.

"The two hospitals contain beds for 90 sick persons to lie single but they being pretty large, as men grow into a state of recovery, they may lie 2 in a bed so that the two hospitals will always receive above 100 persons."

The Case of Dr. Francis Hawkins, late Chaplain in the Tower of London.

[1689? June.] For 16 years the petitioner had been chaplain or rector of the Chapel of St. Peter within the Tower of London, to which he was presented by Sir John Robinson, then Lieutenant of the Tower. The house in which he lived in the Tower he purchased for term of his life of Sir John Robinson, for a valuable consideration. In 1681 the petitioner expended large sums in journeys to Windsor, Oxford and elsewhere on public affairs. On Saturday night last he received a sudden discharge from his attendance as Chaplain of the Tower, and was required to quit the Tower by the last day of this instant June. He has a wife and eight children, and has no means wherewith to defray the charges of so sudden a remove. He bitterly laments the misery of falling under the King's displeasure and prays for compensation for his house, arrears and expenses.

1698[-9.] January 1 to 1703 December 31.—An account book of the household accounts of the Countess Dowager of Northumberland.

Lady Marow to Arthur Kay.

1699-1700. March 12.—"I have had a little return of St. Anthony's fire. Some say the Duke of Norfolk will be divorced and both to marry again. I have been at a play 'The Island Princes' which is mighty fine. 'The way of the World,' Congreve's new play, doth not answer expectation, there being no plot in it but many witty things to ridicule the Chocolate House, and the fantastical part of the world. Your sister Betty was at the assembly last night, I wish we had a good Russell Street husband for her."

Lady Marow to her daughter Lady Kay.

1708, August 12. Turnham Green.—"It is the only inconvenience here, that I cannot answer my letters so soon as at London, where I was on Monday, and returned again at night. I think I have bought you a pretty fan. I am sure it is a genteel one, and hope you will like it; the handkerchiefs are little worn at present, so I have bought you a palatine, which I think very handsome, and what all the fashionable people wear. The red ribbon, I hope you will like, because I do. The genteelest ladies, with fine laced heads, go much without ribbon. Mr. Green promised to send the shoes; if Thomas can get them, they will, and the other things, be sent this day. . . . Lady Yarbrough and Mrs. Finch made Lady D. a visit. Lady Yarbrough wonderful cheerfull and said Sir Thomas was well, sang the ballad 'You see at Derby,' which I did not send you, because I thought you would see it there or at Offchurch, she talked oddly I thought about you and said you must come to Town and board in a place where some Countess had lived and boarded. . . . . Sir Robert Worsley and Lady in Town, lie at Mrs. Herbert's. Lady Worsley so ill after a miscarriage that she is with her cousin Herbert for advice, Sir Robert going into the Isle of

Wight, where he has a house, and returns again to my Lady, who I will see before she leaves London if I can. Poor Lady Orrery keeps her bed still. Lady Stanhope in Town this 4 months, not yet brought to bed. The Town very empty and sickly. We was at Lady Belongs, where was the lover and much company and brother Bed[ingfeld] who is much yours. Mrs. Bedingfeld prettier than ever. Lady Den—— saith a lover and three thousand a year, as it is said Sir Francis has, is a great advantage to a young lady's beauty. The wedding will be quickly. Last Sunday the Duke of Buck[ingham] and b[rother] Bed[ingfeld] went to Tonbridge to see the D[uches]s who is very well. D[uches]s of Queensborough there and Mrs. Higgins with her. Lady Effingham at Tonbridge all go as airy as ever. Lady Craven and cousin Trollop here and say so many kind things of you and to you, that I love them. Both look very well and tell me old Mrs. Matthews is dead, and that Dr. Byrch has buried his lady of the small-pox."

Lady Marow to her daughter Lady Kay "at Westgate House, in Bath."

1708, August 19.—"Some say Lord Peterborough has been in private conference with her Majesty, who is come from Windsor in order to go to Paul's, being Wednesday. Dixon says the Queen looks well, the Prince ill, Lady Derby's old lodgings are fitting up for Mrs. Massum against her lying-in. Last Thursday was Mrs. Bedingfeld married to Sir Francis Anderton, Lady Westmoreland at the wedding. She was married in white damask, with silver troley on the petticoat, much silver ribbon, which was cut in pieces for favours, else none. Lady Belong gives her a thousand pound—six hundred in money, and four hundred in clothes; which brother Bedingfeld saith if he had he durst not undertake to discharge all with that sum, linen, lace, etc., so very fine and rich. On Sunday, Lady Denbigh and I went to wish joy. Lady Belong's house, where they was married, is within a stone's-throw of this place, so we did partake of the fine music, which, for a day or two, was very constant. The bride when we went was in a glorious gold stuff, with the finest natural flowers I ever saw upon the gold, a French stuff and not [in the] least, considering the richness, superfine laced . . . . . head and ruffles. The bridegroom fine, very fine, ... bride very handsome, and the bridegroom very well. We, found much company there, and more men than women, Lord Duke of Ormond, Lord Rochester, etc. On Monday next this pretty bride goes with her husband into Lancashire, and brother Bedingfield goes as far as Puckington with them. I hear the Duke of Ormond set forward for Bath on Monday next. Mrs. Eyers has married herself to a nonconformist minister that has nothing either in money or land."

Lady Marow to her daughter, Lady Kay.

1708, August 26. Turnham Green.—"Friday last I went to town, dined with Lady Harpur, where I met Mr. Harding and the Vice-Chamberlain; they had been in town about a week; we drank your health, and the Vice invited us all to dinner to his new lodgings in St. James's, which are fine and neatly furnished. Lord Chamberlain and Lady Kent met us there. A noble treat we had, all things rare and finely got, charming wine which was brought to us with ice, and without. Lady Kent and Harpur tells me of a fine bed at Gebars for the King

of Portugal. Chairs and hangings comes to nine thousand pounds, as they say; they would have had me go to see it, but I did not, having business. Curtains, vallence, and bases, the finest gold stuff was ever seen, with natural flowers, so fine upon it, as if it was done with a needle; the lyning, a rich silver stuff and flowers, very fine on that, and agreeable to the outside. The headboard, tester, and quilt, some say scarlet satin, others white; but all say, the richest embroidery of gold upon it, and in the finest pattern [that] was ever beheld; rich gold lace on the curtains, &c., and great ropes of gold, with rich tassels to draw the curtains by. From the Vice-Chamberlain's I went to see Mrs. Fynch, she ill of the spleen. Lady Worsley has painted a pretty fire screen, and presented her with; and, notwithstanding her ill-natured distemper, she was very diverting—Mrs. Fynch I mean. Lady Worsley, and Sir Robert, are with Mrs. Herbert at Westminster. I see them, and my Lady told me she saw the harness for the King of Portugal for eight horses which are worth abundance, being all covered with crimson velvet, and richly embroidered with gold. Kind Lady Harpur brought me hither on Sunday evening, she goes out of town to Lady Kent's to-morrow, and so for Calke. The Town saith Lord Pembroke will now marry and have set him three ladies:—Lady Falkland, Lady Shovell, and Lady Arundel. Lady Shovell be[ing] told of it, replied she had lately married a [daugh]ter to Sir Something Marsham, and had given her fifteen thousand pound down, and promised twenty thousand more at her death, therefore was disabled for marrying men, looking chiefly at the fortune."

Lady Marow to her daughter, Lady Kay.

1708, September 4. Turnham Green.—"Lady Denbigh and I surprised the Duke and Duchess of Buckingham on Monday at half an hour after 12 o'clock, and dined with them; a kind and hearty welcome, a good dinner at one, and charming wine, with the Duke and Duchess' conversation, regaled us to a high degree."

Lady Marow to her son-in-law, Sir Arthur Kaye at Woodsome, Yorkshire.

1708–9, March 19.—"The Duke of Montagu's death is much talked of and has produced a union between two sisters, Lady Duchess of Newcastle, and Lady Thanet; for yesterday they were seen in a coach together, and most say that the Queen has ordered the late Duchess of Albemarle shall live with Lady Thanet, but Duchess of Newcastle and Lord Sunderland, whose first wife was these ladies' sister, to have equal concern with the keeping of her grace and equal advantage of her estate, which is 8000*li.* a year. None now questions her being alive Some say the Queen will not meddle in this affair, but that the law decides it that next relations must have the advantage and keeping of the lunatic which she certainly is." *Seal broken.*

John Floyer to Lady Dartmouth at Blackheath.

1709, August 23. Lichfield.—"I wish you the recovery of your health, and a better neighborhood than the Palatines, which I fear have infected your pure air. Our country has whole loads of them and call them gipsies, not knowing the language and seeing their poor clothes."

Lady Marow to her daughter, Lady Kaye.

1709, September 5.—"I have sent you the enclosed from Betty, which son Knightley brought when he came to be god-father. The child's name John Eardley; christened in the afternoon, at church; no entertainment, but jelly, biscuits, cake, and wafers; all these in great abundance, with wine and gossiping cup."

Lady Marow to her daughter, Lady Kaye.

1709–10, January 5.—"All the town are full of the Tatler, which I hope you have to prepare you for discourse, for no visit is made that I hear of but Mr. Bickerstaff is mentioned, and I am told he has done so much good, that the sharpers can not increase their stocks as they did formerly; for one Young came in to the Chocolate House, and said he would stop Mr. Bickerstaff if he knew him. Mr. Steele, who is thought to write the Tatler, heard Young say so, and, when he went out of the house, said he should walk in St. James's Park an hour, if any would speak with him, but the Hector took no notice."

Lady Marow to her daughter, Lady Kaye.

1709–10, February 2.—"Your watch shall go to Etherington, and I will get a good coatmaker for my girl. Dixon writ last post. Stapleton here last night, looks well, Mrs. Stapleton looks poorly. I have seen Mrs. Turner who was so kind to come to me, for I make no visits, my head being so bad sometimes, and my shortness of breath very troublesome. Dr. West before the House of Commons has preached a sermon quite contrary to Sacheverell's, Lady B. Spelman would have them put in a room together and fight it out. The Commons, some of them, was against giving Mr. West thanks, but was outvoted. Mr. Bromley here last night tells me the Bill will pass with the Commons to turn out them that have places, only the Queen's menial servants excepted, but what the Lords will do with it and Sacheverell none knows. Bell will suddenly thank you for hers last post and give account of herself."

Proceedings of Parliament.

1710–1721. Notes for speeches in Parliament by Sir Arthur Kay, Parliamentary estimates, &c.

Sir J. Jennings to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1714, June 19. Castle Street.—The Lords of the Admiralty having taken exception to certain articles in his contingent account as not having an immediate relation to the Fleet, he begs to trouble Lord Dartmouth with them as the expenses in general were consequent on the orders received from Lord Dartmouth for transporting the several Crowned Heads and for facilitating the evacuation of Catalonia, &c. And when the account is laid before the Queen he persuades himself her Majesty will grant her special order to remove the objections of the Lords of the Admiralty.

Rev. Geo. Stanhope to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1714, July 24. Lewisham.—"I think it my duty to remind your Lordship of Lewisham chancel which I have just been to take a view of. Upon the rain fallen today, my Lady's pew is so wet that great part of it cannot be used and the lining will be quite rotted. Her servant's seat and the floor between that and the Communion table stood in puddles and must be laded out with pails and wooden dishes. The wall and ceiling is much discoloured with the wet, and I daresay that every shower that comes before these repairs be done, will add considerably to the expense."

South Sea Scheme.

1719. Estimates and papers of Sir Arthur Kaye's relating to the South Sea Scheme.

The Earl of Dartmouth to Sir Arthur Kaye.

1721–2, February 17. Sandwell.—Proposing his son Lord Lewisham for the hand of Sir Arthur Kaye's daughter.

The Earl of Dartmouth to [Lord Townshend.]

172$\frac{3}{4}$, February 24. Sandwell.—"The death of the regent and the surprising behaviour of the King of Spain upon it, put me in mind of a piece of secret history, that was never known to any now living, besides myself and one more. Your lordship will find in a memorial brought by Abbé Gaultier from Mr. Torcy to Lord Bolingbroke, which is printed in the report of the House of Commons, page 26, that he declares a renunciation would not stand good by the fundamental maxims of the government of France, which startled the Queen and her servants very much, but upon furthur consideration, was thought to be only the last refuge to avoid making the renunciation, therefore the answer was that the Queen did not trouble herself with the maxims of France, but she and her allies would maintain what was done in an affair of the utmost consequence to all Europe, and therefore insisted upon a public declaration on their part (which your lordship will see by the renunciations was complied with) that it was done in regard to the safety of mankind in general, which she thought was of as great weight as the particular maxims of any country could be, but there remained another difficulty, which was how to be assured, that the person to whom the title should be given, would assert that right, upon assurances given of support, which considering his being a subject of France, might be very dangerous to his own person, if ever known to have entered into such engagements. The Queen told me she had very positive assurances from the Duke of Berry, but he died before the treaty was concluded. Soon after General Stanhope arrived from Spain, the Queen told me she knew by some former transactions, that he had the means if he would make use of them and ordered me to propose it to him. He expressed a very cheerful willingness to undertake it, and said it was the only expedient to make the renunciations effectual; but the Duke of Orleans would run so great hazard, that it must be managed with the strictest secrecy. I told him the Queen was as sensible of that as he could be, and assured him there

was but one of the cabinet (who I named to him) that knew anything of it, or ever should, upon which he wrote the enclosed letter to the Abbé du Bois—who he calls the Abbé Guibert—which I laid before the Queen, and your lordship has the copies both of his and mine, which I took at that time. The Queen afterwards told me she had received a very satisfactory answer, but understood, the Duke of Orleans thought it safest for himself, that no one person should be entirely master of his secret, and therefore returned his answer by other hands. Whatever his majesty's measures are, it is fit he should be informed of all the steps that were ever taken in a matter of so universal a concern, therefore beg the favour of your lordship to acquaint him with it. I need not use any arguments to convince your lordship that it will not be proper, it should be known by any other; the ill consequences that may still attend such a discovery being very obvious."

Postcript.—"Your lordship may imagine by the post he was in, the other person to be Lord Bolingbroke, but I do assure you it was not."

Lord Townshend to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1724, May 2. Whitehall.—"I beg ten thousand pardons for not having sooner acknowledged the honour of your lordship's letter, the hurry of business I have had of late and some transactions at court of which you have seen the event in the prints, have, as I may venture to own to a friend, prevented my doing it. This, I am sensible, ought not to be alleged as a justification of my omission. It is upon your goodness and your partiality you have ever shown in my favour, upon which I must wholly rely; but however negligent I have been in this part of my duty, I can assure your lordship I lost no time in laying your letters before the King, who was extremely pleased with this piece of secret history, and commanded me to return your lordship his thanks and to let you know in his name, that he looked upon the part you acted in relation to the subject matter of those letters and your communicating to him at this juncture, as a great instance of your zeal for the true interest of your country and for his service. His Majesty has had the strongest assurances from the new King of Spain, and everything goes on there as well as we can wish. The late King's abdication was certainly the effect of devotion, and the Queen seeing it was not possible to hinder his doing it, came into it, and took Grimaldo, the Secretary of State, with them into their retirement, constituted a council for the young King to her own taste, and by these measures keeps a very strong influence on all that is done at Madrid; so that everything goes in the same channel they did before the abdication, and the new government has as yet scarce the appearance of any authority, the entire power remaining where it was before this great event."

The Earl of Dartmouth to [Lord Townshend].

1724, May 6. Sandwell.—"I am sorry your Lordship should think there was occasion to make any excuse for not answering mine sooner. I know very well one in your post has not much time to spare, and Wace had acquainted me, that he had delivered my letter into your own hands, which was all I wanted to be satisfied in, and hope your lordship after five and thirty years acquaintance, knows me better than to imagine I impute a failure in ceremony (had it been so) to want of friendship. It is a mark of his majesty's great goodness to take my

letter in the sense your lordship says he does, I did not know what use it might be of, for his service, but I knew it was my duty to inform him of a matter of fact, that nobody else could. Had Lord Stanhope been living, I should have thought it a piece of impertinence to have taken notice of anything that had been more immediately his duty, as the King's servant, to have acquainted him with."

The Earl of Dartmouth to [Lord Townshend?]

1724–5, February 22. Sandwell.—"It is now a year since I wrote to your lordship upon the death of the Duke of Orleans and abdication of the King of Spain. What has since happened gives good reason to believe that a storm is gathering notwithstanding the present calm, and should think myself a very bad Englishman if I concealed anything that might give light, where his majesty and the kingdom are so nearly concerned, therefore shall as briefly as I can give your lordship an account of some former transactions that have had and still may have great influence upon the affairs of the world. The last king of France agreed to the renunciation after the death of the two Dauphins and the Duke of Berry with the utmost reluctancy, foreseeing the crown of Spain (much clipt from its former grandeur) might prove the lot of his own posterity, when that of France (greatly increased by his acquisitions) would go to his brothers. This I know gave him great anxiety, from a letter he wrote the Queen in hopes of prevailing that the King of Spain might be allowed to renounce that crown and return to France in case the present king should die without issue. The Queen's answer was that she thought that would leave the world under greater uncertainties than ever, and therefore must insist upon an absolute renunciation, which he seemed to take very unkindly, but concluded with great piety submitting himself and the world to the Creator of all kings. But make no doubt he left the best instructions he was able, to his family, for preventing what he esteemed the greatest of misfortunes, and in my poor apprehension the King of Spain abdicating that kingdom and resuming it again (upon an unforeseen accident) looks more like an effect of those directions, than bigotry or devotion, that a prince of his age with a young Italian queen and a numerous offspring, should quit a crown that has cost so much blood and treasure, without a prospect of greater advantage to himself and family, seems the very reverse of nature. The great party he has in France, the immoderate activity of the present King (with no very strong constitution), the precaution the regent took to hinder his having children in haste, and the little opposition the present Duke of Orleans could make, gives the King of Spain too fair expectations, what obstructions he is like to meet with from the rest of the world, is worth consideration. In the last war after the Emperor was possessed of Naples, Milan, Mantua, and Flanders, he seemed little concerned for Spain. How far the present Emperor carries his views, I know not, but Count Galas told me, the court of Vienna thought they had better pretentions to the Low Countries than any other part of the Spanish monarchy, as having belonged to the House of Austria before they had anything to do with Spain, and that any agreements made while they were in the possession of that crown, could not prejudice a prior right. When the Marquis del Bourgo, was sent to desire the late Queen would propose the Prince of Piedmont, for the eldest of the Emperor Joseph's daughters (which she readily came into, in hopes of diverting another design, the old

Electress of Saxony, and the Queen of Poland having given her notice, that a match had been proposed for the Prince of Saxony, upon condition he changed his religion) I was ordered to discourse with Hoffman, the Queen being desirous to know what the success was like to be, before she proposed it in form. He told me it was true the court of Vienna had great obligations to the Duke of Savoy, but much doubted their approbation, for reasons he would tell me as his old acquaintance and friend, though he could say nothing by authority. The world he said, was going to take a new Branle (*sic*); we had settled the crown of England upon a protestant Elector; Holland by interest and religion would always be united with us; the King of Prussia, the most powerful prince in Germany; the Prince and elector of Saxony, protestant (though the King of Poland professed himself a catholic) the King of Sweden, a Prince of the Empire; Denmark, a near neighbour; the Czar it was plain would have a share in the dance for the future, and the House of Austria had no heirs male: all which put together, had so alarmed the Roman catholics in general, and those of the Empire in particular, that he believed their chief aim would be, how to dispose of the Archduchess, most for the advantage of that interest which hereafter would be their main concern, and gave broad hints that the Prince of Bavaria would be the properest party, but the good success they met with at Dresden obliged him to be content with the younger sister. These are particulars known to nobody now alive, but myself, therefore hope I shall not be thought over officious in begging the favour of your lordship to lay them before the King if the knowledge of them can be of any use to his service, if not, depend upon your lordship's goodness to excuse so long a letter, it proceeding entirely from a dutiful respect to his Majesty's person and sincere affection to my country."

The Duke of Marlborough to Lady . . . .

1725, September 5.—Has given directions to have the park kept according to the King's last orders, which were to give no keys. Lord Burford has been so unlike the Duke of St. Alban's son and said "he would have a key whether I would or no." Walking in the Park is now just as it was "in the Queen's time and all times, and where anybody has a coach to carry them to the place there can be no trouble I should think."

The Earl of Dartmouth to Mr. Scott.

1727, October 26. Blackheath.—Mr. Mander has given him a bill upon Mr. John Price of Lombard Street. Most of his family have been or are dangerously ill. He wishes his daughter Bagot and Sir Walter well out of Wales, for they say the sickness is worse there than anywhere.

The Earl of Strafford to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1727–8, February 5. London.— Asking Lord Dartmouth to be present at the hearing of his appeal in the House of Lords.

The Earl of Aylesford to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1729, April 7. Packington.—"The miserable afflicted state of my family, ever since I came down, has been very shocking to me; and

now, Sir Clement Fisher lies in the last extremity. I do not believe he can live 24 hours.

"My children, Lady Anne and Frances, have both been very dangerously ill, especially the latter, but are now much better. Mrs. Duresore, and two more maids that look after my children, are now in great danger. Other servants have agues, which is the least matter, but, however, they are disabled from assisting us. I have three hired nurses, and God knows, not sufficient. I beg of you not to come into these parts this year. I will get away when my family, or those it shall please God to spare me, are able to travel."

Lord Bruce to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1732, April 1. Tottenham Park.—"I have thoughts sooner or later of visiting my father at Brussels. Since the affairs of the Bedwin election, I have not been to any part of the Court, nor do I hereafter intend to do so. The question is, whether I have any occasion, as a Peer, to ask a formal leave of the Court to live out of England, which, if I am to do, will determine me in staying where I am. Although I have not the least concern in Hampshire, I have had, lately, an accidental opportunity of promoting two good men's being chosen next time for that County. In short Mr. Lisle and Sir Robert Worsley, or some other of the *mécontents* in opposition to Lord H. Paulet and Lord John Russell, whose engaging with the former, upon his brother's account, I am sorry for. There are endeavours using for to throw out these two Lords, who have already jointly declared for the County. Though your Lordship had not a concern in Hampshire, I should take any occasion of acquainting you with this, but as you are a Hampshire man, you have a right to know it. Mr. Lisle is not acquainted with Lord Carteret, who, as you know, is son-in-law to Sir R. Worsley, and a great friend of Lord Lymington's. I have writ to Lord C[arteret] to propose a coalition, which would, I believe, make the thing sure; but should that not be entered into, Mr. Lisle would be joined by Sir L. Stuart, or some other of his own sort. I wish two such could be, but when one cannot do as one would do, one must do as one can do; your Lordship knows well, that time was, and is not likely to be again, for the putting things upon a reasonable good foot."

Jonathan Swift to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1732 [–3], February 17th. Dublin.—"I have a good title to the honor of your friendship, although I have never corresponded with you since the great event that scattered us, and banished me for ever to this miserable country. The title I claim is the great favour you have formerly done me, from whence I may boldly challenge any other in your favour. I am now an interceder for the city of Dublin, which hath always used me well, and whose rights I have always contended for. There is an appeal in your House between one Mr. Vernan and the city on occasion of bounds, privileges, limits, and immunities. I shall not trouble you with the case, their agent will have the honor to deliver it you. And you are to grant the small favour of your attending this cause constantly and making your friends do the like. This is the utmost we ask, because we all know that every soul of you is consummate in wisdom and justice. I will order the agent to inquire whether your lordship be as cheerful and healthy as ever. I know little of your

domestic affairs for I do not find your name in my friend's letters, upon which I might justly reproach you."

Lord Bruce to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1733–[4], January 1. Tottenham Park.—"I remember very particularly the discourse I had the pleasure of having with your lordship at Blackheath, which I have since kept to myself. This summer I have been much employed in several preparatories to elections, and have in every place as much as possible promoted Tories being chosen, such as may be depended upon. In this county and at the boroughs we are either direct courtiers or Tories, and the latter will gain ground considerably, and at Marlborough and Bedwin particularly I am pretty sure to have four friends. In Bedfordshire and Yorkshire it is necessary to deal with the third sort of people. As to the first county I have had a very great deal of argument with Lord Carteret, and we are not at all agreed. It is perfectly Mahomet and the mountain; to go to him I most certainly shall not do, and if he comes not to me, I believe he will repent it. The particulars of this affair are too long to trouble your lordship with by letter. As to Yorkshire I went thither in October at the desire of several principal gentlemen; we had a great meeting, and have I believe fixed Sir Myles Stapylton's being chosen with a good prospect of having the two of our own sort another time. By the notion I have of the present situation of affairs in Europe, I imagine that we shall upon the opening of the session, have under consideration peace or war, and I apprehend that a neutrality is the thing for the good of England, and consequently proper for we Tories to support, without any regard to who is for or against it. By this, England may reap the advantage of the follies of other nations. I send this by a safe hand, and shall be very glad to hear if I have the happiness of agreeing with your lordship. I have discoursed some other friends, who are of my mind. As it seems a time of action, I shall get as many friends as possible to town, and do intend to be there myself on the 15th, and to wait upon your lordship at Blackheath next morning to discourse fully these affairs. Upon second thoughts I will be in town the 14th, if your lordship in the meantime should not hear to the contrary, and wait upon you next morning. I send you some letters and papers as to the Scotch papers. My kinsman is a very honest sensible man, and a Tory entirely. Your lordship knew his father Sir Alexander. I shall be very glad to have your thoughts upon this material affair. My thought is that Lord K. should get all the hands he can of peers by way of petition to our House praying that the election may be by ballot. I am informed that all the non-juring Scotch peers will qualify themselves to vote at the next election. I shall recommend to my cousin getting as many of the 16 like himself as possible. If your lordship writes by the bearer I shall have it a safe way on Sunday morning."

Charles Montagu to Lord North.

1735, November 24. Bath.—"Your letter, my dear Lord, afforded us more diversion than you intended us, I received it this morning in the coffee-house. I no sooner had read it, but Lady Anne Lumley claps a letter into my hand. 'Read that, Mr. Montagu,' says she, 'and let me read yours.' I immediately delivered it her, but gently signified that if she would read it she must be obeyed and have it. You

may be sure my eyes were upon her while she read it. I observed not a little fuss, but, however, her ladyship's curiosity was so raised, that she called me to her to ask if that word chicken netting did not mean marrying. I told her it did mean something like it. I communicated the contents of your letter to Petite as soon as she came to the coffee-house, guess what mirth it produced. Mansell got hold of the story, and teased her Ladyship a little at breakfast, so I am a little afraid of seeing her again, not being sure she will not be serious. I do not know in what style you write to Lady Anne, but I suppose your letters please her very well, for the moment I said my letter was from you, up she got and brought me her letter, to purchase the reading of mine. Poor Petite has been but very indifferent, but she has been for these two or three days in Apothecary Siegar's hands, who has done her a great deal of good. You may assure our ladies at the Club, I am quite good, but how I shall hold out when we come to Town, if they will not take compassion on me, the Lord knows. We both long most heartily for the time to come to be with you again, we live here so stupid a life that we know nothing of the scandal of the place to entertain our friends with the news of it. I wish those morning walks you mention may produce any good, but I am afraid your clothes will be old-fashioned when they make their appearance. I am quite in pain for poor Lady Fanny, I by no means like the account Lady Anne gives of her to Lady Anna Lumley. Petite desires her service."

The Earl of Aylesford to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1736, April 16. Queen's Square, Westminster.—"I was in hopes of your company yesterday in the House upon the affair of the bridge, and am very sorry for the occasion of your hindrance. We did not go through the bill, but proceed to-day, which has occasioned the putting off the cause till Monday. The cases you sent me I gave to some lords yesterday, and will give those you have sent me this morning to other lords to-day. Much notice was taken yesterday of the rude omissions in the list of commissioners for building the bridge; and one of the most obvious being the leaving out Lord Arran, who is high steward of Westminster. Lord Strafford moved he might be added; upon which a debate arose. The Duke of New[cast]le hinted that no amendments were to be made, which provoked the House and made Lords Abingdon, Carteret, and Anglesea speak very strongly as to the point of privilege, and the unreasonableness of calling the bill a money bill. Then it being difficult to support a personal debate, the question was put and we carried it to add Lord Arran, 42 to 39, in the committee; we had seven Bishops with us. After this success Lord Romney was named, who stood up and declined the commission. Then a general question was moved, that all peers of Great Britain having estates of freehold in Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, and Sussex, should be added; and notice taken of many of great estates being omitted, as the Duke of Beaufort, your lordship, and some others; but our troops deserted and we could not support a division, so the clause where the commissioners are appointed was agreed to with only the amendment of adding Lord Arran. Some other amendments were made to subsequent clauses; and that clause where a recompense is to be made to the Archbishop of Canterbury for the ferry, was postponed and referred to the judges to draw a clause of appropriation of the money (which was omitted in the bill). The ferry being part of the revenue of the See of Canterbury and by the original clause the Bishop would have pocketed the money. So having sat till after 6 o'clock upon a question (but no division) the

House was resumed. During the debates for adding commissioners, which your lordship may imagine could not but be in some degree personal, nobody opposed more than Hay, especially as to the general question of all peers that had freehold estates, in the four counties. It became him exceedingly well, upon many accounts, which I need not suggest to your lordship. I have sent for a Bridge bill with the amendments which shall be enclosed if I can have it in time to send by your servant. I hope to wait on you at Blackheath in a day or two; in the meantime I send you a pamphlet lately published, which may afford you some amusement. It is not much talked of in town and at first went off but slowly; now it sells pretty well. But I think the author attributes too much foresight to some and seems to hint at consequences that have but little or no foundation. However I am apt to think a scene may open which few expect at present. But I leave it to your lordship's judgment."

Lord Athenry to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1736, May 4. Torlwahan.—"The honor I have of being related to your Lordship, and the kind manner you formerly interested yourself for me, lay me under the greatest ties and obligations to you, and makes it incumbent upon me to give your Lordship an account of my family who are entitled to your affections.

I have three sons, my eldest just past his school; I intend to send him soon to travel, and [he] will pay his duty to your Lordship. My second son hath been bred to the sea three years, had the King's letter, and was taken care of by his kinsman, my Lord Clancarty. My youngest son is at school, and eleven years old. My wife has been dead eleven years, and seeing the mischief occasioned by second marriages in other families, I determined to live single. I married my eldest daughter very much to my satisfaction, to the grandson of old Judge Daly and my own kinsman, a family in possession of a very considerable fortune, and always in strict friendship with me and my ancestors; but I had the misfortune to lose her two years ago, whose death I cannot regret more than the family into which I married her, do."

Henry Clarson, Mayor of Banbury, Edward Box, and Richard Burrows to "Lord North and Guildford, at Wroxton."

1736, August 30. Banbury.—"We are now again threatened with a further prosecution for doing what we always apprehended would conduce to your Lordship's interest, that is, the choosing of Mr. Jervis, he being a person always steady in your Lordship's interest and that of your family, approved of and recommended by your Lordship long since, and upon the last vacancy, your Lordship was pleased to assure us, would be the next person brought into the corporation, and as we are not conscious to ourselves of having done anything in this affair, but what has been just and legal, we humbly hoped your Lordship would have favourably interposed on our behalf, by endeavouring to put a stop to this ill-natured, vexatious, and expensive prosecution, but as that is not done, your Lordship cannot blame us if we take all possible care to defend ourselves, and especially in the election of a mayor, by choosing one who is a friend to our cause, which we trust we shall be able to effect."

Postscript.—"Since the writing the above, Mr. Mayor has been served with a fresh process, which we believe must be no secret to your Lordship."

[Lord North to Henry Clarson, Mayor of Banbury, Edward Box, and Richard Burrows.]

[1736, September.] "I am sorry to hear the animosities are likely to continue between my friends in the Corporation. But cannot help being surprised at some expressions in your letter, you seem to insinuate I had assured you upon the last vacancy Mr. Jervis should be the next person brought into the Corporation, in which you are much mistaken. I told Mr. Box if he came readily into the bringing in Cheyne I believed it would contribute to make Mr. Jervis coming in more easy another time and that he might probably be the next. It is very unlikely I should promise anything that it did not depend upon me to perform. But could what I said be interpreted into a promise, it must have been conditional and I will be judged by Mr. Box, whether he concurred in Cheyne's election in such a manner as to have any claim to the performance of it. I will repeat again that I never had any personal objection to Mr. Jervis, nay, I should have been glad to have had him brought in with the common consent of my friends which I really believe would have happened if you could but have had a little more patience. If you thought I had promised to bring in Mr. Jervis, and could effect it, sure you paid me a very bad compliment, in endeavouring to bring it about by any other means, I wonder you should expect from me the stopping of the prosecution, when I have always declared I did not propose to meddle in a dispute wherein my friends were concerned on both sides. Your opponents cannot say I have done anything to encourage the prosecution; and sure you could not seriously expect I should insist upon the strongest side giving up to the weakest, particularly when I am not convinced that the latter have the law on their side, I think both parties have been to blame, with regard to me, by preferring their private friendships or resentments to the common cause, the good of my interest. However I am still desirous to continue my favour to all who have ever professed themselves my friends and therefore wish for nothing than to hear there are such proposals made among you as are likely to bring about an accommodation. As you insinuate in your letter that I had been acquainted with the serving the mayor with the new process I will tell you that I knew nothing of it when I saw you last, but was told it since, as a thing resolved upon. I do not see how the election of a new mayor will be of any great consequence in the affair of the law suit."

C. T. to Lady Kaye.

[1739?] July 31. Dublin.—"We stayed a few days at Chester for a ship and then had a fine passage, and none of us sick; as the town is empty, provisions are extremely cheap, three fine chickens from the poulterers for 14 pence, as much fish just out of the sea for one shilling as ten people can eat; and everything in proportion, except house rent, which is extremely dear. I have taken a furnished house near Bachelor's Walk, the same Lady Wilmot was in, for which I pay an extravagant rate; but I hope I shall soon have put my affairs in such a method as not to have any necessity for any more journeys and to be able to see your Ladyship in London by March at farthest. . . . . I beg your Ladyship will tell Lord Molesworth, that yesterday a cornet in his regiment, a Frenchman, his name something like Marsalla, shot

himself through the head, and died . . . . , this makes a vacancy for little Jack, who I dare say will be remembered."

ELIZABETH, LADY NORTH, to her mother, LADY KAYE.

[1739, July ?]. Popplewick.—"We find this place much prettier than we expected and in the most delightful country I ever saw for riding, walking, prospects, etc.; the roads like a bowling green. We were yesterday at Lord Byron's, a glorious fine park and a fine old house. I am amazed how my Lady could hate it so much. To-morrow we go to see Hardwick, a fine old seat of the Duke of Devonshire's and one of our other days we go to Thoresby, if we hear his Grace and his fine lady are to be abroad, which we have sent to know. I have been very near Mrs. Chaworth's, which is a good looking old place. She visits no one soul, nor sees nobody, not so much as her sisters-in-law, and is consequently hated beyond measure in the country. It is but two miles from hence. She has not so much as sent to me; she lays out a great deal upon the place."

ELIZABETH, LADY NORTH, to her mother, LADY KAYE.

[1739, July ?] Nottingham.—"We have found that we shall be nearer Blithfield than we may ever be again, and as we owe them a visit, we think they will never believe we intend to pay it, unless we do it now; so we design to dine tomorrow at Osmaston—as we have sent them word—lie at Burton, and be at the Bagots by dinner on Saturday, and stay with them till Tuesday morning, and dine with the Andovers in our way to Sandwell. We were at Thoresby yesterday, which is a glorious place. His Grace was gone to some race, and Madam de Touche was gone awalking, so we saw the house. Her cloth was laid in all form for dinner in the hall and her apartment excessive handsome, and just as one should suppose the Duchess of Kingston would be. A red satin vast hoop lay upon the bed, and a white sack; his bedchamber next to hers. When we were gone to dinner at the inn, she sent her compliments to us and two bottles of champagne and two of claret, fearing we could meet with none good there. After dinner, as my Lord, Mr. Mont: and Lady Weary were walking in the park, they met her with a book in her hand, but before she came near enough for them to speak to her, she turned up another walk, and made them a low courtesy, which was excessive civil; for as no ladies in the country will take notice of her, she went away, for fear of putting Lady Weary to any difficulty. Most people here think he is tired of her, and if so, the poor soul, must lead a miserable life, for she never sees the face of a woman. My Lord does not think her at all handsome. We spent a charming day at Hardwick in the apartment where Mary, Queen of Scots, was for twenty years confined; the furniture just as it was then, and the most magnificent I ever saw, but some of it very ill preserved, some pretty fresh. The gallery is 180 foot long, and hung with gold and silver tapestry, from top to bottom. I had not time in my last to tell you so much of it. I hope to find the post at Burton tomorrow night, so wont send this till I can tell you something of Sir Robert and Lady Wilmot.

"Burton. Friday night. Here we are in a most miserable inn, which we hope to get out of as soon as possible. After seeing Wolverton and the silk mills we went to see Mrs. Maccullock, who invited us to dine with them, and informed us Sir Robert and my Lady were gone to stay

some days at Chatsworth. We had a very good dinner of 11 dishes, and six gentlemen dined there besides themselves and us. I never saw her look so handsome, nor so well dressed, in a very rich satin night gown. Eardly looked purely, and all sent you many compliments. Mrs. Turner came after dinner, she is very well recovered and comes to town next winter. Mr. Poole dined there—Mrs. Clark's father; she is quite well at present."

ELIZABETH, LADY NORTH, to her mother [LADY KAYE].

[1739], August 1. Sandwell.—Their adventures since her last have been breakfasting at Mr. Vernon's to show Lord North the place, which he thinks glorious. "Lord and Lady Andover and Lady Fanny Finch dined at Blithfield on Monday both in high beauty, and yesterday we dined there in our way hither. It is a pretty little citizen's box, with a river running before it. Her son is very well but an ugly child. They came half way with us and looked sweetly in their riding dresses. We found all well here and my Lord Dartmouth in his usual spirits and is now carrying my Lord all about the park. They all at every place inquire much after you, drink your health, and send compliments. The first thing I saw here, was Sir Lister Holte, who I find is here every day and as much with Lady Anne as he pleases, rides out with her, &c.; but that it is ever to be a match is yet a secret to me; they never named it to me, but sure they will while I am here, for I conclude it is so, or they would not suffer it to go on so. I am sure Lady Bab. durst not have done so, even the week before she was married. He has grown and improved, has a handsome face and good person, but sadly awkward, and says, my Lady. She looks happy with him, and I hope will be so. We go to Birmingham today, and to-morrow Holtes in abundance are to be here."

ELIZABETH, LADY NORTH, to her mother, LADY KAYE.

[1739, Augnst] 6. Sandwell.—"The Earl and Countess have at last opened their minds to me about Sir Lister [Holte] who I find most excessively pressing to have the affair concluded, but the Earl's scruples are that it must appear odd and ill of his side, being his guardian, to marry him to his daughter before he is of age, but that can only be to quite strangers for whoever knows anything of the family knows it was what his grandfather, grandmother, and father always intended and that Lord Dartmouth was left guardian only to prevent his falling into other hands that might dispose of him otherwise; besides it is my firm opinion that if it is not done in a public manner soon they will make an end of it themselves. He is most violently fond of her and never easy when he is out of the house and she seems quite as well pleased with him. He mends upon knowing and a little good company would soon make him very well for he seems sensible of his bad education and very good natured. The prince and princess do certainly come, I believe to the Race."

ELIZABETH, LADY NORTH, to her mother, LADY KAYE.

[1739, August] 12.—"Their Royal Highnesses have notified to us their design of coming to us at the Race so we are busy preparing for this great honour and trouble. . . . . The Prince and

Princess bring only Lady Archibald, Mrs. Payne, Sir William Erly, Colonel Shutz, and a page, and intend staying all the 3 days of the Race and to come the day before, so we must have another cook from London for there must be 2 dinners and 2 suppers every day because she must not dine with gentlemen. It is odd to turn the master of the house to the second table but such is royal ceremony, but they reckon they shall give no manner of trouble."

T. Paget to the [Earl of Dartmouth].

1739, August 13.—"The Prince has expressed to me a vast concern about you, and told me I must take a letter from him to you when I set out. He said so many kind things of you that I never before looked upon him with half the value and tenderness I did on that occasion. For God's sake my dear Lord pluck up a spirit, act like what you are (a man of sense) and preserve yourself and health for the sake of your friends, since sure I am, no man living has more."

Elizabeth, Lady North, to her mother, Lady Kaye.

[1739] August 16.—"On Monday we dined at the Argyles, on Tuesday we breakfasted at Astrop where there is more company than ever I saw there, as the Wrights—she in great beauty—the Kecks, Mr. and Mrs. Bathurst, Mrs. and Miss Grevell, Mr. and Mrs. Broughton, Mr. and Mrs Brudenell, Miss Conways, Lady Thanet every day and many more. Lady Susan inquired after you; so did the De'el, who wears a waistcoat and petticoat and is a figure to fright one. Lady Susan lives at a great rate there, sends Burgundy and Champagne to whom ever she dines with, says she keeps 30 servants, has a town and a country coachman, spends a 100 pounds of butter every week, and in short is very near being only fit to be locked up with clean straw; comes into the room in her riding dress with her cap on one side and her hair about her ears, and has quarrelled with every body in the place but the Conways. Mrs. Wright and she have had a violent one about shutting and opening a window, so bad that she would not come into the room to speak to me till Mrs. Wright was gone. They have each a little black dog, who have also quarrelled, and fly at one another whenever they meet. We dined with Lady Thanet who, you may be sure, was excellent upon this subject. She regulates their balls &c., but Lady Susan would not have had her speak to Wright, which she would not agree to. I never heard her more entertaining nor in better spirits, though very full of complaints. Harry Ballandine is with her, who she teazes rarely about her brother and his nephew Bruce. By the way, I hear from Mrs. St. John, that Lady Bruce is much liked in the country, and that her behaviour is so observant of him, that no one would imagine her anything but his grand-daughter. They have dined with each other. The Hertfords and St. Johns have only had messages passed. But to return to Thanet; she is frighted to death about the P[rince] and P[rinces]s coming to Newbottle, which we encouraged, and told her they certainly would. She says she will go out at one door as they come in at another, but that she will give them a breakfast at Astrop with all her heart. Lady Susan tells everybody they are to come to Great Tew, but I hear and believe it is true that she and Lady Archie have had a quarrel and that Lady Susan in her passion wrote her the most scolding and impertinent letter that ever was read. She says Charlotte Edwyn comes here with them. I wish I knew

whether that were true, for then we must alter our scheme of bedchambers. Yesterday the four Argyle daughters spent the whole day with me, and were very merry and good humoured. The little one wears a sack; so does Lady Thanet's little girl, and they look like little old women. Nanny went there and to Astrop with us, and is in very good looks, and was much admired; they are all well. The boys speak of your coming to town with great delight. You will find Lord Wallingford with a lame shoulder by a fall from his horse. They intend being at Banbury the night before the race. My little roses of black satin riband I never yet have had, and expected them by Woodford. Pray let them come by Billy Moore; and I beg you will match this drop of Mrs. Beresford, or anywhere else, I have lost one, and have no ear-rings for the race. If this should be broke in the letter be so good to buy two, and send by him also, and we beg you will send our enquiries, and see our names set down to Madam Montandré. I hope Lewis's are well. Who do you find in town. One of Lady B. Bagot's boys has been dying at Westminster. When you send that way, be so good to inquire after him; they lodge with Mrs. Watts in Dean's Yard. The eldest Miss Leveson is going to be married to Sir Richard Rockley of Staffordshire. Lady Chetwynd has been almost killed with an overturn, and is still extremely ill. How is Lord Strafford. The Powletts and her two sons dine here to-day. Mr. Ward that married Ermine Cartwright, is dead in two days of a quinsy. Sir F. Skipworth's sister is dying there of a consumption, one of his children ill, and young Mr. Cartwright madder than ever. I never heard of so dismal a house."

Elizabeth, Lady North, to her mother [Lady Kaye].

[1739 ?] September 2.—"We are now in the midst of our preparations and have just now settled 14 bills of fare, their table is to be 3 and a remove and seven, dessert 11, supper seven, and one of them always chicken broth, I thought that would divert Sarah to hear. I fancy they cannot be here till 7 or 8 o'clock to-morrow for they are to see Blenheim on the way. The Banbury people are out of their wits for joy and are making vast preparations for their reception. On Tuesday the corporation meet them at the gate, make a speech and present a great cake and are all to kiss their hands which will divert me to see. I fancy they will be soon tired of the ball so I hope we shall keep tolerable hours. I was sensible my ink was white and expected you would complain, I hope this is better. A thousand thanks for the sweet tippet which I shall long to wear. We dined at the Paulets who have a sweet place indeed and very good house, eat in plate and have everything very nice, he was gone to London to solicit a regiment but hoped to be back for the Race. Lord and Lady Bruce were at Oxford Race and she danced away in great delight. We have 4 bucks already sent us and expect more, but fruit we are sadly distressed about; here is none in this country, one pine-apple Lady Baltimore has sent us from Epsom. The Kecks dined here and both asked much after you, she looked horrid dirty but talked fine, he vastly fond of his ruin. She says she shall stay at her house here all winter but I don't believe a word of it."

Elizabeth, Lady North, to her mother, Lady Kaye.

[1739, September 3,] Monday night.—"Our great folks are gone to bed, they arrived here between 7 and 8, desired supper as soon as possible, having been up at five this morning, she not looking a bit tired

or hagged but, Lady Archie and Mrs. Payne almost dead and went to bed the moment they came. Their Royals in great good humour told me how ill you was at Tunbridge and how sorry they were." The prince has brought 12 partridges and some pheasants.

ELIZABETH, LADY NORTH, to her mother, LADY KAYE.

[1739, September 8?] Saturday night.—"We are not a bit the worse for our fatigues. No Banbury race was ever so easy to me, for we kept charming hours. The latest night I had was half hour past 12 and as they lay long in bed in a morning we had many hours to ourselves before they wanted us. They was most excessively obliging and seemed pleased with everything, and most of all with the place, though they had but one good morning to walk. They would have the children continually with them, Betty and all, and were delighted with them, and would have Nanny go every day to the race; and the last night Mr. Keck danced with her the whole night, and she was never once out, and in greater joy than can be imagined. They have, I think, pleased everybody, and indeed they took thorough pains to do so. They played one night at cards, he at whist with Lady Thanet, Mrs. Boughton, Billy Moore, etc.; she at quadrille with Lady S. Keck, Lady Archie, and myself. All our victuals went well and was much approved, so that Cheyne had hardly a cloud upon his countenance the whole time. They left the balls always at ten, and the supper was on the table when they came in, and the moment it was over, she went up to bed, and he into the room to the gentlemen for about half an hour. I am vastly delighted with the Princess; she is the easiest, sweetest, manner and temper I ever saw, and no sort of ceremony or pride. She spoke to Betty Watson and delighted her of all things. We had no Argyles, Paulets, or anybody that had any hopes or fears, except poor Lord Waldegrave and Lord Crichton; sure they wont let them suffer. The Prince was one morning at Astrop. They left 60 guineas in our house and gave at Banbury, Astrop, etc. very handsomely. They breakfasted with Mr. Cartwright at Aynho, as they went home. She had three very fine sacks for the three days and all her jewels, and looked quite pretty; is not with child, or has any message been sent but in the newspapers. Nanny desires her duty; and that you may know how happy she has been she has wrote her brother an account. You are very good to the boys, but sure two at a time is too much for you. The Astrop quarrels are higher than ever."

LADY ARCHIBALD HAMILTON to LADY NORTH.

1739, September 8. Cliffden.—"Their royal Highnesses command me to return their thanks to your Ladyship for your enquiry after them, and to let you know that they are both perfectly well, and got home without the least accident. The cold loaf and wine you sent, was very acceptable. They went in the house where the relay was, and eat very heartily. It was half an hour after eight at night before they arrived at Clifden, where they found all the young family very well. I thought myself very happy in having this opportunity of seeing your Ladyship and charming little family in one of the most agreeable places I ever saw. Mrs. Payne joins with me in being much obliged for your thinking of us; we both escaped the head ache and are much yours and Lord North's humble servants. I beg my compliments to the young ladies."

Elizabeth, Lady North, to her mother, Lady Kaye.

[1739, September 11 ?].—Is disappointed to find Lord North goes into waiting so soon. The Prince has desired to put up an obelisk here to the memory of his having been here, indeed nothing could be more obliging than they both.

Lady Wilmot to Lady Kaye.

1739, November 13. Osmaston.—"It is a thousand pities that Irish stuffs are prohibited, I mean if England can and will not make as good, pretty, and cheap." Sir Robert Wilmot has gone to the North of Ireland, which he much commends for an improved country where the linen and cambric manufactures flourish, and for being well stocked with Protestants. I hear Sir Robert Burdett was married on Tuesday last to Miss Sedley who is to come out the finest bride that has been seen in these parts a great while.

Elizabeth, Lady North, to her mother, Lady Kaye.

[1740,] May 13. Wroxton.—"I am sure your clothes must look charming. Sure the making a show of the poor princess undressed was unnecessary, I pitied her sadly. When does she go."

Elizabeth, Lady North, to her mother [Lady Kaye].

[1740], May 18. Wroxton.—"The winter diversions not being over at Banbury make us some amends for the want of summer ones. On Friday we were at the play, there attended by all the fine ladies you saw here, who were all much pleased with the performance, such a one I never saw, and in the most stinking of all alehouses, however, for once it was ridiculous enough. . . . . I fancy his Ma[jest]y is by this time not in the sweetest of tempers, it is a reprieve to Princess Mary. Miss Campbell's match was great news, what sort of man is Mr. York. I hope the Duke will live to see the wedding but he cannot keep you out of your lodging."

Elizabeth, Lady North, to her mother [Lady Kaye].

[1740,] July 3. Britton Ferry.—"I am indeed excessively surprised and concerned at the news you send me of poor Lady Anne Holte's death, and want much to hear the particulars of it, and how Lady Dartmouth does, for I really believe it will kill her. I have no letter from any of the family, and you only say she is dead; I cannot guess of what, but I suppose the small-pox. It is really a melancholy thing. I must beg you will immediately buy me a dark grey lutstring nightgown of Harris, and then it need not be paid for till I come to town, and send it to Stiller at the warehouse to make without a lining, and let it set out by the carrier on Thursday morning; and a pair of black mittens, three or four quire of black paper, and a couple of sticks of black wax, which is all I want of any kind. I grieve for your lameness and long to hear the result of Sir R. Wilmot's discourse with the doctor, and if he does think Tunbridge necessary I hope you will undergo it, but should be very glad to have you escape it. Your pure letter found us at Margam, where we

dined. It may be made very pretty out of doors, but the house is so miserably ruinous, that I should think Lord Mansel a most courageous man if he undertakes repairing it there being nothing left but walls. He has yet never seen it, and I pity him when he does. My Lady Mansel must have a great fortune. I am vastly delighted with this place and quite give up St. Donats to it; I want to know Lewis's opinion, though this is to be sure much improved since he was here. It is vastly cheerful and lively, and ships continually sailing close by the windows. It is a very comfortable, good house, and everything new and clean in it. I have a charming dressing room with a fine near prospect. The tidiness of Lady Bab is prodigious; she has cut out and made up all the furniture here, and thinks of everything."

ELIZABETH, LADY NORTH, to her mother [LADY KAYE].

[1740,] June 30. St. Donats Castle.—"I am glad you now and then have rain at London but I have not seen a single drop since I left you and was choked with dust in our journey. This country threatens famine, and not a bit of grass is to be seen. We have hot sun and cold winds constantly, the sea washes up against the garden wall, and to the house you ascend about 160 steps, which Mr. Mansel is now making into green slopes. It is most certainly a fine situation but much too high and blustering for me. I dare say I shall like Britton Ferry much better . . . . . I pity the Princess of Hesse, of all things nothing was ever so unlucky, sure they might have said she had a cold and not have let her be seen."

LORD NORTH AND GUILDFORD to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1741–2, January 19. London.—"I take the first opportunity of making my acknowledgments for the honour of your Lordship's letter, and for your obliging expressions in relation to my concern and care for Lord Lewisham. He has many other titles to my friendship and affection besides his own personal merit, but that alone would command them, had he no other, for I think I may say without flattery, I never yet knew a boy of his age so promising. He has shewn a manly sense and courage in his desiring the inoculation, and in his behaviour under it, and shews the best heart in the world in the gratitude he expresses to his mother and me for the anxiety we have occasioned to ourselves on his account. We have great satisfaction in saving your Lordship and my Lady your share of it, and have still greater, in being able to assure you that the distemper has proceeded so happily that not one circumstance has happened different from what we could have wished. He has been twice to take the air and is in the most perfect health and spirits I ever knew him. He seems so well that I believe he will not have occasion to accept of your Lordship's very kind offer of allowing him to go to Blackheath."

THEO. LEVETT to the DEPUTY LIEUTENANTS and JUSTICES OF THE PEACE for the County of STAFFORD.

1745, September 30. Lichfield.—By command of Lord Gower I beg to call a meeting for 9 October to consider whether it will be more for his Majesty's service and the ease of the county, to call out the militia or

to raise some companies of foot and a troop or two of horse, by virtue of commissions to be granted by Lord Gower, with a declaration that they shall be disbanded as soon as the present troubles are over.

Theophilus Levett to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1745, October 20. Lichfield.—We are raising a regiment in this county, as far as we can, instead of the militia. My Lord Gower is colonel and he has delivered out his commissions. The captains and subalterns were to meet at Stafford last Saturday to report what men they had raised and what measures they would take, but what further was done there I have not since heard.

Theophilus Levett to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1745, December 2. Lichfield.—"I have been so hurried and busied in military affairs for this last three weeks that I have not been able to do or think of business. The Duke of Richmond has lodged in my house for ten days, and I had but just a bed to lie on, and the whole town has been as full, but, thank God, they have this day left us though we expect them back soon. The Duke of Cumberland came here last Friday, and this morning his Highness and all the army, except Lord Cobham's regiment of Dragoons and Handyside's regiment of Foot, which came in here about noon, left us, and we expect these to march out as soon as the moon rises. The rebels yesterday were at Stockport and Macclesfield in Cheshire, and may be in Staffordshire to-day if they please. Much depends upon their march to-day, for by that it must appear whether they intend to come forward and fight or to retreat the way they came, or to turn to the right between Nantwich and Chester and get into Wales, or slip between the two armies by Buxton and Derby and get into Leicestershire and to proceed southwards, for this morning they certainly had liberty enough to turn either to the right or left and avoid the army which I think they will never face, for our army is about 13,000 good troops with a large artillery which last night lay at Rugeley and is gone to-day to Stone or Stafford, and the rebels by all accounts are not above 7,000. We all conclude that an action will be (if at all) in 48, if not 24, hours. The plan of battle was fixed before they left us this morning and the soldiers received their cartridges, and everything is in order for an engagement. I believe the whole army encamps near Stone to-night."

The Earl of Dartmouth to Richard Wright.

1747, June 6. Sandwell.—Complains of having been lame with a pain in his right arm. Has heard nothing of the picture though his daughter Bagot told him it was finished and framed before she left London, it is thought to be very well drawn "which may be the reason Mr. Hudson is willing to keep it in his house to induce others to sit to him." Ground will be found to be much more valuable upon Blackheath when Westminster Bridge is finished. Lord North and all the company from Wroxton are expected to come hither the end of next week. He is glad Wright has got rid of the ague but he must be careful as it is a distemper very apt to return especially about Blackheath by reason of the fogs from the Isle of Dogs. *Seal of Arms.*

H. Legge to [Sir George] Lyttleton.

1748, May $\frac{31}{20}$ Berlin.—"Notwithstanding the high encomiums you poets are pleased to bestow upon the ingenious inventor of letter-writing, I have had such a surfeit of his contrivance this morning, that I could almost wish he were now upon earth and had nothing but ink and paper to live upon. I am not so cruel as to mean that he should live upon the produce of these two ingredients as an author, that would be referring him to a very slender diet indeed. No, I only propose that he should sit down to his own materials in the first instance, and eat heartily without waiting for second course, much less for any dessert he might expect consequently and be starved to death in the attendance. After these execrations it were natural to suppose I should leave off writing, but it is so long since I arrived here without giving you any account of your commission and kind letter to Algarotti, that I am determined to let this sin lie no longer upon my conscience. You must know then that Algarotti, about a week before my arrival, made his retreat to Italy with some precipitation. An ill-placed passion for the Barbarini who is considered here as *res fisci* and in a manner appropriated to his betters, was the occasion of it. The rise, progress, and particular circumstances of this amour, I can't tell you, but I know it had taken such possession of his Italian constitution that rather than lose his pursuit he was determined to have made a bawd of that respectable matron called matrimony. Upon this political demise of Algarotti, I have very prudently, not to say partially, considered myself as heir to the personal estate you sent him by my hands, and after burning your own letter have taken possession of all the printed works for my own amusement. I shall be the more unwilling to part with them as they contain many pieces of your own composition, and therefore desire you will never think of resuming them; I would advise you rather to make a virtue of necessity and confirm my title to them with a good grace. You and I, whom I look upon as pacific animals, cannot but rejoice at the signing of the preliminaries. I hope no precaution will be omitted at home, which can tend to make the peace stable and lasting, and I dare say our own leader will omit no economy that can convert it most to the advantage of Great Britain."

H. L[egge to Sir George?] Lyttleton.

1748, October $\frac{13}{2}$. Berlin.—"You and our friend Pitt extremely overrate my services to your brother, the whole of which amount to no more than a little kindness to a worthy young man, whose own qualities give him as good a title as your recommendation, and a better no man can have with your humble servant. The company of an honest sensible Englishman in this foreign land, with whom I can communicate freely is at least worth all the civility that can be shown in return, so that upon the whole of that account we are even and quit, and I desire you and Mr. Pitt will not think of erecting that base mercantile scale of debtor and creditor to try the friendship which subsists between Mr. Lyttleton, junior, and myself. He is now sitting by me, we both exhort you to mind your own affairs and get him in at Bewdley, where I hear you are exerting such talents for electioneering as your friends never suspected you of, and wish they may be crowned with the good success they deserve. So much for my friend Lyttleton, as to myself I don't know whether to thank you most for the impatience you express to see me, or for the partial reason you give to wish my return delayed, as I don't know which is most a mark of your friendship. To say the truth I am

as much convinced as you are from whence the peace must have its validity, and should be for trying all means to obtain if possible that confirmation without which perhaps it may not be worth three years' purchase. The ground we have hitherto tried (to speak in forest terms) is foiled, perhaps if we tried fresh we might make something out, and I don't know but there might be an opportunity of doing so after the peace is signed. At least this will produce another crisis, and I should wish that either your humble servant or somebody well instructed were upon the spot at this event. As it is probably not far off, I may very likely be continued here till it is over, and still be able to return to England before or very soon after the meeting of parliament. I feast my imagination frequently with those parties you mention for next winter to Enfield Chase, those *Noctes cœnæque Deorum* at which we will discourse politics, poetry, or that greatest of all *Nepenthes* nonsense, *pro re natâ* and as our genius shall prompt. You knew I am a strenuous peter-gunner: and since you have manifested such unexpected talents for electioneering I don't know but you may likewise have the latent virtues of a shooter in you. Do but think what a security it would be to a man of my dimensions engaged in snipe shooting, if you should be prevailed upon to incede (*sic*) with me like a heron over bogs and insincere ground which to you only would not be bottomless. I rejoice much at the affection you have conceived for Lowth, depend upon it the more you know him and his works, the more you will like both. He is at present gone to see Dresden, but is I dare say very much your humble servant and will be very proud to become your friend, as I shall be to become the instrument of making him so."

Rev. William Lowth to Mr. Baron Legge, "in Lincoln's Inn Fields."

1752, December 25. Lewisham.—"There has lately begun to arise in this parish some disturbances relating to the half year common land. One of Lord Dartmouth's tenants has been forbid to plough and is threatened by some of the parishioners with an action at law, for having done it. Much the same thing has likewise happened at Sydenham where Mr. Hodsden has some land of the same tenure; some of the inhabitants there, the other day, drove, for some time together a large parcel of horses and cows over a field of young wheat. This they did on purpose to make him the plaintiff, to sue them for damages: and if he does not, they will most certainly do the same in all the common land and not suffer any of the tenants to plough in what they call their half year. Though this proceeding of these inhabitants—for there are but few yet who seem concerned in it—is directly contrary to all custom which has prevailed in the parish for more than three score years, and the tenants of these lands have done nothing but what they have always used to do, yet Mr. Hodsden desires me to let you know that—as a law suit will be very chargeable, though he is very confident that he has right on his side, and the quantity of this sort of land which he has is very small only 40 acres—he will give up the thing and not try it, unless Lord Dartmouth will join with him in the suit."

Thomas Jenkins to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1754, May 8. Rome.—Acquainting Lord Dartmouth that he has forwarded a case of drawings and paintings. He met with the small landscape of Salvator Rosa a few days before packing up the things; the drawings after Raphael he sends as things not only valuable, but the

most excellent he ever saw. The absence of buyers amongst "the English cavaleri" in Rome this winter furnished him with a favourable opportunity of adding to the prints.

In the list of pictures, etc., are the following not elsewhere mentioned in Jenkins' letters. A portrait of Lord Dartmouth by T. Jenkins, ditto of Lord North, a picture of a Nymph by T. J., the favourite airs in the last operas, a print representing the Crucifixion by Carracci, after Tintoretto.

Thomas Jenkins to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1754, June 1. Rome.—Before sending away the portraits he had drawn of Lord Dartmouth and Lord North, he found many defects, which it was too late to remedy. Mr. Wilson desires him to say that in this summer he will have finished twenty drawings, views of the environs of Rome, which the writer will send with some of his own drawings from the antique.

Thomas Jenkins to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1754, June 25. Rome.—Enclosing an account of money expended on behalf of Lord Dartmouth.

Enclosure:—An account of money paid for the use of Lord Dartmouth in Rome in 1753 and 1754.

Amongst the items are, a volume of prints of Albert Durer, consisting of 81 pages, "a volume of M. Angelo, Raphael and his School" a volume of various masters antique, a volume of ornaments antique, a volume of prints antique, a book of landscapes of Perella (?), characters of Bologni by A. Carracci (?); to Signor Stern for a flower piece 40 crowns;" to Benefiali for a picture representing la Sibilla d'Egitto 20 crowns; to Signor Vander Meulen for a picture of dead game; for two landscapes of G. Poussin and two models 105 crowns; for a landscape of Salvator Rosa 17 crowns; for four drawings of the Vignorollo after Raphael 16 crowns, 40 biochi; for eight views of Rome by Signor Giovanni Baptista at two zechins each, 32 crowns; to Mr. Wilson for twelve drawings views of Rome at three zechins each.

Thomas Jenkins to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1754, November 13. Rome.—"I am now to acquaint you my Lord of some things that I hope you will esteem a satisfaction to possess. In the first place the two landscapes of N. Poussin that I mentioned are not those that your Lordship saw; they were two small pictures of the school of Gaspar, whereas those I mentioned are *quatro palmi*, and are the same for which one Mr. Bovere offered three hundred crowns and could not obtain them; whereas I have got them in handsome gilt frames for one hundred and twenty three crowns. The Claude is a fine picture, so is the 'San Girolamo' of Philippo Lama [Laura?]. But this is not all, for, some time since, I got intelligence of there being to sell, divers pictures that were formerly the property of Principa Pia, and on examination I found them to be the following pictures:—A landscape of Titian, with the 'Judgment of Paris' in a gilt frame; 'San Francesco' by Guido, mezzo figura, in gilt frame; the Head of a Prophet,' by Dominichino gilt frame; two landscapes, Orizonte, best manner, 7 palmi; two ditto, Torriegiani, figures by Salvator Rosa, and the whole pictures retouched by Salvator Rosa—they were always esteemed Salvator; two landscapes by

Mompert, 5 palmi; a sea-view, by Tempesta di Genoa; two uprights by Gaspar Poussin, 3 palmi; a picture of Architecture, by Viviani, the figures by Augustino Tassi, gilt frame; the 'March of an Army,' by Padre Giacomo, in a gilt frame; a Battle, by Salvator Rosa, in a gilt frame, They are not only undoubtedly of the Masters, as mentioned, but are excellent in their kind. At first I intended only endeavouring to purchase the landscapes, but finding that by separating them a much greater price must be given, I then endeavoured to bring them to my terms for the whole collection; and at last, from a demand of fifteen hundred crowns, I brought them to two hundred and eighty zechins, which I flatter myself is such a price as the Titian, Guido, Padre Giacomo, and Salvator Rosa, will be esteemed adequate to. As several of the pictures required lining, I agreed to pay twenty five crowns for the whole expense. Three or four of the frames wanted gilding, which expense I agreed for them to be at. Added to these pictures, the Claude, the two N. Pousins, and the Philippa Lama, I hope your Lordship will find them to be a valuable collection of themselves. If your Lordship is content, I shall be happy. As I have now gone some length in pictures on your Lordship's account, I shall not think of making any other purchase without fresh orders from your Lordship; and I do not but doubt occasionally, some pictures may be bought in London, well worth purchasing. As for the duty of those I now send, it is entirely in your Lordship's breast whether you will pay one farthing, for the least influence with one of the Lords of the Treasury or Commissioner of the Customs, is sufficient to be excused from paying; and to my knowledge, not one half of the pictures that go into England do not (*sic*) pay any duty, especially when they are not for sale. I shall send away those pictures in about a fortnight. In the meanwhile, I have wrote to Leghorn to know if I could not insure the case for about two hundred pounds sterling, as I should be excessively concerned was any accident to prevent your Lordship's receiving those pictures, or some indemnification for them. I have made Messrs Stern and Vander Meulen very happy, or rather your Lordship has made them happy, by ordering them to paint companions to the pictures they before had the honour to do for your Lordship. Mons. Vander Meulen's great picture is not disposed of; the price of it is fifty crowns."

Thomas Jenkins to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1755, March 30, [Rome.]—"I had the happiness of your Lordship's letter of the 27th December and by other accounts since received, I find that a few days after, completed what I so much wished for—I mean, my Lord, your marriage to a lady in whose praise the whole world joins. Accept my Lord the most devout prayers of your dutiful and affectionate Jenkins, for all the happiness that is possible to attend you and your Lady. But not to interrupt what I am wishing your Lordship, I must briefly answer the contents of your letter. The two models of Fiamingo (?) were sent during your Lordship's stay at Paris, and the bill of lading I addressed to Sir Richard Hoare as usual. The case addressed to the Hon. Miss Legge, was that which contained the music, your Lordship's and Lord North's miniatures and some other articles. The drawings of Messrs. Pompeo, Wilson, and myself were sent by the French courier, addressed to your Lordship at Mr. Wheatley's." Finding that all the things he had to forward to Lord Dartmouth would be too many to go in one case, he shipped a case on December 14th 1754 which contains as follows:—"The 'March of an Army,' by Padre Giacomo,

gilt frame; two landscapes, by N. Poussin, four palmi, in gilt frames; A Battle, Salvator Rosa, four palmi in a gilt frame; 'Judgment of Paris' by Titian, in a gilt frame; a landscape by Claude Lorraine, 4 palmi, gilt frame; a prospective, by Viviani, figures by Austin Tassi, 4 palmi, gilt frame; San Girolamo, by Phillippa Lama, gilt frame: two uprights of Gaspar Poussin; a case of sulphers for Mr. Golding; a head by Dominichino, in a gilt frame. . . . . .

"List of the pictures contained in the case shipped February the 28th 1755:—Two landscapes of Orizonte, palmi 7–5; two landscapes of Torrigiani. . . . . d'imperatore. N.B. retouched almost all over, by Salvator Rosa, and figures by him; two landscapes by Mompert . . . d'imperatore; a sea piece by Tempesta di Genoa, in a gilt frame; San Francesco by Guido, in a gilt frame: a picture of Vander Muelen, palmi 7–5, 'Dead Game'; a portfolio with 30 of Mr. Wilson's drawings; a portfolio with some drawings of Jenkins, at the end of which, separate, are a few drawings of landscapes, the property of Mr. Beckingham. . . . . I hope the pictures will be in England soon after this letter. I shall say nothing more about the quality of the pictures. I hope they will speak for themselves. That of the 'Judgment of Paris' by Titian, ought to have a crystal before it, as all the works of Titian of that size have their extremities unfinished, and by having a crystal before them it becomes less visible. The pictures want no varnish; they are packed wth the utmost care, and I do humbly intreat your Lordship to give strict orders that diligence may be used at the opening the cases at the Custom House. Those drawings of my doing, are on different sized paper, as it appeared to me most suitable to the several subjects. I should be glad to know, when your Lordship has received them, if one size is more agreeable then another. I had done many other drawings, but as the last were the best, I could not risk the sending those first done. I shall be very anxious to know how the pictures please you, my Lord, although I know your great goodness for me disposes you to be prejudiced in their favour. In the month of April I shall be obliged to draw on your Lordship for about 30 *li.* sterling.

"By a letter received this week from worthy Col. Oughton, I have had the satisfaction of renewing, or if possible, increasing my felicity in your Lordship's happy state. Would to God that every Colonel and more men had such hearts as Col. Oughton."

Postscript. "Your Lordship will be pleased to recollect that it is entirely in your own breast whether or no you will pay any *gabella*, for the least interest with the Treasury excuses it. The two landscapes of Mompert are very singular; when you look near to them they are quite confused, but at a very small distance they produce a prodigious effect. It is said here that your Lordship is about building a house in Westminster. If such a person as Mr. Hayward, a sculptor, should be recommended to your Lordship, I believe I may venture to say that he is a deserving young man; I knew him some time here, and he behaved well. The picture of Messrs. Stern and Vander Muelen shall come by the first conveyance."

Thomas Jenkins to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1755, August 9. Rome.—I have to acquaint you my Lord of a very great liberty I have taken. It lately fell in my way to purchase at a very low price a miniature painted in oil colours by Baroccio, the subject is a Duchess of Urbino, and as perhaps there is not in the world a

thing of this nature, it occurred to me that I could not bestow it anywhere so well as to the lady of my most honoured and beloved benefactor. At the sale of pictures of the late Cardinal Birozzi I ventured as far as seventy-five crowns for eight small views in and about Rome painted by Giov : Bapt: Bossiere they are extremely well painted.

Thomas Jenkins to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1756, May 1. Rome.—In a former letter I mentioned that I had purchased two pictures of game painted by Mons. Davido they are seven palmi by five and are probably as fine in their kind as ever were painted. The one represents a hawk just in the act to seize some ducks, and the other some dogs rushing from a thicket into a river where there are large quantities of game. I have at last received from Signor Pompeo Lord North's portrait both your Lordship's and it shall be sent away the first opportunity.

Thomas Jenkins to Henry Beckingham.

1757, December 3. Rome.—"The 17th of August last I had the honour to address a letter to you in which I acquainted you of having finished your picture, and in the month of September I forwarded it to Leghorn, to the care of Mr. James How, merchant there, who, the 22nd of October shipped it on board *The Mary*, Captain Mead, which was to sail for London, with the first convoy, therefore, I hope it will not be long before it arrives, and shall be very happy if in any degree it deserves your approbation.

Mr. Wilson informs me that you have never received those drawings delivered by him to me for you, and the which I sent in a case of the good Earl of Dartmouth's in the month of February 1755, in the same portfolio that contained your drawings, were the following, drawn by me for the said nobleman, Apollo Belvedere; ditto Villa Medena; Apollo è Daphne, Villa Borghesia; Hermaphrodite, ditto; Zingaro, ditto. I hope by this means, Lord Dartmouth will, with ease, be able to find those things that were for you. Mr. Wilson likewise informs me that you are desirous I should send you some antiquities—such as might be proper for your garden. This, or any commands of yours, Sir, I shall always most cheerfully obey, but beg you will be so good as to let me know for what particular use you intend them. I mean, what part they are to ornament, either walks or buildings; and if to be exposed to the weather, or under cover, that I may, when occasion offers, choose you such things as are most proper for the purpose. In the meantime, if I meet with anything that is worth your having I shall secure it for you. I am very glad to find the love of antiquities so much increased amongst our gentlemen in England, as I do not doubt but in time our arts, that depend on drawing, will be very much benefited by it, it being evident that the superior excellence of the professors in painting and sculpture, that have flourished in this country, has been principally owing to the advantage of having the antique to form themselves upon; this is a doctrine, I know, much decried by a certain set; but, until I see any productions superior to those above mentioned, I believe I shall not alter my opinion."—*Seal.*

John Newton to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1759, May 22. Edmund Street, Liverpool.—"I have been since the beginning of December last soliciting ordination in the established Church." Encloses copies of correspondence on the subject. "My

manner of life, when I first mingled with the busy world, was under the unhappy influence of profane and libertine principles for which I distinguished myself to a dreadful degree beyond most of my companions and equals. . . . . .

"For many years past I have had a latent desire towards the work of the ministry. My first and principal motive was, that I might, if possible repair some of the evil effects of my former life. . . . After many months deliberation, being encouraged by the judgment of many valuable persons in different parts of England, I did at length in a solemn and irrevocable manner devote myself to God for the important service of preaching His Gospel. At that time I was under some scruples and difficulties about episcopal ordination, but in an occasional or rather providential conference with the Rev. Mr. Crook of Hunslet, near Leeds these were so far removed, that I determined to apply. Not long after, Mr. Crook wanted a curate, and I accepted a title from him which was the very first that came to my knowledge. The event of my application was a flat refusal, without cause assigned. I am sorry that I am able to assign to your Lordship the true causes of this repulse, but I have sufficient authority for what I say. One was on the part of Mr. Crook who appeared to his Grace to be so obnoxious a person that he was determined never to ordain anyone whom he should recommend. Against me, there was no direct proof of enthusiasm, but strongly presumptive in two respects; the one, that I had accepted a title from Mr. Crook, the other, that I was willing to resign a post under the Government which was for life, and, as was supposed, worth more than 100 *li. per annum* to qualify myself for an uncertain curacy of 30*li.* or 40 *li. per annum.* I had hoped that this latter circumstance would have been favourable to me, as it carried the appearance at least of a disinterested view, but it was rather considered as a mark of an unsound judgment.

"When I received the letter marked No. 3, I was upon the point of making my final appeal to my Lord Archbishop of Canterbury; but I was afraid, lest (according to the tenor of my Lord of Chester's answer) my affair should be so represented to his Grace, as to induce him not only to refuse me himself, but thereby tie up the hands of all the Bishops in England from receiving me. Indeed, I could fear nothing from his Grace's known character, if I could have personal access to him, but this is, under my present circumstances, impracticable. I thought, therefore, I could not be said to have made use of every prudent and probable means, unless I laid the affair before your Lordships. I cannot deny some inclination to a settlement at Kippax, as first proposed, but I hope I am ready to attend the call of Divine Providence to any corner of England or any part of the globe. . . . . I ought not to omit mentioning to your Lordship that as my acquaintance and converse has been pretty various and at large, it is not altogether either for want of employment or provision that I apply; for I have had, and still have, offers and invitations from the side of the Dissenters, and was applied to but three days ago to take the charge of an Independent Church in Yorkshire, which, I am told, is one of the most considerable in those parts. But as I can conscientiously receive episcopal ordination, and am persuaded it is my duty to seek peace and union by all lawful means, I am determined not to recede from my present views till they shall appear plainly impracticable. . . . . As I am an utter stranger, I have taken the liberty to enclose a paper I printed at the desire and expense of some gentlemen here, as previous to a general fast, 3000 of which were distributed in the town and neighbourhood."—*Enclosures.*

(No. 1.) Richard Chapham to John Newton.

1759, February 10. Grosvenor Square.—"Herewith I return you by my Lord Archbishop of York's order, the papers you sent to his Grace, and am to acquaint you that his Grace, having been informed that you have an employment in the Custom House at Liverpool, in which you have been for some time, his Grace thinks it best for you to continue in that station which Providence has placed you in, and that his Grace, therefore desires to be excused admitting you into Holy Orders."

(No. 2.) John Newton to the Bishop of Chester.

1759, April 5. Liverpool.—Refers to the Archbishop of York's refusal expressed in the foregoing letter. "As his Grace was not pleased to signify to me his reasons for rejecting me, I shall not pretend to surmise them. . . . . How far I am qualified is for your Lordship to determine. I had not the advantage of a regular education in my youth, but the hours I could retrieve from the hurry of business, I have for several years past devoted to supply that want. I have made some proficiency in the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and Syriac languages, and have read, as much as my various avocations would allow. I had no aim beyond my own private improvement when I first entered on these studies. My thoughts were insensibly engaged to the Ministry by the persuasion of friends, among whom none was more earnest and pressing than the late Mr. Peter Whitfield who would willingly have introduced me to your Lordship, if I could have determined while he was living.

"It was not without much deliberation that I entered on my present views and I have gone too far, lightly to recede. The affair is become public and even the reversion of my place secured. The refusal I have met with has been a pretty general subject of conversation, and perhaps some who know me not, may judge hardly of my moral character, because I could not succeed. Under these circumstances, I humbly appeal to your Lordship. I cannot more strongly express my dependence on your Lordship's candour and goodness, than by believing you will pay some regard to a stranger unsupported, and in his own cause. I protest in the most solemn manner that my intentions are upright and peaceable. I seek neither preferment nor popularity, I neither am, nor have been, in connection with any party nor do I intend it. I am not conscious of anything that may or might be represented against me, but if such should appear, I humbly beg I may have an opportunity of justifying myself, which I hope I should be able to do to your Lordship's satisfaction."

(No. 3.) "Extract of a Letter received from Mr. Ward, Archdeacon of Chester."

1759, May 17. Ormskirk.—"I have lately received a letter from my Lord Bishop of Chester, where (in speaking of your intention for orders) his Lordship desires me to acquaint you, that whatever sentiments he might have on your case, yet the Archbishop's refusal of you has absolutely tied up his hands from attending to any farther application."

John Baskerville to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1761, January 17. Birmingham.—Is extremely happy in the opportunity of conveying to his Majesty's hands by Lord Dartmouth's favour an

offering of the first fruits of his press, the enclosed Virgil being his first attempt after ten years' painful but pleasant assiduity in his pursuit of letter-founding and printing.

W. B. Legge to Lord Lyttleton.

1761, November 4. Holt Forest.—Give me leave to recommend to you a client in whose success I very sincerely interest myself. His name is John Edward Shackleford son of a friend of mine in Hampshire. He is going out with you as clerk to Mr. Ramsey the Deputy Registrar in Chancery to Mr. Stone.

Robert Biddulph to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1763, December 20.—Has had great deliverance from the general calamity so many poor creatures were involved in by the late dreadful storm. His sea walls in Essex are standing firm and the damage occasioned by the wind is very trifling. He will be glad to know of Lord Dartmouth's success in the single yokes for oxen. He can see no prospect of relief from the burden of the Cyder Tax, which is very grievous and must be the ruin of many of the farmers, which the landlords must feel very heavily.

Archibald Wallace to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1764, January 23. Edinburgh.—Recommends the Earl of Marchmont "reckoned the most eminent lawyer of any nobleman of our country," as the most fitting person to make enquiry as to "the constitution and methods of proceeding in Scotland." Mr. Alexander Tait, one of the principal clerks of Session, now in London can also afford information. He lodges at Mr. McLaren's, perfumer, next door to the Coffee House in Marlborough Street. Thinks Lord Bute's friends "will set themselves in opposition to us." Recommendations of ministers to this city, selected by some, thought to be in favour with Lord Bute, are not "very agreeable." We shall henceforth have no ministers called to the city, but such "as are recommended and approved by John Home, the author of a sort of tragedy called 'Douglas,' who deserted the office of the ministry in this church, that he might have the more time to bestow on writing for the stage." Encloses copy of a letter from the merchants of Edinburgh to Lord Bute.

Robert Biddulph to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1764, November 29.—Has been getting the fullest information of the inconveniency attending the Cyder Act. The planters have great difficulty in obtaining permits as they cannot meet with the officer, the lower sort of people borrow money to pay compositions which there is danger of their never repaying; but the case of the lowest is deplorable, such as labour for 9*d.* and 8*d.* per day that have some of them 5, 6, or 7 children each, that when they could procure a little ordinary cyder, a piece of bread with it would make them a tolerable meal. Wheat is now so dear that it with water, is scarcely to be compassed by them. Great quantities of fruit are now upon the trees and rotting but casks are so extravagantly advanced in price that it is not worth their while to make cyder.

Henry Moreland to the Earl of Dartmouth.

[1764]. "Three doors below the Opera House."—"In the confusion that attended my unhappy situation a few years past, a particular person was desired to attend to take care of some particular pictures (which he neglected entirely) among which were two landscapes of your Lordship price, 11*li.* 11*s.* By the bearer I send a performance of mine which has given some satisfaction, a duplicate of it was bought by Lord Lichfield price 10*li.* 10*s.* If your Lordship approves of it, the intention of this letter is to desire your Lordship to receive it on account, and at the same time I have taken the liberty of enclosing a bill of what I have done for your Lordship."—*Enclosure.*

"1763. Cleaning and repairing the underwrote list of damages, a copy of which was sent to his lordship before the pictures were began.

"'Dogs pursuing the Duck in the Water,': the sky, water, part of the black and white dog, the blue feathers of the wings of a duck, the inside of both the wings, and lower part of its (*sic*) body of one of the ducks, the feathery part of the heads of the ducks, the the upper part of the neck of the flying duck.	3	13	6
"'The Hawk striking at a Duck'; part of the sky, and water, both the wings of the hawk, both the wings of the flying duck, the blue feathers in the wings of two of the ducks, part of the inside of the wings, and the feathery part of the head and neck, and lower part of the body of the duck endeavouring to fly out of the water.	3	13	6
"Lining them both on new canvass and stretching frames.	1	16	0
"Putting a proper lustre on a large picture of a dead swan.		8	0
"[1764.] Cleaning [and] mending some damages and putting it on a new stretching frame to a picture of dead game with a dog's head in the corner.	1	4	0
	"£10	15	0"

The Reverend John Newton to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1765, February 11. Olney.—I must confess that the work your Lordship is pleased to enquire after has been suspended for almost a twelve month. I thought my change of situation would have afforded me more leisure; but it is otherwise. On my first coming here I hoped to resume it soon but one thing or other constrained me to postpone it from time to time. Before I made the essay, I had expected to preach extempore but though I use no notes in the pulpit, I have found considerable advantage from writing on my subjects beforehand: this takes up some of my mornings, and my afternoons are generally spent in visiting the people, 3 or 4 families of a day, and so, in course," the history, which in Liverpool was his main object, is now only subordinate.

"The parish is large, the prospect pleasing and demands close attendance. Besides, every day brings something unforeseen of its own. . . .

"My thanks are due for your Lordship's approbation of my proposal for a new gallery and for your promised assistance. I hope when it is carried into execution it will not be found unnecessary. The roads all round are now extremely dirty and yesterday was inclining to rain, some

of our most distant out-hearers could not come, yet I think every seat and bench in the church was filled and some crowded.

"I find great pleasure and form many hopes in my new attempts to instruct the children. The number at my first meeting was 89; it is now increased to 162 and will probably amount to near 200, for some new ones are offered to me every day. Some come from most of the parishes next adjoining, but the bulk of them are our own, and amongst these perhaps 20 or more of the Dissenters' children for I receive all that come with their parents' knowledge and consent. Many of them are very serious and hopeful; all in general behave well. About a hundred of them come constantly to Church and sit in a body before the pulpit. I endeavour to win their attention and affection by books and little rewards and I began to consider this, as one of the most important parts of my service. . . . . Too many of the parents need instruction, no less than their children; but either come not to Church, or, if they do, but to little purpose. But the children go home and repeat what I have been saying to them and shew their books. Perhaps some of these artless preachers may be heard where I should not."

Joseph Moyle to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1765. February 28. Southampton.—"I do not know whether your Lordship has been informed of some little reflections thrown out against Mr. Legge at the late election at Winchester. I should not mention them to you, did I not know you are incapable of being hurt either for yourself or friend by any reproach that has no foundation in truth. The gentlemen who approved him on his first canvas were disgusted at his saying in one of the letters lately published, that the opposition to him would not have been given up, if the money subscribed for that purpose had not been all spent. This they averred was a falsehood, with a degree of vehemence and acrimony not to be excused at a public meeting, had the character of the person censured been, by much less respectable. It is probable they were not a little provoked at a report that prevailed, and was believed, that Lady Stawell had wrote to her steward to order her tenants not to attend at the County election. Whether this was true or not, I have not been able to know. I was not at the election for though I was personally acquainted with the candidate, I could not attend with any degree of satisfaction, as he had been one of the heads of that opposition, which I shall ever lament, as I fear it laid the foundation of Mr. Legge's ill health."

William Rawlings to [the Earl of Dartmouth.]

1765, August 26. St. Columb.—"It was with no small pleasure I saw the determination of the Government to purchase the Isle of Man and thereby destroy that den of theives, nor am I without hope that the *incrementum* of the revenue from that quarter will be a spur to the Legislature to proceed still further by taking into their hands places equally destructive to the fair trade of this kingdom.

"I am fully persuaded that during the course of the late war the French had such large remittances of cash from hence by way of Guernsey, Jersey, etc. as enabled them to hold out much longer than they otherwise could have done, every other branch of trade was obstructed while this alone remained unmolested. Almost all our silver and incredible sums of other cash have been and are continually sent thither for brandy, tea, wines, and tobacco, the latter indeed sent from England for the most

part and at exportation recovering the duty, but I believe almost every pound smuggled into England again. It is well known that a tobacconist shall buy one pound of duty-paid tobacco and under sanction of that sell 20 smuggled from Guernsey. I find there are now erected on this Island several snuff manufactories [a new trade *struck out*] so that this article of which there is now the greater consumption will soon be smuggled hither as well as tobacco. I remember some time before the conclusion of the peace, having occasion to land some goods out of one of my vessels at the port of Padstow, my servants set out some time before day but [by] fine moonlight, they met, crossing the common, about three miles from us, 60 horse having each three bags of tea on them of 56 or 58 pounds; all this was then landed on a beach about two miles to the west of Padstow and carried from thence through this county and into Devon. Quantities of brandy as well as tea are now brought the same way without any molestation as there are no officers stationed nearer than Padstow. If in this little spot so much dirty work be done, how much more through the county. I see in the papers some notice taken of the smuggling from Scilly which I dare say is equally notorious, to the destruction of every branch of fair trade, but more especially to the morals of the people.

"Another shameful trade is that carried on by the packets from Lisbon especially, and the West Indies. From the former many tuns of wines are constantly brought and vended through the county in small quantities at 2*s.* 6*d.* a gallon and sometimes under, while the fair trader cannot import any at lowest under 4*s.* The captains themselves smuggle large quantities and connive at their men doing the same, not allowing them sufficient wages whereon to live without it. I am myself concerned in the wine trade and between myself and partners we have a considerable capital in this trade, but on account of the smuggling on every side of us (and our rivals in trade doing such things as I trust our consciences ever will start back from with abhorence) we hardly make common interest of our money which we employ in the trade. Of some sort of wines, such as Lisbon, we can sell none at all, unless to truly conscientious persons, who will not buy where they suspect an unfair trade is carried on. The number of such as these is alas very few. We also import some rums which we cannot sell under 8*s.* 6*d.* to 9*s.* while the same sorts are sold very common for 5*s.* to 5*s.* 6*d.* Not long since I heard it confidently said by a gentleman of that neighbourhood that he was certain there was more goods smuggled at the Port of Falmouth only, every year, the duties of which if paid would be more than twice the land-tax of the County."

The Earl of Egmont to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1765, August 28. Admiralty.—"The six persons to whom Mr. Harrison was to make a discovery of the principles of his watch, having finished their examination, and represented that they are ready to make a report of their proceedings, and it being necessary that Mr. Harrison should be paid the reward as soon as made in case it shall appear that he has made the discovery to satisfaction, I am therefore to desire your Lordship will please to favour me and the rest of the Commissioners for the Discovery of the Longitude, with your company at this office on Thursday the 12th of next month at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, in order to take the said report into consideration, and, as this is a matter of great consequence, and will require the determination of a majority of the Commissioners, I should be glad, if it is not inconvenient, that your Lordship will be present on that occasion."

W. Rawlings to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1763, September 16. St. Columb—"It will give me unspeakable pleasure if by any means I can serve my King and Country by giving such intelligences as from time to time come to my notice, of any illicit practices carried on in this neighbourhood. I hope your Lordship may depend on my veracity in what I relate, though in many instances without being partaker in guilt (which I am sure I durst not be) it may not be in my power to obtain proof of the facts. The generality of mankind are one way or other engaged in these under-hand practices, which are the inlets of immorality and licentiousness and sap the very vitals of the trade of the kingdom. Happy shall I think myself if any of these hints I from time to time think it my duty to give you are in the least degree instrumental to promote the public good. If smuggling in all its branches is suppressed I need not say how likely this is to alleviate our National Debt, prevent the necessity of new supplies and thereby give universal satisfaction to every honest mind. As things have been long conducted we have seen a few rise on the ruins of our trade, while many by the piracies of these few, have been oppressed and injured.

Having the peculiar happiness to have access to your Lordship, I am determined to hide nothing from you that may be of any use. My business lately called me to Falmouth, while the *Vansittart*, Indiaman, lay in the harbour. It gave me pain to see the vast concourse of people that were there for the purposes of smuggling, and I was told from very good authority that every day, Sunday not excepted, the number of people on board was like the busiest fair we have in the county. I suppose the amount of the goods sold cannot be so little as 5,000*li.* some say double that sum. Of this I am sure, it has drained the country of cash so that it is with great difficulty we can get exchange for 100*li.* bill. Muslins, silks, and handkerchiefs are hawked about in every part of the county, nor do I find there were any seizures made worth notice, Indeed I heard but of one in these many days the ship was there, and that but trifling. I think it is plain the officers cannot discharge their duty, for is it possible for them to be ignorant of what is a doing? Have we not reason to fear they are bribed to overlook these practices which are so very notorious?

While we were at dinner in the inn, a person came in with a large bundle of silk handkerchiefs and wanted to know if any was wanting, three of the company said they had already supplied themselves on board and added they had come off safe, a shame to the officers that they did so. But what can we expect from the wretches who by indirect methods obtain these places of trust. How valuable such as reverence conscience and who would not violate that to gain a world. Permit me my Lord to offer one hint which may be of use at such seasons when India ships are in the harbour or even at other times, suppose the public waggons were to be searched on some convenient distance on the road? I think it might prevent smuggling through that channel, especially if they were severely threatened if they took any goods not properly permitted. I also beg leave to add to my last another method of wine smuggling which I knew not till lately and I find is carried on by the salt ships between Lisbon and Falmouth. One person only, if I am not misinformed had lately no less than 72 quarter casks at once.

I find the greatest part of tea and brandy smuggling is now carried on in the south coast of this county from Plymouth to the Lands End. Quantities of both come from thence, the tea sold at 3*s.* 6*d.* a pound, the brandy at 5*s.* I fancy if we were to take the county through, 90

families in a 100 drink tea generally twice a day, perhaps not one family in a hundred buys what pays duty. I am apt to think that nearly as much brandy is drunk in the county as before the late restrictions, then we drunk our own produce, now we buy, with money, from France. A good look-out on the south side in winter and the north side in summer is much to be wished for. Suppose my Lord an order were to be obtained to burn all the ships concerned in smuggling, or found carrying brandy or tea under the limited burden. Might we not hope that this would in some measure prevent this detestable practice.

I beg leave also to recommend a strict watch to be placed over His Majesty's Stores of powder, &c. in Plymouth Dock and elsewhere, I know not from whence, if not from thence the vast quantities of cannon powder, from time to time hawked about the county and sold at 6*d.* and 8*d.* a pound, comes. How deplorable is it that such as eat our gracious Sovereign's bread should so shamefully betray his and the Nation's interest, and falsify the solemn obligations by which they are bound—how unworthy such the stipend they enjoy.

I have but one hint more to give your Lordship for the present and that is relating to the deal-board and timber trade carried on at Penryn, Truro, and Marazion in this county. I fear not one half the duty is paid of what is imported. Some of the persons concerned have landing places in the river between Falmouth and Truro, where are kept very large quantities and where the more favourable opportunity offers for carrying on this trade. There is a new quay in the river, lately built by one Daniel of Truro, who keeps several ships in the Norway Trade. The Government will do well to employ proper persons to see that not only what he imports, but every one else, pays the whole duty. The gentleman with whom M^r^ Daniel served as clerk in a few years amassed a fortune of upwards 150,000*li.* part of which indeed by success in mining but how much the other way was known only to himself."

The Earl of Hillsborough to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1765, September. Hanover Square.—Recommends that it is absolutely necessary that the same powers in every respect with regard to Trade and the Colonies should be delegated to Lord Dartmouth, as are vested in the First Lords of the Treasury and Admiralty with regard to their respective departments. Without this Lord Dartmouth will suffer continual disappointments and too probably undergo undeserved disgrace.

The Duke of Newcastle to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1765, November 15. Claremont.—"It was agreed, the other night, that your Lordship should be desired to sound our friend my Lord North; so I suppose that my Lord Rockingham has already acquainted your Lordship with it. I most heartily wish you success, and as your Lordship knows the affectionate regard I have always had for my Lord North and the zeal with which I have acted in this particular affair, both with the king and the Ministers, I must beg of your Lordship to do me justice to my Lord North in that respect. My friend Spanish Charles Townshend has been a witness of it from the very beginning, and, as I flatter myself my Lord North has some regard for my opinion, I would beg your Lordship to express to him my humble advice and most earnest wishes, for his own sake as well as that of the public, that he would accept this honorable and advantageous offer which is now made to him in the handsomest and most respectful manner, going through

your Lordship's hands. You may also add from me, that as I have from the beginning had frequent occasions of knowing his Majesty's sentiments upon this subject from the King himself, I can with truth say that they are such as gave me great pleasure and did his Lordship great justice and I can further say, always shewing an inclination that his Lordship should return into his service. I most heartily wish you good success in this negotiation and in everything else that is agreeable to you." *Holograph.*

The Reverend John Newton to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1765, November 19. Olney.—Refusing the offer of an appointment in America made by Lord Dartmouth. "Here at Olney, I enjoy a happy retirement and obscurity, I have a probable sphere of usefulness, and yet [am] not greatly exposed to the frowns or smiles of men. . . . . I am very far from classing myself a scholar. . . . I think the president of a college should be, if possible, master of everything, and be able to lend to all without being under a necessity of borrowing from any. The design your Lordship has formed is noble and important. Sorry, indeed, should I be to see it laid aside for want of persons willing to engage in it. . . . I should be glad to hear if Mr. Venn inclines to undertake it."

Samuel Garbett to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1765, December 16. Birmingham.—"Sometime since, being called upon by Mr. Secretary Conway about some practices made use of here to seduce workmen to go to Sweden, I took the liberty to send him by Mr. Burke an account of manufactured plate iron imported from Sweden under the denomination of unmanufactured iron, and likewise a sketch of the iron trade in this country. As I find Lord Rockingham hath been consulted I venture to send your Lordship copies of the letters that passed between Mr. Burke and me upon the subject." *Enclosed.* (A) Letter from Samuel Garbett to William Burke dated 1765, November 7, Birmingham. Has had an account that the Swedes have at last succeeded in getting one workman from Scotland to Gothenburg who will be of little use to them except in forming plans for getting others. The laws are so ill executed by constables in Scotland that it is difficult to secure the persons of such offenders. (B) Paper relating to Plate Iron showing how Swedish plate-iron was imported as unmanufactured iron. (C) Paper relating to Bar Iron. Stating that the quality of a great part of the iron made into nails in the neighbourhood of Birmingham has, for some time past, occasioned much disgrace to that manufacture which will lead to fatal consequences unless the makers of iron can be induced to forbear making very bad iron. That it is believed there is near 2,000 tons of bad iron now on hand. America the principal market for sale has long complained of the quality of our nails and will most unquestionably, if the imposition continues, endeavour to raise works of their own as other countries have done. There are at least 30,000 persons employed in this manufacture, it is therefore a national consideration to preserve a declining manufacture. In another branch of the iron trade a similar tale might be told. "There are 60,000 gun barrels made annually near Birmingham, of which 1,000 will not stand such a proof as is necessary for the safety of the persons who use them. What opinion this must spread of English honesty and integrity need not be mentioned."

LORD MANSFIELD to [LORD DARTMOUTH.]

[1765?] Acknowledges the receipt of a Bill on privilege of the Peerage. "The Bill is levelled at what happened in a particular case to gain time to complete an outlawry; such a method would be too inconvenient and expensive to answer common delay . . . . . Your Lordship should take some assistance to draw the Bill. My idea last year, and what I understood to be Mr. Onslow's plan was to extend the Act of King William's to the time of the sitting of Parliament, which would be very beneficial to the subject and ought not to be opposed by one truly honest man . . . . You might substitute the form of a summons to obviate the objection from the Privilege of Peerage against a *capias*.

This short simple plan will do the promoters honour, and is liable to no objection but of that kind which adheres tenaciously to every supposed pre-eminence, though not to be made use of without injustice."

ARCHIBALD WALLACE, merchant of Edinburgh, to [the EARL OF DARTMOUTH].

1766, January 22, Edinburgh.—"Among many things which were done by a late ministry which shewed their little regard to religion, was the making the chaplaincy of the garrison in the Castle of Edinburgh a sinecure, by giving the salary, that ever since the Reformation was given to a minister of the Established Church in Scotland residing within the Garrison, to one Mr. Home, a friend of John Home's, formerly a minister of the Establishment, now Conservator of the Scotch Privileges in Holland. This Mr. William Home has the care of a parish between 20 and 30 miles from Edinburgh, and has not done the duty of a chaplain in the Garrison these three years, or more, that he has had the salary, though there are near 200 souls that reside constantly there, beside three or four companies of a marching regiment that are usually quartered in it.

I had occasion lately to be with a religious friend who told me that as he was now building an house, a soldier quartered in the Castle was employed in that work; he happened to ask him if he had a Bible, who answered in the negative. He then asked whether he would read it if he had one. The answer was—to be sure he would read it on Sunday, for—says he—we are allowed to go to no place of worship. My friend, surprised at this, asked the reason. He said their officers suspected, if they were allowed to go out of the Garrison, they might, in place of going to church, get themselves drunk in ale-houses and be guilty of riots, and therefore they thought it best to confine them altogether; upon which he got the Bible from my friend."

EDWARD TAYLOR to [the EARL of DARTMOUTH].

1766, March 12, Lisbon. Touching the grievances of English wine merchants at Lisbon and Oporto.

THOMAS JENKINS to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1766, May 3, Rome. Knowing Lord Dartmouth's tastes for landscapes he has sent two very good ones by Gaspard Poussin, that formerly made part of Cardinal Ottoboni's collection, and a very fine drawing of a Magdalene, which he hopes Lady Dartmouth will think an elegant ornament for her dressing-room. *Seal.*

The Earl of Chesterfield to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1766, May 24.—"I heard with infinite pleasure yesterday that you was to be, what the public has long wanted and I have so long wished you to be, a third Secretary of State for America singly: but my joy was a good deal abated when I was told, in the evening, that you was only to be First Lord of Trade, with the powers which Lord Halifax had at the latter end of the late King's reign. Take my word for it, my dear Lord, this will not be sufficient; strike therefore while the iron is hot and push for dignity as well as power. You must be Secretary of State in all the forms and privileges of that office, which I will assert to be a much more important one, in a national light, than either of the two other departments. I will use to you the vulgar saying of 'now or never'; a fairer opportunity can never present itself. Lay aside upon this occasion your natural timidity and diffidence; spur on your friends who wish you extremely well and who can do the whole now at once as easily as in part, and I daresay will do it, if you press it. In my zeal for the success of this affair, I protest I consider the public service much more than I do yours."

Postscript.—"If we have no Secretary of State with full and undisputed powers for America, in a few years we may as well have no America." *Holograph.*

The Earl of Dartmouth to the Earl of Chesterfield.

1766, May 25, Blackheath.—"As the state of the Plantation office and the alterations that it may be necessary to make in it, have been for some days past, under the consideration of his Majesty's Ministers, and as I conceive I may be materially interested in the results of their deliberations, I have been very desirous of troubling your Lordship to beg that advice which I have reason to flatter myself your Lordship is willing, and which I am sure nobody else is so able, to give me on so important an occasion. I have been to town two or three times with that view, but have always been unfortunately disappointed. I propose to make another attempt upon your Lordship to-morrow morning and hope to be in time enough to catch you, before you go out. I believe I may venture to assure your Lordship that nothing is yet determined upon, and that no plan for the future management of American affairs will have my concurrence that is not calculated to give dignity and credit, as well as effectual authority to the person who may undertake to preside over that Department." *Draft.*

The Marquis of Rockingham to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1766, July 12, Grosvenor Square.—"His Majesty yesterday said nothing to me, the same civility and the same good humour as usual and as equally on both sides. I know nothing. When I do, I will certainly communicate it to you."

The Marquis of Rockingham to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1766, July 25. Grosvenor Square.—"His Majesty does not understand that in the present plan there is an intention of there being a separated Secretary of State for the Colonies and Plantations annexed to the First Lord of the Board of Trade.

"I am just now credibly informed that, after all, Charles Townshend is to be Chancellor of the Exchequer."

E. Burke to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1766, July, Friday morning.—The Marquess being just now extremely hurried has ordered me to give your lordship a short sketch of the present situation of things. I think it looks rather better than it has done for some time. About ten last night Lord Temple set out for Stow, much chagrined, and with a determined resolution to take no part in the arrangement of Mr. Pitt's system of administration. They differed in opinion exceedingly, and I hear with much heat, at least upon one side. It is probable, both from rational conjecture and tolerably good information, that their difference was upon the two capital points of G. Grenville whom Lord T. desired to be brought in, together with Lord Lyttelton, but in what rank I do not hear. This proposition Mr. Pitt strenuously resisted. The other point of my Lord T. was the exclusion of Lord Northumberland and Mackenzie on which he found Mr. Pitt equally untractable. The first I take to have been the real cause of difference, the second, the ostensible cause of quarrel. Whatever the motives to this step were, the step itself is certainly an happy one, as it narrows the ground of disagreement between Pitt and this party very considerably, both with regard to the quantity and the quality of the objection. I take it for granted that this will not find your lordship in town or I should have taken the liberty of waiting on you with the news."

The Reverend John Newton to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1766, November 7, Olney.—Refers to the increasing "profanation of the Lord's Day." The shop-keepers are as much engaged on Sunday mornings, as at any other time. The available justices of the peace "discover little zeal for reformation" and would not countenance proposals for it "from a reputed methodist . . . . . This year, by some omission, we have but one churchwarden."

The Reverend John Newton to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1767, September 5. Olney.—"In July I went to Huntingdon with no other view than to meet Dr. Conyers. I missed him, but my journey had an effect which I little thought of. I called on Mrs. Unwin and Mr. Cowper in a very critical time, the day after Mr. Unwin's burial, and, in consequence of that interview, they are now coming, as Mr. Cowper, I suppose, advised your Lordship, to settle at Olney. The prospect is very agreeable to us, and the more so, as your Lordship is pleased to express your approbation of it. We live very comfortably with our poor people . . . . . However, it will be very pleasing to be indulged, without our own seeking, with two such companions as Mr. Cowper and Mrs. Unwin for we have, hitherto, been without conversible and sensible friends, except such as occasionally oblige us with visits."

The Reverend John Newton to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1767, September 16. Olney.—"Mr. Cowper, and Mrs. and Miss Unwin came here the 14th. Mrs. Unwin has taken a house in what I call the Parade, that is on the south side of the Market Place. It is a small one—especially must seem so to her, in consequence of that which she quitted at Huntington,—and at present it cuts a rueful appearance,

having been for a long while either empty or in the hands of very poor tenants. But we hope, when it is furbished up, it will be tolerable considering the place, as I suppose it will be sometime before Olney is much celebrated for elegant buildings. It cannot, at this season of the year, be rendered habitable very soon; till then, they will do us the pleasure to be our guests."

The Reverend JOHN NEWTON to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1767, October 24. Olney.—"We removed, yesterday, into the Vicarage . . . I am glad to return your Lordship my immediate thanks for so comfortable an habitation . . . . I have a great acquisition in my Huntingdon friends who are still our guests. I know not where I could have picked two more agreeable persons than Mr. Cowper and Mrs. Unwin. His case (like my own though in a different way) has been uncommonly singular, and the dispensation he has passed through has been sanctified to form him into the spirit and mould of the Gospel in a degree beyond what we usually expect or find in one of so short a standing in profession."

The Reverend JOHN NEWTON to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1767, November 18. Olney.—The beginning of December is fixed upon to resume the subject of the history. "It will doubtless necessarily both abridge and circumscribe my correspondence, but I do not think your Lordship will be much more freed from my importunity in future than in times past unless you should command me to forbear, which I hope you will not. The work appears, in idea, of so great extent that I believe I shall be tempted to imitate my lord of Gloucester in one particular and to present the public with one volume at a time. The first book contains what I could collect or offer, on the period of our Lord's personal ministry. The second is to be the history of the apostolic churches, in which I have proceeded as far as the Acts 17, and is to extend to the close of the first century. To the historical part, I propose to subjoin three essays or chapters by way of Appendix. 1. Of the life and character of St. Paul considered as an exemplar of minister of Jesus Christ. 2. Of the errors and abuses which appeared in the Apostolic churches. 3. Of the heresies and absurd doctrines propogated by false teachers in the Apostolic days. I think when I have wrote so far, I shall have materials to furnish out one sizeable octavo and I hope to make such an application to the present times as I go along, that this volume alone would be some apology for that way of thinking which the world calls Methodism, if the Author should be found insufficient to the whole undertaking, for indeed altogether it is a great one . . . . . My amiable guests are at present from home. Mr. Cowper has accompanied Mrs. Unwin this morning to St. Albans to consult Dr. Cotton. Her frame is exceedingly delicate and she has a variety of symptoms (though none I hope are yet confirmed) which seem to threaten a consumption. The most alarming symptom to me (if I may dare to call it so) is her eminence in the Christian life and spirit, her temper, her language, her very air seem to indicate an unusual meetness for glory, and as together with this, she has every qualification which one would wish to find in an intimate friend. I can seldom look at her without a mixture of pleasure and regret . . . . .

We have daily new reason to thank your Lordship for our dwelling, as well as for the satisfaction you are pleased to express in our accomodation I shall say no more upon the head of expense, only that it is more than I deserve.

On looking over the bills I observe in some less essential articles there might have been a sparing, and the fault is my own that there was not, but it was for want of a part of your Lordship's experience in building. In the article of painting we pleased ourselves with mahogany doors &c. without being in the least aware that colour was dearer than white or brown. There is one line perhaps would surprise your Lordship namely for 160 letters in the study 6*s.* 8*d.* This being no great sum and a little out of the common road, I did not intend should appear in the bill, but I forgot it till all was wrote out fair and settled. But perhaps you will allow me to explain it. If your Lordship had been at the Plantations in or about the year 1746, and was now to come to Olney, you would be sensible of an amazing difference between my situation there and what it is here. I hope I am not insensible of it myself; I hope I never shall forget it. But my heart is wicked and deceitful; I was willing therefore to be reminded of it; yea to call in every help. I was willing that all my friends might remember it likewise, in hopes some of them would kindly refresh my memory of them should ever be occasion. I therefore ordered the following texts to be painted over the fireplace :—

"*Since thou wast precious in my sight thou hast been honourable: but thou shall remember that thou wast a bondsman in the land of Egypt and the Lord thy God redeemed thee.*"

These sentences, with reference to the places from whence they are taken, Isaiah 43, 4, and Deuteronomy 15, 15, constitute the 160 letters in question I am persuaded your Lordship will think this 6*s.* 8*d.* well laid out if it should in some measure contribute to the desirable end of reminding me from day to day what I was, and by what means I am now undeservedly settled in the Vicarage at Olney. The chimney of the old part of the house is so much lower than the ridge of the new that when the wind is either in the northern or southern quarter it is impossible to bear a fire in the kitchen for the whole house is filled with smoke. As this is a circumstance that would not well admit of delay I have sent to London for a tin funnel to carry it to a proper height; if this can be secured, and the end answered, we shall be quite complete and I would not wish the old building taken down in my time, hardly if a wish could do it without trouble or expense."

The Marquis of Rockingham to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1767, November 27. Grosvenor Square.—"The Duke of Newcastle, and the Duke of Portland, and, I hope, some more of our friends will do me the honour to dine here on Sunday next. I am always happy to see your Lordship and have, in the present time, some little notion that the very appearance of all our acting unitedly may have some effect; at least, it shews (what I am proud of) the friendship which exists amongst us."

The Reverend John Newton to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1768, February 16. Olney. "My history goes on but slowly, partly because it meets with many unavoidable interruptions from occasions which must not be dispensed, but chiefly because I cannot yet recover that readiness of spirit with which I formerly began, I

know not but a single page costs me more time and thought than a sheet did then, and is consequently worse done; for those thoughts are usually most clear and pertinent, which are obtained with the most ease; at least it is so with me . . . . The funnel I procured from London did not at all answer the intention, and we suffered a good deal from smoke all the winter, being obliged to keep the street door open all day, in the severest weather which subjected most of our double family to violent colds . . . We have hitherto assigned the largest parlour for the reception of our people at the private meetings. The expedience of which, and the manifest blessing attending them, we are more and more sensible of. And I should rejoice in devoting it to this service *in perpetuum* if it would conveniently contain us, but by the accession of Mrs. Unwin's family and some other additions the Lord has favoured us with, we are so crowded that when the weather grows warmer we shall not be able to meet there without being greatly incommoded. I believe therefore I must avail myself of your Lordship's obliging offer of the large room in the great house on the right hand side; for the other, which we still keep possession of when the people meet on Sunday mornings and where I catechise the children, is smaller than our own . . . The room in question would make us quite commodious and is so large that my most sanguine hopes will hardly prompt me to think that I shall ever see it too full of truly serious people and I hope we have none but such amongst us. . . . Mrs. Unwin and Mr. Cowper removed to their own house yesterday and though they are so near, we seem to miss them much. His servant and Mrs. Unwin's maid have I hope been both truly converted since they resided under our roof."

S. Countess of Huntingdon to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1768, March 1. "I have sent by the hands of Mr. Whitfield this day to Mr. Thornton, a note for a thousand pounds to pay (as by agreement with Mr. Kimpton) for the perpetual advowson of Aldwinkle living and which was the full supposed value before Mr. Haweis had possession of it. As your Lordship must have known the want of concurrence my heart has ever had in this whole affair, so I did think you had a right to the earliest and fullest information of this transaction and also of what appeared to me the one best means to deliver from reproach on this account the Christian cause, and help out of prison and debt the miserable sufferers by it, as well as at the same time to make a way for Mr. Madan and Mr. Haweis to stand upon ground that might in the sight of all good and, reasonable men become truly Christian and honourable. Your Lordship in wishing the protection of the characters of those you regard, has seen this matter in a light tender, friendly, and charitable, but this medium is not that through which all can see in it, that exactness requisite to actions that appear of such consequence to the clearing up their fidelity when less known, a thousand to one therefore in the Christian as well as rational world must and do see it in another. These doubtless claim that consideration to them which every Christian heart would by concession willingly make wherever consciously mistaken. Else woe to the world indeed, because of offences which would yet remain the hindrance of their peace by the false impressions received against the power and purity of that Gospel which through mistaken conduct must continue so obscured. As to any reserves pride may make on these subjects may the Lord keep me, your Lordship, and all who have the name of Christ from. Should not these measures meet with your

Lordship's approbation, my satisfaction will receive that difference only. As far as I know, my eye has been single to these three points I have mentioned and that to Him whose I am and from whose compassion I look for pity to all my ignorance, weakness or want of further abilities in this matter as well as for every other purpose to His Glory and honor every situation remain."

Postscript :—"I have wrote this day to Mr. Madan to this same purpose."

Dr. Dampier to Lady Dartmouth.

1768, March 19. Eton.—Hearing that Lord and Lady Dartmouth are under some distress about their sons, owing to the quarrel that had lately happened between Dr. Sumner and Mr. Glass at Harrow, he begs to recommend Eton School.

"Proceedings at St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford."

1768, March.—Particulars, collected from memory, of what the Vice-Chancellor read at the time of expulsion :—

(1.) James Mathews was bred a weaver and kept a common tap-house; when he entered himself a member of the University was ignorant of the learned languages. Has appealed for Holy Orders and has been refused. Frequents conventicles and has been with Mr. Davies and Mr. Fletcher, reputed methodists, and is himself a reputed methodist.

(2.) Thomas Jones was bred a barber, and "hath lately followed that low occupation." Has expounded the Scriptures at Wheaton Aston, although a layman. Attends conventicles, and is deficient in the learned languages.

(3.) Joseph Shipman was bred a linendraper. Acknowledged he acted much like Jones.

(4.) Benjamin Kay attends conventicles. Has heard a layman pray *ex-tempore*. Holds election.

(5.) Erasmus Middleton, has officiated as priest in a chapel of ease of the parish church of Cheveley, in Berkshire, "says we must sit down and wait for the Spirit," that good works are unnecessary.

(6.) Thomas Grove "hath preached to a mixed multitude of people called methodists, in a barn." *Copy.*

The Reverend John Newton to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1768, April 6. Olney.—"From what has passed at Oxford I ought to learn to prize the peace and privilege which we enjoy at Olney. . . . The young men are highly honoured so far as their sufferings. . . . . One of them Thomas Jones is now with me and I have reason to hope he knows and serves the Lord. He considers this affair as a correction, which he and his fellows justly brought upon themselves, not for having too much, but too little, of the life of religion. And by what I can hear from other hands there was not that remarkable fervour of zeal or union of affection among the professing students that should just at this time provoke the resentment of their superiors more than usual. Some of them think it was rather a chastisement, because they were disunited amongst themselves and sinking apace into coldness and formality. If

so, and the Lord takes occasion by this turn to revive, quicken, and humble them, they will have reason to be thankful for it. But surely so far as men are concerned they have been very hardly dealt with. . . . . We have been lately very happy in a visit from Mr. Thornton and Dr. Conyers. The dear Doctor was drawn in to preach for us last Friday evening. . . . . He likewise spoke in our prayer meeting on Sunday evening, an opportunity which I believe will not be soon forgot. . . . . Mr. Cowper is well, and Mrs. Unwin tolerably well: they know not of my writing. Olney was always agreeable to me, but their company and friendship makes it still more so. They are not only agreeable and sensible, but spiritual and exemplary, it sometimes quickens and I hope humbles me to be with them." *Seal of Arms.*

The Reverend JOHN NEWTON to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1768, May 10. Olney.—"I have received Mr. Whitfield's letter to the Vice-Chancellor. A few expressions and circumstances might have been altered or omitted; but upon the whole, I cannot think something of this sort unreasonable. Whether his appearance in the affair may not be more prejudicial to the hopes of the young men, than if some other person had taken it up, I cannot say but I hear a report that two of them are to be reinstated and some probability in favour of a third: if so, as two of them have accepted Lady Huntingdon's invitation, Mr. Jones (who is now with me) seems the only one without any prospect. As your Lordship was pleased to mention that you had heard something not to his advantage I hope you will excuse me taking this occasion to assure you that, though when he came first to Olney he was forward and conceited to an extreme, I do hope and believe he is much otherwise now and has been so for a considerable time. I have had a good character of him from all my friends, among whom he has been conversant, and I believe Dr. Dixon was not less satisfied with him at Oxford than with the rest. His talents are not of the shewing kind, but I do hope if the Lord should see fit to bring him into the ministry he would be faithful, steady, and exemplary."

The MARQUIS OF ROCKINGHAM to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1768, May 10.—"The House of Lords met to day. The administration were alert and were so full of the idea of riots, that a few miscreants hollowing 'Wilkes and Liberty' and 'no Boot' at the door of the House, where we left our carriages, became in Lord Hillsborough's mind an object to move for the justices of Westminster being called to the Bar, and ordered to exert themselves to disperse the mob. We remained in the House about half an hour and then the justices returned and said the mob was dispersing. They were questioned as to their cries, particularly by Lord Sandwich, who desired to know whether there was any seditious cries or anything personal to his Majesty. Mr. Carrington answered, no, that they appeared very loyal, that the cries were 'Wilkes and Liberty,' and a complaint of the price of bread, meat, and beer. The House then adjourned. Near the King's Bench, matters have been too serious; some lives are lost. I wished, and was in hopes, to have seen your lordship to-day; probably you will be in town to-morrow. The times are wild and I own I should be glad that your lordship was present amongst us."

Lady Stawell to [the Earl of Dartmouth.]

1768, September 30. Twickenham.—Acquainting Lord Dartmouth with her intention to marry Lord Hillsborough.

The Reverend John Newton to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1768, October 25, Olney.—"My papers have passed the review of Mr. Madan and Haweis, since I wrote last. Upon their representation, strengthened by what I now apprehend might be the meaning of a hint your Lordship favoured me with, I corrected what I had wrote upon the government of the primitive church, with a pair of scissors, not a bit here and there, but I cut out every line of it. I saw that I had been too dogmatic upon a point which has been the subject of so much controversy, and farther that supposing I was right such an explicit declaration would not come well from a minister of the Established Church, that it was not immediately necessary to my main design, and would probably give more offence than any other part of the book. It is therefore now annihilated and can do no harm." *Seal.*

Dr. John Fothergill to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1768, December 15. London—Has given his patients (some of Lord Dartmouth's children) and their attendant directions what to do upon the road and hopes they have arrived home in better health. Their disease was not uncommon, though its name is singular enough; it often attacks young persons in wet seasons, and is usually called the Mumps. "I am indebted to Lord Dartmouth for his very friendly letter respecting the Royal Society and his proposal of Lord Royston. I communicated this to my acquaintance of the Society, who felt much concern that they could not hope for the President they could have wished for. They readily allowed the propriety of naming Lord Royston, whose abilities for such a station, were allowed to be indisputable. But two objections were started:—that nobleman, however well qualified, will not make a a point of attending the Society when perhaps other business of importance does not require him elsewhere. Besides, his reserve would make him more difficult of access than might be wished in a President of the Royal Society who must occasionally see and hear people of low degree, though ingenious, and, in their way, sensible. People are chosen now who do not please, and if Lord Royston had not the objections above mentioned, he would, I believe, be chosen without the least opposition. The Royal Society has been of use to [the] community in general and to the character of the nation. Much depends on its head. If he is a mathematician, studies of this kind only will be promoted; if a botanist, botany will be in estimation. But if the President is disengaged from any peculiar, and resolves to promote science in general, then science will flourish. Nevertheless, I own that in the present state of things, when principle seems to be totally forgot, and the views of this life only, cherished almost universally, there is little hope of doing much good in any other way than in taking heed to ourselves, and whilst we cannot make others better, endeavouring that none are made worse by our example."

Dr. John Fothergill to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1768, [December ?] Harpur Street.—Acquainting Lord Dartmouth of the cordial approval of Dr. Parsons, Dr. Knight, John Ellis, and

Gustavus Brander to the proposal of electing Lord Dartmouth, President of the Royal Society. Hopes Lord Dartmouth will accept the position.

Edward Elmsall to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1769, March 20. Thornhill.—"I daresay your lordship has frequently heard of Mrs. Bosanquet, and probably you may know her. She has been in this country some time, and lays out her whole time in taking care of and educating poor children, and, though she has some peculiarities (and who has not), we think her an extraordinary good woman. She had taken a house of a gentleman at Gildersome in the neighbourhood of Morley for this purpose, but it was far from being convenient. . . . . Mrs. Parkinson offered to sell her, with your Lordship's leave, her lease of Stumpcross in Morley, and Mrs. Bosanquet applied to me to beg you would please to favour her with the remainder of Mrs. Parkinson's term."

The Rev. John Newton to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1769, March 31. Olney.—"I have done nothing yet to the papers your Lordship was pleased to look over, since they were returned to me, I informed you that I was not willing to publish them as they stand against the judgment of so many friends. Yet on the other hand, the alterations they propose which amount to almost the total demolition of what I have already done, and are inconsistent with the prosecution of my plan in future discourage me. Besides I have other friends who think differently from them. Your Lordship did not hint anything of this kind, and Mr. Cowper, whose judgment has considerable weight with me is entirely against it. Perhaps the safest course, in this perplexity will be, to let the book lie dormant where it is."

Thomas Gainsborough.

1769, May 25.—Receipt from Thomas Gainsborough to the Earl of Dartmouth for 126*li.*, "in full for two half length portraits." *Holograph.*

The Rev. John Newton to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1769, June 13. Olney.—"After much deliberation about the expediency of publishing my book, I have drawn up an advertisement to stand at the beginning; a copy of it I take the liberty to enclose. . . . Mr. Cowper is well, and desires his respects; he is a great blessing and a comfort to me, a true friend, faithful, judicious, and exemplary. By him and Mrs. Unwin, I am quickened or humbled every day."

The Rev. John Newton to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1769, August 9. Olney.—"I hope the Lord has graciously smiled upon our removal to the large room in the great house; it has given me opportunity of receiving several persons into our society for whom we could not find room before and I have laid the meeting on Sunday evenings more generally open and many of the congregration who knew not well how to improve their time on Sunday evenings now attend with us. . . . The simplicity and happy ignorance of those who live in a country place is a great advantage to a minister; they are out

of the reach of many temptations and avocations which distract and divide the attention of many professors (*sic*).

"A few months ago I heard that some of them in their prayers at home had been much engaged for the welfare of Mr. Wilkes. As the whole town of Olney is remarkably loyal and peaceable with regard to the government, I was rather surprised that gentleman should have partisans amongst our serious people. Upon inquiry I found they had just heard of his name and that he was in prison; comparing the imperfect account they had of him with what they read in their Bibles they took it for granted that a person so treated must of necessity be a minister of the Gospel and under that character they prayed earnestly that he might be supported and enlarged—Your Lordship will perhaps be surprised that in this time of general ferment the whole story of Mr. Wilkes should be utterly unknown to many people in a market town within 60 miles of London. But this is the fact! . . . . Mr. Cowper desires his respects. It was agreed between us that whoever wrote first should let your Lordship know that Mr. Cowper's servant can throw a casting net, that we love fish at both houses, and that, relying on your Lordship's goodness, we have sometimes talked of employing the servant to catch us some (if he can). However, we chose to mention it before we began, and shall flatter ourselves (while we hear nothing to the contrary) that we have your Lordship's permission which will add to the flavour of the fish."

The Rev. John Newton to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1769, September 6. Olney.—"Wednesday's post, last week, brought Mr. Cowper an account of the death of Major Cowper and Friday's post summoned him to Cambridge, by letters informing him that his brother was very ill. I accompanied him one stage on Saturday morning. By a letter Mrs. Unwin had yesterday, he informs her that his brother's illness, though primarily an intermitting fever, is attended with circumstances which render it alarming; but the physician is not without hopes. . . . . On Friday, likewise, I had a few lines from Mr. Madan acquainting me with the death of his son William. This must doubtless be a heavy stroke, he was a promising youth and greatly beloved. . . . My book is, at last, gone to the press. Mr. Cowper dissuaded me from prefixing the advertisement of which I send your Lordship a copy. He thought it would dispose and instruct people to find fault with the book before they began to read it. I submitted to his judgment and it is now coming abroad without an apology; but the allegations in the advertisement, though not published, are true."

The Rev. John Newton to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1770, February 22. Olney.—"My dear friend, Mr. Cowper is at Cambridge; his brother is again dangerously ill, with asthma and dropsy, and, I believe, there are but little hopes of his recovery."

The Rev. John Newton to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1770, March 21. Olney.—"I know not whether Mr. Cowper's necessary engagements at Cambridge, and the various exercises of mind he has been under there, have given him leisure and liberty to write to your Lordship lately. If not, I dare answer for him, that only a want of such leisure has prevented him. I am sure he would be glad to communicate

to you an account of the great display of the Lord's mercy in favour of his brother. His illness was and still is extreme and I believe such as affords the physicians little prospect of his recovery. In that state he seemed secure and satisfied and on the account of what he suffered rather desirous to die, than live, though evidently an entire stranger both to the necessity and nature of the gospel faith. All that Mr. Cowper's tender concern for him, in this situation, could suggest, seemed to have no farther effect than that he heard him impatiently and was convinced that it proceeded from his love and regard to him. But on the 10th instant the Lord was pleased to take the work effectually into his own hand. . . . I need not say to your Lordship, that if the Lord is pleased to restore Mr. John Cowper, his character, his natural and acquired abilities, his situation in the University, etc. will probably render him the object of as much wonder, and fit him for as much usefulness, as can be well expected in the case of a single person."

Lewisham Vestry.

1770, November 19.—Resolutions as to enclosing waste land belonging to the Parish.

The Rev. John Newton to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1770, November 23. Olney.—"We have now and then a new hymn at Olney; I am willing to send your Lordship a specimen, Mr. Cowper's I shall mark with W.C. I have not asked his leave to transcribe, but when I tell him what I have done I hope he will not forbid me.

"The small pox has been some months at Olney, and seems likely to spread more. I was in hopes it would have ceased, but two families were inoculated just about the time of its decline and it soon appeared again. Here are many who have not had it, and many terrified at the thoughts of it, so that it occasions a sensible difference in our congregation and markets."

Miss M. V. Vernon to the Countess of Dartmouth.

[1770-1780?]—"I have just got Lady Harcourt's answer to the queries respecting glasses. None should be put on the King's table, and all those intended for him and the Queen must be covered, the servants will bring them, with the covers on to you and Lord Dartmouth, and you will take them off with one hand, while with the other you present the glass to their Majesties. I daresay you have conversed with Lady Bath on all these nice points, which she must so well understand and had some years ago occasion to practice."

Rev. John Newton to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1771, January 19. Olney—"I am glad my preaching on the occasion of Mr. Whitfield's death had your Lordship's approbation. Indeed I thought it expedient and even incumbent on me, to bear my testimony to his character as a minister, especially in this place, where he was known and dear to many and had been despised and misrepresented by many more . . . . My bookseller informs me that the one volume of Ecclesiastical History is in very little demand. So that it has not yet paid half the expense of paper and print (though I have taken 100 copies on my own account). I am not sorry I published it."

THOMAS GAINSBOROUGH to [the EARL OF DARTMOUTH].

1771, April 8. Bath.—"I received the honour of your Lordship's letter acquainting me that I am to expect Lady Dartmouth's picture at Bath, but it is not yet arrived. I shall be extremely willing to make any alterations your lordship shall require, when her ladyship comes to Bath for that purpose, as I cannot (without taking away the likeness) touch it, unless from the life. I would not be thought, by what I am going to observe, that I am at all unwilling to do anything your lordship requires to it, or even to paint an entire new picture for the money I received for that, as I shall always take pleasure in doing anything for Lord Dartmouth, but I should fancy myself a great blockhead if I was capable of painting such a likeness as I did of your lordship and not have sense enough to see why I did not give the same satisfaction in Lady Dartmouth's picture, and I believe your lordship will agree with me in this point, that next to being able to paint a tolerable picture, is having judgment enough to see what is the matter with a bad one. I don't know if your lordship remembers a few impertinent remarks of mine upon the ridiculous use of fancy dresses in portraits, about the time that Lord North made us laugh in describing a Family Piece, his Lordship had seen somewhere, but whether your Lordship's memory will reach this trifling circumstance or not, I will venture to say that had I painted Lady Dartmouth's picture, dressed as her ladyship goes, no fault (more than in my painting in general) would have been found with it. Believe me, my Lord, though I may appear conceited in saying it so confidently, I never was far from the mark, but I was able before I pulled the trigger, to see the cause of my missing, and nothing is so common with me as to give up my own sight in my painting room, rather than hazard giving offence to my best customers. You see, my Lord, I can speak plainly when there is no danger of having my bones broke, and if your Lordship encourages my giving still a free opinion upon the matter, I will do it in another line."

The SAME to the SAME.

1771, April 13. Bath. "I can see plainly your Lordship's good nature in not taking amiss what I wrote in my last, though it is not so clear to me but your Lordship has some suspicion that I meant it to spare myself the trouble of painting another picture of Lady Dartmouth, which time and opportunity may convince your lordship was not the intention, and here I give it under my hand, that I will most willingly begin upon a new canvas. But I only for the present beg your Lordship will give me leave to try an experiment upon that picture to prove the amazing effect of dress. I mean to treat it as a cast-off picture and dress it (contrary, I know, to Lady Dartmouth's taste) in the modern way; the worse consequence that can attend it, will be her ladyship's being angry with me for a time. I am vastly out in my notion of the thing, if the face does not immediately look like; but I must know if Lady Dartmouth powders or not in common: I only beg to know that, and to have the picture sent down to me. I promise this my lord, that if I boggle a month by way of experiment to please myself, it shall not in the least abate my desire of attempting another to please your Lordship when I can be in London for that purpose, or Lady Dartmouth comes to Bath."

Postscript:—"I am very well aware of the objection to modern dresses in pictures, that they are soon out of fashion and look awkward, but as that misfortune cannot be helped, we must set it against the unluckiness of fancy dresses taking away likenesses, the principal beauty and intention of a portrait."

Thomas Gainsborough to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

[1771], April 18. Bath.—"Nothing can be more absurd than the foolish custom of painters dressing people like scaramouches and expecting the likeness to appear. Had a picture voice, action, etc. to make itself known as actors have upon the stage, no disguise would be sufficient to conceal a person; but only a face, confined to one view and not a muscle to move to say 'Here I am,' falls very hard upon the poor painter, who perhaps is not within a mile of the truth in painting the face only. Your Lordship I am sure will be sensible of the effect of dress thus far, but I defy any but a painter of some sagacity (and such you see am I my Lord) to be well aware of the different effects which one part of a picture has upon another, and how the eye may be cheated, as to the appearance of size, etc., by an artful management of the accompaniments. A tune may be so confused by a false bass, that if it is ever so plain, simple and full of meaning, it shall become a jumble of nonsense, and just so shall a handsome face be overset by a fictitious bundle of trumpery of the foolish painter's own inventing. For my part (however your Lordship may suspect my genius for lying) I have that regard for truth, that I hold the finest invention as a meer slave in comparison and believe I shall remain an ignorant fellow to the end of my days, because I never could have patience to read poetical impossibilities, the very food of a painter, especially if he intends to be knighted in this land of roast beef, so well do serious people love froth. But, where am I my Lord, this my free opinion in another line with a witness, forgive me my Lord, I am but a wild goose at best, all I mean is this, Lady Dartmouth's picture will look more like and not so large when dressed properly, and if it does not I will begin another.

Notice from the Lord Chamberlain's Office.

1771, July 15.—"Such Ladies as desire to dance minuets at the ball, which is to be at Windsor Castle on Thursday evening, the 25th of this instant, are requested to send their names and rank to this office on or before Friday next, the 19th instant, and to send for their tickets the next day, Saturday, between the hours of ten in the morning and two in the afternoon, immediately after which, the said office will be shut up and no attendance given till the Installation is over." *Draft.*

Notice from the Lord Chamberlain's Office.

1771, July 16.—"Notice is hereby given that at the Installation at Windsor on Thursday, the 25th instant, ladies are not expected to appear in the Chapel or Hall there full dressed with hoops, but ladies who propose to dance, and such as shall sit in the front rows at the Ball in the evening, are expected to come full dressed, as to the Court Balls at St. James'.

"That all persons properly dressed who propose to go to the Installation Ball that evening, may assemble in the Queen's Guard Chamber; and that at half an hour after seven o'clock, the doors will be opened for their passage into the ball-room." *Draft.*

Rev. Samuel Parr to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1771, September 18th.—Thanking Lord Dartmouth for his patronage in his candidature for the mastership of Harrow school.

Rev. Samuel Parr to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1771, September 26. Harrow.—As to his candidature for the mastership of Harrow. "My competitor, my Lord, is Mr. Humphry Sumner an assistant at Eton, and a first cousin of the late Doctor's. He was incited to this measure by the advice of Drs. Barnard and Foster, and he is supported by their assistance. What wishes those gentlemen can entertain, or what alacrity they are likely to exert for the credit of a rival school, is a subject on which it were superfluous for me to expatiate. In justice, however, to Mr. Sumner, I must say what the information of others, and my own experience, authorize me to say, that he is a gentleman of a most amiable temper and most irreproachable life."

The Same to the Same.

1771, October 4. Harrow.—"The mastership was yesterday determined in favour of Mr. Heath. The kind intentions of Dr. Sumner, the ardent wishes of the boys and the general approbation of their friends were of no weight against my age; in vain were pleaded all the favourable circumstances of my birth in the town where the founder lived, and of my education in his school. They were by no means sufficient to overrule those prejudices which Harrow governors have at last avowed in favour of Eton instructors. I am disappointed, my Lord, but not disgraced, and it gives me a peculiar satisfaction to find that a long and severe scrutiny into my character, could bring to light no other objection, than that I was twenty-five years old. I beg pardon for not acquainting your Lordship with this event, the instant it took place. I was employed my Lord, in quelling a disturbance, which the indecent and scurrilous language of Mr. Bucknall had provoked. The respectful and friendly behaviour of every person in this place, their anxious wishes for my success, and their generous concern for my disappointment, lift me far above any infamy to which I might be exposed by rejection.

"As my hopes in Harrow are for ever blasted, as the governors trifled with my claims and sported with my expectations, as it were cowardice to stand below the situation into which my real or supposed merit should have raised me, I am now going to open a school at Stanmore. The opinion your Lordship has expressed of my worth and the efforts you have exerted for my interest, give you a right to my sincerest gratitude and respect. While I continue here I shall dissuade the Mr. Legges from any act of violence or disrespect."

The Same to [the Same].

1771, October 9th. Stanmore.—"Give me leave to hope that you will acquit me of all indelicacy and presumption in the application I am going to make to you. My disappointment at Harrow has thrown an insurmountable obstacle in the way of my future success. I have therefore purchased a large house at Stanmore in Middlesex, where I open my school on Monday next. The encouragement I have received from Dr. Sumner's friends induced me to engage in this undertaking, and I doubt not but my scheme will here meet with more success than at Harrow. The terms, my Lord, are twenty-six guineas per annum, for board and teaching; fencing and dancing are taught by the same masters and on the terms as at Harrow. Should your Lordship do me the honour of entrusting me with the care of your sons, I shall exert

my utmost endeavours both to forward their improvement and to merit your Lordship's approbation. The disturbance that unhappily arose on Thursday last, was universal. I then used my influence with the whole school to observe order, and my advice to particular boys has since been the same. I more especially addressed myself to your Lordship's sons. My disappointment is matter of general surprise and concern, and as to my conduct on the day of election, I have guarded it from all material misrepresentation by a public declaration of my innocence, and an open appeal to every impartial person who then saw me. In my critical situation, it is by no means strange to be attacked by new enemies, and deserted by old acquaintance, but the consciousness of an honest intention and an upright conduct, supports me under my miscarriage and sets me above all the artifice of treachery, and all the assaults of competition."

Rev. John Newton to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1771, November 6. Olney.—"Mr. Cowper (who is so generally known here by the name of Sir Cowper, that I often style him so in my letters) desires his respects to your Lordship and Lady Dartmouth. We add a repeated tender of our duty."

Frederick Montagu to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1772, August 1. Papplewick.—"I returned from Welbeck the beginning of the week where I was present at what might have been a most dreadfull accident. The Duke, Lord Titchfield and Mrs. Bentinck were all thrown out of a phaeton close to a precipice, but they providentially escaped unhurt. The poor Duchess saw the whole accident, but is not the worse for the alarm. I am sorry Lord Hillsborough's red bag is still in his pocket, buttoned up, and like to continue there. I would venture a ducking to get at it, if you would be an accomplice and the receiver of stolen goods."

The Earl of Suffolk to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1772, September 6. Hampton Court.—"An outline of the revolution in Sweden is printed in last night's Gazette. The success of the transaction is complete. The States made no resistance but surrendered their ancient form of Government and accepted and subscribed the new one delivered to them by the King. This event is of the most important nature and it is very embarrassing to me that your Lordship and the rest of the King's confidential servants are so far from London. Russia—unless her peace with the Porte is more uncertain than it has been of late represented—will propose sending troops to Sweden. The ministers of Denmark and Prussia at Stockholm, have orders to concur with Count Ostermann in everything. His propositions, I make no doubt, will be vigorous and violent, and on the other hand, that the King of Sweden will be supported by France, may be depended on. The probable consequences of all this are but too evident. In this state of things there is ample occasion for me to summon a Cabinet immediately, and to receive the advice of it with regard to what instructions the King should send Sir John Goodricke upon this critical occasion. But rather than hurry your Lordship from your retirement a moment sooner than is absolutely necessary, I will inform you of my ideas, and if approved of by your Lordship, venture to recommend them to the King, without the ceremony of a meeting. They are, my Lord, that the King should engage in no

measures, now the Revolution has actually taken place, till we are informed of the intentions of the Court of Petersburg not only as to what the Empress of Russia means to do in regard to Sweden, immediately, but also with regard to the long talked of alliance with Great Britain. If she explains herself ingenuously and satisfactorily on this head, I conceive a co-operation with her in her Swedish views, may be very fit matter for our deliberations in Council. But in my poor opinion it would be very rash and unjustifiable to hazard such consequences as are obvious in attempts by force upon the Swedish Government, while the alliance with Russia is so remote and uncertain. I have the honour to enclose two draughts according to these sentiments; the one to Sir J. Goodricke, the other to Mr. Gunning. If they are such as your Lordship approves of, I will lay them before the King. If they are not, and your Lordship has another plan to propose I will immediately call together the King's servants and shall be happy to have the matter discussed in Cabinet more amply than it is possible to do in this manner. Indeed, the only reason which prevents me summoning one directly, is the reluctance of fetching you up, upon one particular point if the affair can be managed without giving you that trouble."

Sir John Dalrymple to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1772, September 6. Edinburgh.—"I have the honour to enclose for your Lordship, a letter written from Lord Preston (then Secretary of State) to Lord Dartmouth at the time of the revolution. The letter shows that Lord Dartmouth was equally faithful to the trust he had undertaken and averse to the councils of King James. I found the letter among Lord Preston's papers, which his heir Mr. Graham of Netherby gave me. I left the notes on Bishop Burnet's history at your lordship's house, which I hope you got. This summer I went through the French despatches to and from England in the reigns of Charles II. and James II. and also through King William's private trunk, having got orders from the Kings of France and England to see them and take copies. These lights are so very great that I am busy in reforming my memoirs, and am very anxious to get all the lights further that I can upon my short but great period of twelve years. Your Lordship told me you had some letters between King James and Lord Dartmouth. May I take the liberty to ask copies of such of them as your Lordship shall judge proper; one great end of history is by drawing honourable characters out of the canvas, to inflame men with a desire of imitating them. This is the great advantage of the Grecian story. And it is by marking the contract between virtuous and bad characters that Tacitus enchants us, as he does. It was my misfortune to meet with few great characters in my period and therefore I was at the more pains to paint the few that I found. Such as Lord Russell, Algernon Sydney, Lord Dundee, and one or two more. I was happy from the highest authority, that of King James, to be able to wipe off the aspersion from Lord Dartmouth of his having betrayed the fleet of which he had solicited the command. It is with this view that I wish to know more of Lord Dartmouth than I do; for I took a liking to the gallantry of the character, but had not materials enough to do it justice. Among the notes on Burnet's history, I found two things, of which I must beg you lordship's permission to make use. The one is that Lord Dartmouth pressed King Charles for Lord Russell's life. The other is a letter which wipes off the impudent aspersion of Bishop Burnet that Lord Dartmouth neglected to save the lives of one hundred men of the best

families in Britain, when the Duke of York was shipwrecked. I am so fortunate as to have a letter written by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh who was in the ship, which confirms Lord Dartmouth's account of the matter. I take the liberty to enclose a copy of a few material notes which I copied from your manuscript, particularly Lord Dartmouth's advices to King James about the weakness of the reed of passive obedience. Your lordship will run a score through such of them as you do not like me to appeal to, and I beg you will permit me to use the others, though I flatter myself your Lordship will not have occasion to score any of them out, because I used a good deal of delicacy in the selection. I will not congratulate your Lordship, so much as I do my country upon seeing your Lordship's name in the Gazette; because the cause of Bengal is the cause of humanity. I hope now that your Lordship is a minister, for some scheme to be followed for the good of that country worthy of your Lordship and of England."

The Earl of Dartmouth to Sir John Dalrymple.

1772, September 22. Sandwell.—"I shall be very glad to contribute as far as I am able to the perfection of so considerable a work as that is which you have given to the public. With this view I submitted my grandfather's MS. to your perusal, and can have no objection to your making use of those parts of it, which I have not scored in the paper, which I return you enclosed. I cannot but object to the publication of the note relating to the design of shooting Lord Nottingham on account of the delicacy of the subject. I have not by me the copy of the MS. which you saw, but in the note which is written upon the margin of the book itself I do not find the name of the E[arl] of P[reston] and I do not recollect that it is in the other copy. As to the character of my great grandfather, I think I have some papers which might serve to vindicate his principles, and those parts of his conduct which have been called in question in a more satisfactory manner, than, in my opinion, it has been done, in the several passages in which his name is mentioned in your memoirs; in some of them there appear to me to be insinuations, which do not leave a favourable impression of him upon the mind of the reader. In others, assertions, which I may not perhaps have sufficient materials in my hands absolutely to contradict, but which by no means agree with the general and uniform view of his principles, which arises out of my papers. It will take me some time to select out of these papers, such passages as may be necessary for your purpose; in the meantime, I should take it as a favour if you would let me know upon what authority those anecdotes are founded, which appear to me not to give a true and just representation of him." *Draft.*

Dr. Charles Morton to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1772, September 25. [The British] Museum.—By direction of Mr. Barrow, President of the Royal Society, and many of the members he writes to ask Lord Dartmouth to allow himself to be proposed as President. The office includes a Commissionership of the Longitude, a Trusteeship of the British Museum, and the first visitorship of the Royal Observatory.

Matthew Boulton to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1772, November 10. Soho.—The trade of Birmingham is so dead at this juncture that the London wagons have to make up their loading

with coals for want of merchandise. The country has received a severe shock since June last, such a one as it will not recover from for many years, scarcely any one of considerable trade in Great Britain but has felt the consequences of it in some respects. Has improved his ormolu manufacture since he showed Lord Dartmouth specimens of it. Their navigation goes on prosperously, the junction with the Wolverhampton canal is complete and they already sail from Birmingham to Bristol and to Hull. Hopes he will have the pleasure of showing Lord Dartmouth their wharves, for it is a busy scene and is very great use to every class of people in the neighbourhood.

Rev. John Newton to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1772, November 11. Olney.—"I have been affected by reading in the papers of the late dreadful hurricane at the Leeward Islands, particularly to find that in a relation from Antigua, a probable interruption of the playhouse for at least a fortnight, should in such circumstances be mentioned among the articles of distress. How deplorable is the blindness and stupidity of man by nature, who under such awful dispensations can neither see the hand of God or hear his voice. Perhaps no part of the King's dominions is covered with greater darkness and ignorance than the West India Islands, at least it was so when my business led me thither, and particularly at St. Kitts, where I was most acquainted. The last voyage I was there I was looked upon as very singular and was called a presbyterian. I took occasion to ask if I was the only singular person they had met with, they told me there had been a planter on the north side who was as precise as myself, who was said to pray a great deal and to keep little company, because he could meet with none of his own cast, but he had been dead several years and they did not believe there was another upon the island. I made much enquiry upon this head, but could not find a person that pretended even to the form of godliness. I believe it was little otherwise at Antigua and worse if possible at Jamaica. I hope there is a day coming when the Gospel shall be sent with power to these heathen Christians, and wish the era of your Lordship's administration may be marked with this happy event. What a change might it make, I have been told (I do not mean to inform your Lordship) that at St. Croix there are some truly religious persons both whites and blacks, if so, I believe the Danish Settlements, however inferior to ours both in the East and West Indies, have an honour to which the British can lay but little claim. Perhaps among the many applications that have been made to the Board of Trade, no one has thought of petitioning that Gospel ministers might, if possible, be sent to our West India Islands. But I hope the time will soon come, when the Lord will remember them. Notwithstanding I was looked upon as an oddity at St. Kitts, yet they somehow conceived so favourable an opinion of me, that I had an offer if I would take orders and return to them they would take charge of my maintenance till the living of Sandypoint should be vacant, and then, use their interest that it should be given to me. Which I looked upon as a favourable presage that if a Gospel minister should come among them, he would not be ill received. For that they could have no predisposition to the truth, yet they had been so wearied with the characters and conduct of most of the Clergy they had seen among them, that it was highly probable they would be struck with such behaviour as becomes the Gospel, and thereby have their prejudices against the doctrine softened.

"Yet alas, what can be done; at present while the harvest is so great and the labourers so few? While infidelity and wickedness are so epidemical at home, who can be found or spared to go abroad? If I am

not mistaken it is possible to travel more than a hundred miles upon a line in several parts of this kingdom and not come within ten or perhaps twenty miles of a parish on either hand, that has the blessing of a started parochial Gospel ministry. Not one that I can hear of to be found so near the road from Northampton through Manchester to Liverpool, or through Nottingham to Leeds. In a word, take the kingdom through, perhaps not three in a county upon an average. But our present number though small, may be termed great compared with what it was a few years ago, and we hope the Lord is increasing it. But it is highly desirable to see a more earnest and importunate spirit of prayer prevailing in this behalf. For the revival on the side of the Established Church I apprehend does not yet balance the defection that has obtained amongst the Disssenters within the past 50 years, in which the Presbyterians have so generally renounced the truths which were dear to their forefathers, and the most deliberate contemptuous and malignant opposition to the Gospel of Christ arises now from that quarter, which once gloried in it. And I fear in some places the Independents are upon tiptoes to follow them. Surely had not the Lord seasonably interposed by raising up what is called Methodism, the knowledge of the true Gospel had been by this time well nigh lost out of our land."

The Earl of Dartmouth to Lord Lewisham.

1772, December 22. Blackheath.—We came hither last Saturday by which means your brothers from Stanmore were in London long enough to see 'Elfrida," at the recommendation of Mr. Parr, and Mr. Garrick in the part of Hamlet. Portius I can assure you was no despicable performer and the whole was very well done considering the disadvantages the performers laboured under.

Dr. B. Kennicott to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1773, January 28. Christ Church.—Asking for Lord Dartmouth's patronage for his forthcoming work on the various readings in the Hebrew Old Testament.

Thomas Jenkins to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1773, March 23. Rome.—"Immediately on the receipt of the honor of your Lordship's obliging letter of the 2nd inst. I communicated the contents to his Holiness, who was exceedingly happy in being informed that his conduct had met with such flattering approbation. He commands me to assure your Lordship that, as he thinks it the peculiar duty of his nation to act with justice towards all, he particularly wishes to prove every possible attention towards his Majesty and his subjects, and thinks all he can do is but trifling in proportion to his obligations. The Pope speaks with the utmost gratitude of the efficacious means so kindly used to prevent the fleet belonging to the Empress of Russia annoying his coast or in any manner interfering with that perfect neutrality which he ought, and wishes, to observe."

Rev. John Newton to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1773, May 22. Olney.—"I believe I have not directly mentioned my dear friend Mr. Cowper to your Lordship for some time past, but you have undoubtedly heard of the heavy affliction which the Lord has permitted to come upon him, and through him upon us. There has

been little alteration in his case since the account I transmitted to Mr. Madan. I am touched in a sensible part, the loss I feel for a season of such a friend, counsellor, and pattern is like the loss of a right hand, which is missed every hour. He is perfectly sensible as to common things but is a continual prey to distressing and gloomy thoughts, which he has no power to resist. What a striking instance of the vanity and precariousness of all below the skies. He is now sitting by me, disconsolate. How brittle is the blessing of a fine understanding assisted by the advantages of education and literature. A slight alteration in the animal spirits or in the texture of the blood is sufficient to cloud the faculties, so that the gross illusions of the powers of darkness, shall be received as if they were sealed to the mind with the indubitable impressions of truth. Lately he rejoiced in communion with God, was assured of his acceptance in the Beloved and lived upon the foretaste of eternal glory. . . . I believe few people living have enjoyed more abounding consolations or given men unquestionable evidence of a heart truly devoted to God than my friend, yet he is now upon the brink of despair and our most earnest endeavours to comfort him, seem but to add to his distress. In this state he has now been almost five months and though his case has admitted of some changes we see no present appearances of relief. How often have I been ready to complain and say; Why does the Lord deal so heavily with a favoured and faithful servant? But I would check myself —Shall the potsherds of the earth say to their Maker, What dost Thou? I know that the Lord does all things well. The event I trust will enable us to see more of His wisdom, power, and grace than ever. It is in part for the instruction of me and my people. Mr. Cowper was (as I verily believe) in the power of faith in a humble spirit, in deadness to the world, and simple devotedness to the Lord, the foremost of us all. His whole behaviour, was not only unblamable but exemplary in a high degree. . . . Two circumstances in his case for which we cannot be sufficiently thankful, I must not omit. The one is the great patience and mildness of spirit which the Lord maintains in him, the other, that all his troubles and terrors are restrained when he goes to bed so that he generally sleeps eight hours or more every night as undisturbed as a child."

Lord North [to Lord Dartmouth].

1773, May 31. Bushey Park.—"I become every day more inclined to take the desperate step I mentioned to you some days ago. My comfort here and my vexations at Westminster conspire to fix me in that resolution."

James Beattie to Lord Dartmouth.

1773, May 31. Suffolk Street, Haymarket.—"As it may be improper for me to obtrude myself upon your Lordship at a time when your attention is engrossed by so great a variety of the most important affairs, I would beg leave to take this method of making my most grateful acknowlegments to your Lordship for procuring me the honour of a conference with Lord North. His Lordship received me with great politeness, and very readily undertook to inform his Majesty that I am in town. I have now had an opportunity of paying my respects to the Archbishop of York and to Lord Mansfield, both of whom are pleased to honour my labours with their approbation. His Grace desired me to deliver to your Lordship the following message, which he would have

communicated by letter, if he had thought it was necessary. He wishes that his Majesty would be pleased to appoint me a temporary pension of 200*l.* a year, to continue till some office can be got for me, of equal value, and he desires me to leave with your Lordship, the enclosed Memorial, to be laid before the King, or not, as you shall think proper.

"Shall I then, my Lord, make it my humble request to your Lordship, that you would mention this proposal of the Archbishop's to his Majesty and to Lord North? Of your goodness, I have already had experience sufficient to encourage me to hope that you will pardon my boldness in thus addressing your Lordship; and Sir Adolphus Oughton, who is deeply interested in my success, was pleased to assure me, that I might signify my wishes to your Lordship without fear of giving offence. On the success of this application to his Majesty depends all my hopes of bettering my condition. If it shall prove unsuccessful, the state of my circumstances will oblige me to make my stay in London as short as possible."

Enclosure.

Dr. James Beattie was in the year 1760, presented by his late Majesty to the office of Professor of Moral Philosophy at Aberdeen, a place then accounted worth 90*l.* a year, but which has yielded him for the most part about 100*l.*, though in some years, not so much.

From a desire of subverting the sceptical philosophy, which at that time was very prevalent in many countries of Europe, and which seemed to threaten the utter extirpation of religion and true science, he published in the year 1770 'An Essay on the Nature and Immutability of Truth, in opposition to Sophistry and Scepticism,' a work which it required much intense application of mind to accomplish and which, in fact, had employed the greatest part of his leisure hours for upwards of four years. He foresaw, from the first, that this work would raise him many enemies, but a sense of his duty to the public, prompted him, notwithstanding to hazard the publication. It is true, that even in Scotland, his book has done no little service and procured him many friends among the pious and truly learned, but his enemies there, are numerous and powerful, and he already knows by experience, that from the resentment and principles of such a party, he has much to fear.

This, added to a long course of intense study, has greatly impaired his health. He has been obliged, in order to retrieve it, to have recourse to some expedients which are far too expensive for his fortune, and which have long ago exhausted the little sum for which his circumstances obliged him to sell the copyright of his book. Nor have these expedients, as yet, been attended with success; travelling, and a temporary relaxation from business, have been prescribed by physicians, but his circumstances will not admit of either.

Traduced as he has been in his own country, his spirits must by this time have been totally borne down, if it had not been for the humanity and generosity of the English nation. Here, indeed, he has met with the kindest reception, both from the clergy and laity, and many persons of the highest distinction, in rank, virtue, and literature, have honoured his labours with their approbation, have been pleased to consider him in some degree a benefactor to society, and have encouraged him to hope even for some public reward, which by rendering his condition less dependent, might put in his power the means proposed, for the recovery of his health, and enable him to finish some other works already projected and begun in vindication of truth, moral and religious.

To labour successfully in the cause of truth is his highest ambition, and to the support of this cause—the most important of any within his sphere—he means to devote the remaining part of his life."

Rev. John Newton to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1773, June 6. Olney.—"Whenever a favourable alteration takes place in Mr. Cowper I shall be glad to inform your Lordship of it, if possible by the first post. About three weeks ago I went to consult Dr. Cotton who has prescribed for him and the medicines agreed very well with him, I think they have some good effect upon his health but the stress of his affliction continues with little or no abatement. Yet he has been able of late to employ himself a little in his favorite amusement, gardening, which he could not possibly apply himself to sometime since. It is a sharp trial to us as well as to him but I still hope with confidence that the issue will be happy and profitable to us all."

John Ash to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1773, June 10. Birmingham.—Acquainting Lord Dartmouth with the death from scarlet fever of three children of Sir William and Lady Bagot.

The Earl of Dartmouth to Lord Lewisham.

1773, June 12. London.—I have an expedition to propose to you, it is to meet me at Portsmouth on Monday sennight, when the King will go to see the fleet. Lord North and I shall go together on that day and you must put yourself into a postchaise and come the direct way from Oxford to be with us there on Monday evening the 21st. If your way is through Winchester I suppose we shall not meet till we come to Portsmouth, if it be through Basingstoke I fancy you will come into our road at Petersfield.

John Ash to Lord Dartmouth.

1773, June 17. Birmingham.—Mr. Wyrley has really gained ground since he last wrote. He now has another afflicted parent, Lord Kilmorey, in his house, for the death of his eldest son Mr. Needham, one of the unfortunate gentlemen who were at Salt Hill. *Seal of arms.*

Rev. John Newton to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1773, June 17. Olney. "Though Mr. Cowper's distress does not seem to be at all abated, yet we hope he is in some respects better, and that the Lord who has done such great things for him heretofore is upon his way to deliver him again. We are waiting, longing, praying for this happy event which we hope whenever it takes place will fill our hearts with thankfulness and our mouths with praise. In the meantime we desire to pray with earnestness and importunity so to wait with that patience and submission which becomes sinful and shortsighted worms. We are sure that all our concerns are under the disposal of unerring wisdom and infinite love that our trials are never protracted an hour beyond the fittest season of relief, and that what the Lord does, however mysterious to us, must be right because He does it. Could we always maintain these indubitable principles in actual exercise, we should enjoy a stable peace amidst all the changes and storms of life."

Rev. Ed. Stillingfleet to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1773, June 21. West Bromwich.—Calling Lord Dartmouth's attention to the case of Mr. Glazebrook, curate of Rowley, formerly one of Lady Huntingdon's preachers, whom the Bishop of Worcester refused to ordain because he had not been to either of the Universities and also told him he must quit his curacy, as he had brought no *bene discessit* from the bishop in whose diocese he lived. This has thrown the people of Rowley, to whom his ministry was acceptable and useful, into great distress.

Dr. James Beattie to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1773, July 13. London. Sir William Mayne and I called at your house this morning, in order to pay our respects to your lordship. I came to town on Thursday last, according to your lordship's desire, that I might have the honour of being presented to the Queen, but Her Majesty did not appear in the drawing room that day. My journey to Oxford was very unexpected. It was occasioned by a letter which I received on Thursday last from the Bishop of Chester who told me that my name was put in the list of those who were to be complimented with doctors degrees in civil law, and desired me to repair to Oxford immediately. I have good reason to be flattered with so honourable a testimony of the University's approbation; it was conferred without having been solicited by me, and the University were pleased to order that it should be attended with no expense. I am much indebted to the Bishop of Chester as well as to many others of the clergy, for interesting themselves so generally and so warmly in this affair. I returned from Oxford on Sunday, and shall continue for some time longer at Sir William Mayne's at Arno's Grove near Southgate, Middlesex, as I find the country air of the greatest importance to my health. Any messages addressed to me at No. 27 Suffolk Street, Haymarket, will be carefully forwarded. Of this I thought it was necessary to inform your lordship, I would fain hope that my affairs will now be soon brought to an agreeable conclusion. The many striking instances of your lordship's goodness, which I have experienced, fill my heart with gratitude such as it is not in the power of words to express."

Dr. James Beattie to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1773, July 23. Arno's Grove, Southgate, Middlesex.—Expressing gratitude for Lord Dartmouth's goodness to him. Desires to know whether he may continue here while his affairs are in dependence and what persons he may take the liberty to apply to for information or advice after Lord Dartmouth has gone to the country.

Charles Perronet to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1773, August 20. Canterbury.—Calling Lord Dartmouth's attention to the condition of the shipwrights in the royal Dockyards that whereas they used to receive 2*s.* 1*d.* a day and had the chips cut from the timber they now, since March, have had a new mode of task-work. The timber supplied to the yards is also bad, or what is called over grown, and the officers of the yards receive fees to let it pass. The late contracts with Holland were very fatal, not one piece in four or five could be used. It is a national grievance that there is a law enjoining the felling of oak at the very season when it is most unfit for use, in

consideration of the bark for tanners. By reason of the bad quality of the timber the men's labour is often lost, as the work has to be condemned.

G. B[erkeley to Lord Lewisham].

1773, October 9, "my fortieth birthday." Canterbury.—I thank you for the pleasure I received from the account of your Derbyshire tour, in return for which I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of a letter from an old friend of mine who visited the Peak thirteen years ago.

Letter referred to dated 19th July 1760. "On the third of last month I turned my face towards Derbyshire, my apparatus consisted of a barometer, made according to Schenchzer's directions in his *Itinere Alpina*. This, though portable, has an open cistern, one cannot safely depend on any barometer less troublesome in the application. I had also a mercurial thermometer formed with the utmost possible accuracy. These instruments and a few botanical books constituted the whole of my travelling equipage, I repent that a hydrostatic balance was not added to it." The silk mill at Derby is a curious piece of machinery, at first it appears very complicated but on examination convinces the beholder that a few simple and elegant contrivances are here applied to many different branches. At Wirksworth all hands are employed in preparing and smelting the lead, which is afforded by the neighbouring mines. We visited one of these sources of wealth, the shaft of which descended by several stages to the depth of sixty one fathoms; out of its mouth issued a warm steam, the workmen assured us that towards the bottom this steam was hot enough to cause a violent perspiration. To the westward of our inn at Matlock is an exceedingly steep hill with a lead mine near its top. We prepared to descend into this mine but could not do so by the shaft through which ore is brought up, the rope at that place being evidently too weak. We gained admission therefore through what miners call a 'groove hole,' a formidable passage truly, through which we were assured that none except workmen were before ever known to go. At some pretty considerable distance from the mouth of the shaft, there is a cavern in the side of the mountain about the entrance of which vast fragments of the rock lie scattered. This passage led to a narrow and dirty passage through which we crept downwards on all fours to a small trap-door. Under this door there is a perpendicular aperture containing a ladder composed of small timbers, fixed at each end into holes in the rock, the staves of this ladder were some of them so distant from their fellows that we were obliged to hang by our hands from one of them before we could place our feet on the next. Thus we descended to a landing place or shelf of rock barely wide enough to permit our crawling on it having on the left hand a deep black chasm. Our progression in this shelving projection brought us to another ladder worse than that we had just descended but which happily brought us to our journey's end, where we saw lead work carried on. Our guide was very chatty and told us that the veins of metal always make a greater angle with the horizon than do the sides of the mountain.

Lady Mayne to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1773, October 14. St. James's Square.—Asking Lord Dartmouth to subscribe to a new edition of Dr. James Beattie's "Essay on the Nature and Immutability of Truth in opposition to Sophistry and Scepticism," which Lady Montagu and she have suggested.

LORD NORTH to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1773, October 18. Bushey Park.—"I take the liberty of enclosing for your consideration, a copy of a very extraordinary and rather captious letter, which I received last night. As it does not relate particularly to me, but equally concerns the rest of his Majesty's servants, I have desired a cabinet to be called on Thursday next, to consider of the answer which it may be proper to return to it, and as I am afraid that we cannot hope for your attendance, I will immediately acquaint you with the sentiments of that meeting."

Postscript.—"I need not desire your Lordship to keep this letter secret."

Enclosure.—The Duke of Devonshire, the Marquis of Rockingham, the Earl of Bessborough, Lords Milton and Upper Ossory to Lord North. It is publicly reported that a project has been communicated to the King's Ministers, for proposing to the Parliament of Ireland a tax of regulation, which is particularly and exclusively to affect the property of those of his Majesty's subjects, who possess lands in that kingdom, but whose ordinary residence is in this. It is in the same manner publicly understood, that this extraordinary design has been encouraged by an assurance from the Administration, that if the heads of a bill, proposing such a tax, should be transmitted from Ireland, they would be returned with the sanction of his Majesty's Privy Council here, under the great seal of England.

My Lord, we find ourselves comprehended under the description of those who are to be the objects of this unprecedented imposition. We possess considerable landed property in both kingdoms, our ordinary residence is in England. We have not hitherto considered such residence as an act of delinquency, to be punished, or as a political evil, to be corrected, by the penal operation of a partial tax. We have had many of us our births and our earliest habits in this kingdom; some of us have an indispensable public duty, and all of us, where such duty does not require such restriction, have the right of free subjects, of choosing our habitation in whatever part of his Majesty's dominions we shall esteem most convenient.

We cannot hear, without astonishment, of a scheme by which we are to be stigmatized, by what is, in effect, a fine for our abode in this country —the principal member of the British Empire, and the residence of our common Sovereign.

We have ever shewn the utmost readiness in contributing with the rest of our fellow subjects, in any legal and equal method, to the exigencies of the public service, and to the support of his Majesty's Government.

We have ever borne a cordial, though not an exclusive, regard to the true interests of Ireland, and to all its rights and liberties, to none of which we think our residence in Great Britian, to be in the least prejudicial, but rather the means, in very many cases, of affording them a timely and effectual support.

We cannot avoid considering this scheme as in the highest degree injurious to the welfare of that kingdom, as well as of this. Its manifest tendency, is to lessen the value of all landed property there, to put restrictions upon it, unknown in any part of the British dominions, and, as far as we can find, without parallel in any civilized country. It leads directly to a separation of these kingdoms in interest and affection, contrary to the standing policy of our ancestors, which has been at every period, and particularly at the glorious Revolution, inseparably to connect them by every tie both of affection and interest.

We apply to your Lordship, in particular. This is intended as a mode of public supply, and we conceive the treasury of Ireland, as well as that of England, is in a great measure, within your Lordship's particular Department. We flatter ourselves that we shall not be refused authentic information concerning a matter in which we are so nearly concerned, that if the scheme which we state to your Lordship doth exist, we may be enabled to pursue every legal method of opposition to a project, in every light so unjust and impolitic. *Copy.*

Frederick Montagu to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1773, October 25. Aston.—"I am certainly the most unfortunate man in the world. Two Scotsmen, the only two I am persuaded who are not in office and employment, have plundered the house in Hanover Square. I wish the administration had provided for them before. If I had been pillaged with the rest of the nation or persecuted with the rest of the opposition, I could have been contented, but these private plunderings are very unfair. However by the vigilance of Sir John Fielding, and notwithstanding all the endeavours of Lord Mansfield and the rest of the Cabinet Council, the thieves are taken, and now my mother is much more alarmed at the thoughts of their being hanged, than she was with the robbery: but I tell her she may be perfectly easy, that they are very safe, and will be in place and in the House of Commons next Parliament. Seriously, the loss has been very trifling. My mother has lost some coins and a few trinkets, and poor Mrs. Falconer a fine old gown. A poor old woman, who kept the house, has lost ten pounds, and she is the person the most to be pitied. I am here at Mason's among poetry and gardening, and have nothing to do with plots and conspiracies; indeed, I have been over at Welbeck for two or three days, but instead of plotting there, I danced all night, like an old fool as I am. I shall go in a day or two to Melton, and soon to Wentworth. I cannot condole with you on the loss of little Garlies, but I hate that subject. The only employment at the only time, I could wish, would be the Board of Trade, when you are at the head of it, but *Fata obstant*, and I am persuaded that my evil genius will always prevail. You are much too good to be long in office, and when you are out, there is no man I shall be so anxious to act with, I repeat no man, without exceptions, *sauve qui peut*. Have you received a request from Fitzherbert about Dominica. I beg my best compliments to Lady Dartmouth. Mason calls me. We are going into his garden to demolish some Scotch Firs, a prelude to greater changes."

The Rev. John Newton to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1773, October 26. Olney.—"I am not able yet to give your Lordship a more favourable account of my dear friend Mr. Cowper. He is at present much as he was when I left him, a prey to the most distressing apprehensions. It is a long and a sore trial, not to him only, but also to us. However my confidence in the Lord's wisdom and goodness is not shaken."

Sir James Adolphus Oughton to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1773, November 3. Caroline Park [Edinburgh].—"What I have lately heard relative to your Lordship differs in its matter from what I communicated in a former letter, as it comes through the channel of Dr.

Beattie, whose repeated avowals of eternal gratitude to your Lordship I gave thorough credit to, though I do not mean to trouble you with a repetition of them, or an account of my own feelings on that subject. But he told me he was honoured with a conference of near an hour and a half with their Majesties, in the course of which the King asked him if he was acquainted with your Lordship and what he thought of you. 'Think of him, Sir,' (I use his own words) 'think of him—I not only think him the most amiable man I ever saw but I think him perfectly enchanting,'—with a strong Scotch emphasis. The King smiled—'Dr. Beattie you are perfectly right, I think precisely the same of him myself; he is, certainly, a most excellent man.'"

G. Berkeley [to Lord Lewisham].

1773, November 12. Canterbury.—I forbore thanking your Lordship for your picturesque letter from Caroline Park till I should hear of your arrival in South Britain. A human mind cannot without uneasiness behold the extreme penury, which you describe as the lot of the poor Scotsmen. That uneasiness gives no small alloy to the pleasure afforded by Loch Lomond whose woodcocks I have seen (potted) in Kent.

Rev. John Newton to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1774, January 10. Olney.—"Mr. Cowper is not yet better, than when I wrote last."

Thomas Jenkins to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1774, February 2. Rome.—At the request of the Pope he begs to state that the daughter of an Englishman who was forcibly detained at Nice on account of her having become a Roman Catholic is to be delivered to her father by order of the Pope. *Endorsed:* Relative to Miss Mearne's detention at Nice.

The Earl of Dartmouth to Sir Adolphus Oughton.

1774, February 21.—Asking Sir Adolphus to do all he can to assist Dr. Beattie to obtain the professorship of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. *Draft.*

Dr. James Beattie to Lord Dartmouth.

1774, March 5. Aberdeen.—Indebted as I am in so many respects to your lordship's goodness and condescension, I cannot forbear to express my regret, that I should have innocently been the cause of giving you additional trouble, by being represented and recommended to your lordship as a candidate for the professorship of moral philosophy in the university of Edinburgh. The concern which you, my lord, and Sir Adolphus Oughton, have been pleased to take in this matter, does me great honour, and demands my warmest acknowledgments; and I can never be insensible of my obligations to those friends, who, without my consent or knowledge, have applied to your lordship in my favour on this occasion. But I am sorry, they did not inform me of their friendly purpose before they put it in execution. If they had done this, I would

have spared them that trouble, which, if I had foreseen, I should certainly have prevented, I must now beg leave to inform your lordship, that, from the time I published the Essay on Truth, I was obliged to renounce all views of going into the college of Edinburgh; which before that time several of my friends had much at heart, and I myself considered as a desirable object. But my book raised me so many bitter enemies among a certain set of the literati of that place, that I soon found it would be better for me to remain on any terms where I am, than to put it in their power to disturb my quiet, or hurt my interest by secretly wounding my character. This they have since repeatedly attempted to do, with a degree of zeal and perseverance, which, without the clearest evidence, I could not have believed any person capable of, who has any pretensions to common decency of behaviour. But I will not trouble your lordship with any particulars on a subject so disagreeable.

It is true, the philosophy which I attacked seems now to have lost its credit even in this country; and, if I am rightly informed, the party who either professed it, or by their extraordinary attachment to its author and all his writings gave the world reason to believe they countenanced it, are now falling away apace. And I have been solicited, by several of the town council, as well as of the college, to declare myself a candidate on this occasion. But the precarious state of my health and spirits, as well as my love of peace, and my disinclination to be in any way connected with men who are my declared enemies, who hate me for my principles, and whom I cannot esteem for theirs, determines me to adhere to my former resolution. For I must inform your lordship, that this is not the first time of my being named as a successor to Dr. Ferguson. The thing was proposed two years ago, when everybody thought that gentleman was to resign his office, and go to the East Indies; but I then also declined it, with the approbation of the Archbishop of York, Lord Kinnoul, and all those of my friends to whom I had access to explain my reasons.

Here, indeed, I have more labour to undergo, than I should have at Edinburgh; but that labour, having long been habitual, is now become easy. Here too I act in a narrower sphere; but as I can act in it without opposition, and enforce good principles without giving offence, I humbly think I may do more good in this place, than I could expect to do there; and by the blessing of Providence, and the bounty of His Majesty, I have no reason to desire a change from lucrative considerations. And here as the place is more solitary, I shall have more leisure for prosecuting my favourite purpose of making further efforts for the vindication of moral and religious truth."

The Earl of Dartmouth to Lord Lewisham.

1774, June 7. Blackheath.—Mr. Ed. Burke tells me that his son is just gone to Christ Church, I would have you show him some civilities and be of use to him if you can.

Rev. John Newton to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1774, June 29. Olney.—"This is our fair day, a day of great importance to the children in town . . . . On the evening of our fair-days I usually preach, which I call opening my booth. Sometimes I invite them to buy the truth or to come and see; sometimes I depreciate the

wares and objects of the fair, and endeavour to convince them that all is vanity and vexation of spirit in comparison to what is set forth to view and to sale, without money or price, in the ordinances of the Gospel; but alas, I have the fewest spectators and the fewest buyers. A mountebank or a dancing dog can gather a crowd, but there are only here or there, one who have leisure or desire to attend to the things which belong to their peace. But a few there are, and usually amongst them some strangers whom the novelty of preaching at such a time, induces to come and hear what the man has to say. For the sake of such, and with a hope of being possibly useful to some poor soul, if but one, I began this custom upon my first coming to Olney.

"It is probable your Lordship has received or will have seen a packet of my letters. They were first published in the 'Gospel Magazine,' under the signature 'Omicron,' and are now collected in a small volume. I just mention them to intreat your favourable acceptance, and shall be glad if you think any of them worth your perusal. Many of them were at first written in private correspondence, without the least thought, at the time, of appearing in public; others were only put into an epistolary form, as being the manner of writing to which I am most accustomed.

My dear Mr. Cowper has left my house, and has been at home some weeks. He is in some respects better; his distress is not so poignant as formerly, and he is more attentive to what passes. His malady, however, is not yet removed, but we have reason to hope the Lord is on his way to turn our mourning into joy."

Isaac Heard, Lancaster Herald, to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1774, July 25. College of Arms.—Enclosing a copy of his petition to Lord North for the post of Usher of the Red Rod to the order of the Bath and requesting Lord Dartmouth's influence to obtain that office.

The Hon. William Legge to his father, the Earl of Dartmouth.

1774, September 4. "Christ Church, not Oxford."—Describes a journey from Portsmouth to Southampton. On their arrival there they met "a brother Oxonian, by name Morant" who greeted them with the intelligence of a masked ball to be held that night. "At the proper time, we found ourselves, by some means or other, in the Assembly Room, in dominoes. Amongst other company, the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland were there; the latter was all over diamonds, but did not pull off her mask."

The Hon. William Legge to his father, the Earl of Dartmouth.

1774, September 22. Boconnoc.—Account of a visit to Powderham Castle and Ashburton; the latter place celebrated "for a particular sort of beer, called Ashburton pop." Describes a visit to Plymouth and to Mount Edgcombe. "It was not unsatisfactory to us that we saw the unfortunate Mr. Day's buoy, as it gave us a perfect idea of a story that is so much at present in everybody's mouth. There is a poor mad doctor Falck, or some such name, who is going to renew his attempts to draw up the ship, which he has the most sanguine expectations of effecting and —what is still more extraordinary—of saving Mr. Day's life; as he says it is impossible for a man die without air."

Lord Lewisham to his father, the Earl of Dartmouth.

1774 [September].—Describes a visit to Longford, Shaftesbury, etc. —"Mr. Copley, when I was at Southampton, desired me to inform you . . . . . that the bishop of Winchester lately offered the living of Gosport to Dr. Beattie, which he refused on account of his time of life, and his Scotch accent; on his refusal, it was given to Mr. Sturges."

Lord Lewisham to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1774, October 1. Okehampton.—"I must introduce you to some new acquaintance formed at Southampton, and these are no other than the famous Mr. and Mrs. Miller of Bath, the instituters of the poetical prizes. You most probably know them by character, but in case you do not, I must inform you that they are said to be very assiduous in their attentions to men of rank and others that, having no rank, have seen the Queen of Naples. Mrs. Miller has been known to say, that she was never jealous but once, and that was of the Queen of Naples. Mr. Miller very politely returned the compliment and asserted that he also was never jealous but once, and that was of the Pope. It happened that it was my fate to dance at Southampton with Mrs. Miller, who said that Mr. Miller waited upon you two or three times, when Governor Brown, his relation or friend (I am not sure which) was about to be married to Miss English, and desired that she might introduce me to him. Upon this, you may be sure, great civilities followed, and they are to be vastly attentive to us when we come to Bath."

Edward Hasted to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1774, November 9. Precincts of Christ Church, Canterbury.—Enclosing Lord Dartmouth the proposals for his History of Kent which he hopes will meet with Lord Dartmouth's approbation.

Lord Buchan to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1774, December 1. Kirk Hill.—"I address myself to your Lordship as the only member of Administration with whom I either have or would wish to hold any correspondence on a subject that relates to myself particularly.

"On the event of the late dissolution of the Parliament, one of your Lordship's colleagues Lord Suffolk thought proper to write an authoritative letter to me on the subject of the sixteen peers to be elected for Scotland. I returned his Lordship an answer suitable to the affront he had ventured to offer, and I do most earnestly entreat your Lordship as an old acquaintance and a person for whom I have a singular good will, that you will when an opportunity offers suggest that if I am applied to for the future in that manner by any of the King's servants, I shall, notwithstanding my disposition to rustication, make one more visit to the great city on purpose to chastise the person who shall waste his ink and paper in that manner.

"I was not engaged in the last bustle of our peers, being sensible that now the attacks made on all hands, render the freedom of Scotland but a small object in the general attempt, and I own that nothing has all along astonished me so much since 1765 than that a peer, of whose virtue I had conceived so high an opinion, should not have come out from among the destroyers of commerce and the oppressors of the colonies."

Rev. John Newton to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1774, December 8. Olney.—"Mr. Cowper is much as he was."

Rev. M. Madan to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1774, December 27. Epsom.—"My friend who formerly used to be a good deal at Luton in Mr. Herne's time, wanted to go down last summer to take a view of the alterations and improvements which Lord B[ute] has made there. He made a party with another gentleman. They went and took up their lodgings for two days at an inn kept by an old servant of Lord B.'s. The first night they lay there a great noise was heard in the yard. My friend was waked about three o'clock and rang the bell. A person came into his room, who told him the noise was owing to the getting post horses ready for Lord B. who was setting off for London. My friend then asked no more questions, but in the morning he had some conversation with the landlady, who informed him that four or six horses were always kept ready for Lord B. to go at a moment's warning, not only there, but at the other stages on the road to London; that he went constantly—once, sometimes twice, sometimes thrice a week to his Majesty. That if the King was at Kew, he was set down at Kew; if at the Queen's house, then his Lordship alighted at a little gate in the wall by the Lock Hospital. This was the latter end of June or the beginning of July, and had been the case the whole summer. One difficulty remains which is, how the boys who carried him only the first stage, should know where he was set down at the end of the last, but this is easily solved, by supposing one post-boy to tell another, and so down all the way."

L. Valtravers to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1774, December 30. Salisbury Street, adjoining the Adelphi.—"The Honourable Judge Barrington (the first proposer of a Polar Voyage attempted by the Honorable Captain Phipps, and whom I have since brought into a direct correspondence with B. Engel of Berne) has lately convinced the impartial and unprejudiced part of our Royal Society, by innumerable instances of the navigability of the Polar Seas, far beyond the *non plus ultra* of Captain Wood cast on the shore of Nova Zembla and of Captain Phipps, stuck fast on the icy straits of Spitzbergen. His irresistible proofs entirely corroborate B. Engel's assertions and render them still more deserving his Majesty's attention.

"As neither Mr. Daines Barrington who has taken infinite pains to make himself fully conversant in this important branch of geography nor the Directors of the East-India Company, so highly interested in a shorter and safer passage to their present and future settlements, have seen B. Engel's secret memoir of June 30th 1773, graciously accepted by his Majesty with many documents, would it not be proper to indulge them with its perusal. Should your Lordship approve of it and his Majesty be graciously pleased to authorize me to such an act of indulgence, I make no doubt but a Select Committee of the Honourable East India Company would thoroughly consider and weigh his plan, start their doubts and difficulties, hear my answers, and make your Lordship a faithful report of their opinions and resolutions, either to drop or to recommend my friend's proposals for more decisive discoveries towards the North-Eastern parts of Asia and the North-Western extremities of America."

MATTHEW BOULTON to [the EARL OF DARTMOUTH].

1775, February 22. Soho [co. Stafford, near Birmingham].—"I take the liberty of writing to your lordship in favour of my friend Mr. James Watt, an engineer, who intends to petition parliament for a prolongation of a term of an exclusive privilege granted by his majesty's patent which he has already obtained for certain very capital improvements invented by him in steam or fire engines. And I am convinced that your lordship will excuse this liberty, and will even interest yourself in the affair, when I acquaint you that the legislature's compliance with the prayer of the petition will not only be a kind of justice to an ingenious man who has spent much of his attention and fortune in the discovery of an useful invention, and who from certain circumstances, which I shall explain to your lordship, cannot reap any advantage from it, unless he obtains the indulgence requested: but will also be really a public benefit, as without that indulgence his discoveries will not probably be ever carried into execution. I need not point out to your lordship's consideration the great utility of steam or fire engines in collieries, in lead, tin, and copper mines, and in other great works where great power is required, but I shall beg leave to observe, that Mr. Watt's intentions, if carried into execution, will very much extend the utility of fire engines by rendering them one-fourth of the expense usual, and by adapting them to a great variety of purposes and manufactures to which the present engines cannot be applied. Mr. Watt has spent a great part of his life and fortune in making experiments upon steam and steam-engines, and is the first and only man that has discovered the true principles upon which they can be constructed to the best advantage and very much superior to those commonly employed.

"In the year 1769, he took out a patent for the sole use of his invention, but from the many mechanical difficulties that occurred in carrying into execution his newly discovered principles, from bad health, and from his having been employed by the boards of police and other public boards in Scotland, in making surveys, superintending the execution of a navigable canal, and other public works, and from the expense attending the necessary trials, experiments and models of engines, he has not been able to finish large engines till the latter end of last year, when he completed, in my manufactory at Soho, two engines (one rotatory and the other reciprocating) which perfectly answer to his and my satisfaction.

"From the difficulties Mr. Watt has met with in the execution of this invention and from those he still saw before him, he was discouraged, and would have dropped the scheme, had not I assisted him. But as a great part of the time of his patent is elapsed and his own life very precarious and as a large sum of money must yet be expended before any advantage can be gained from it, I think that his abilities and my money may be otherwise better employed, unless parliament be pleased to grant a prolongation of the term of his exclusive privilege. I have obtained the favour of Lord Guernsey to present the petition to the House of Commons, and if it has the happiness to meet with your lordship's, countenance and patronage, I doubt not but a communication of your favourable sentiments to Lord North, would greatly facilitate and ensure the success of it, as that communication would effectually convince his lordship of the justice and public utility of the measure, which seem to me to be the standards by which his lordship directs his public conduct.

"I beg leave to submit it to your lordship, whether it be not proper to avoid mentioning my name as one concerned in this affair, lest it should occasion some opposition on account of my having interested myself in the late counter petition from Birmingham."

Rev. Samuel Parr to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1775, February 24.—He cannot help expressing the satisfaction which he feels from the behaviour of Mr. Heneage Legge, "his diligence and his regularity give him a title to my warmest approbation. My Lord, I dare not tell you an untruth upon such a subject, but if a sound understanding and an upright heart are the most proper qualifications of a Christian teacher Mr. H. Legge is likely to become a real and distinguished ornament to that profession in which he is to be placed." He hopes that the methods he pursues by reading Dr. Secker's lectures, by explaining difficult passages, and by enlarging on such topics as incidentally arise, meet with Lord Dartmouth's approval.

Lord Dacre to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1775, March 25.—"Mr. Walpole has seen the Earl of Devonshire's picture, and is much pleased with it, and joins with me in wishing that your Lordship would oblige the world in permitting it to be engraved. I have taken the liberty to show it to Mr. Boydell who is perhaps the greatest merchant of prints in London, and he thinks that the engraving it is so likely to answer, that he is willing to undertake it, if your Lordship permits it. But he must then necessarily request to have the picture for sometime, as it cannot be engraved at this house or your Lordship's. He promises in this case to take great care of it and says that he is used to be trusted with pictures for this purpose."

Postcript.—"The description in Morrison's History of the person of the Earl of Devonshire exactly answers to the picture."

Lord Dacre to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1775, April 8. Bruton Street.—The Earl of Devonshire's picture is perfectly set to rights by Mr. Bonus, it was only slightly scratched in the drapery. He has sent it to Mr. [Valentine] Green, of Salisbury Street, Strand "who is the engraver Mr. Boydell has appointed to execute the print . . . . Mr. Green hopes he may be permitted to keep it, at least, two months."

William Rawlings to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1775, April 24. Padstow.—"The insults of smugglers and the great injury they do to the community, call aloud for redress, and I am sorry to say that the country round us is almost ruined by them; the liquid fire they furnish at a cheap rate debauches the morals and ruins the constitutions of thousands. Happy for us could any stop be put to these growing evils! I am glad to inform your Lordship that Mr. Nott, the gentleman appointed by the excise to the command of the lugger stationed at this port, seems an honest conscientious man, much superior to the base practices which I fear too often prevail, of taking bribes from these wretches who, in exchange for their destructive commodities, plunder the country and deprive us of the greater part of our running cash. But the small sloop under his command is utterly unfit to encounter with any of the Irish wherries which infest the coast and

daringly bid defiance to all opposition. About a fortnight since, he was chased by one of these wherries, fired at, and had he been nearer he would certainly have been sunk. She drove him into this harbour and by way of bravado fired seven guns at the mouth of the harbour and hung out a flag by way of triumph. He afterwards sailed to Newquay and discharged his cargo. It is greatly to be wished that the excise would furnish this honest man with a vessel of superior force, some guns, and a few more hands. I have then very little doubt, that he would then soon give a good account of some of these out-lawed banditti, who now land their goods unmolested at Newquay and other places on our coast, from whence they are carried overland to all parts of this county and into Devon. The vigilance and strength of the cutters on the south coast between Plymouth and Falmouth, prevent their landing as they used to do on that coast, which occasions their retreat to us. There is an officer stationed two miles from Newquay, but he hardly ever makes a seizure, though there is scarce a week in the year that one smuggler or other is not discharged there. I beg leave to trouble your lordship with a small draft of the coast on which I have dotted with the pen, the sundry smuggling coves near us; but the place of general rendezvous and head quarters of this most abominable trade, is Newquay in the parish of Lower St. Columb. Here it is no uncommon thing for 100 horse, on Sundays as well as week days, to be in waiting for the arrival of one or other of the wherries, and some smaller craft. If some honest guard is not put upon this place or some check put to this trade, the consequences everyway are dreadful. I am not without suspicion that much of our wool goes from hence directly to France, and I now find that they bring not only brandy, tea, rum, Geneva, but a multitude of other articles of French manufacture. I am fully persuaded, my lord, you have the good of the nation and of trade, its support, really at heart, therefore I the more freely lay these matters before you and pray a redress, not so much on my own account, as I could live comfortably, were I out of trade, as for many who must live by trade.

"I have lately had a letter from one Anthony Kindal, who was, by means of a friend of mine, appointed tide surveyor of the Customs at New York, who says he is in danger of being turned out of his place. If for his attachment to government and a faithful discharge of his duty I humbly request your Lordship on his behalf. But if he has been in any shape countenancing the spirit of rebellion there, I would wish him to meet the punishment he deserves. But I hope better things of him.

"Since I have been happily and agreeably settled at this place, I have often turned my thoughts towards the preservation of the lives of my fellow creatures. Our harbour, though the safest between King's Road and the Land's End (on this side) for vessels of 300 or 400 ton, yet on account of its being little known, and the entrance into it not better described, has often proved fatal to many vessels and lives; scarce a winter passes without some wreck near us. I am fully persuaded if a pyramid of no very great height was built on the rock called Newland at the mouth of the harbour, it would not only be a direction for the entrance of the harbour (on the western cliff of which are rings for mooring vessels to) its being mistaken for Gulland, another rock a little to the westward of the harbour, by which means many vessels have been lost, as by attempting to make this lower rock in a N. W. wind, they are always embayed and thrown on the rocks. Could such a thing be obtained, I would undertake to keep the pyramid constantly white-washed and repaired during my life time and think myself peculiarly

happy if I was hereby in any degree of service to preserving the lives and properties of my fellow-creatures. I suppose as stone may be raised on the rock the expense of building and lime would not much exceed 60*li.*"

Rev. Samuel Parr to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1775, April 30.—"I feel great satisfaction from the last treatise of Jeyns on the Internal Evidences of Revelation, because it confirms an opinion that I have always maintained in favour of his faith. I must rescue his character from injurious censures, which hasty or partial readers have endeavoured to fix upon it, but my consolation on another account is far greater, when the gloomy, frightful doctrines of infidelity have in the most subtle manner and for the most malignant purposes been revived in a work to which Mr. Gibbon has audaciously prefixed his name. Christianity has found in Mr. Jeyns an advocate of talents to support the most difficult cause, and of integrity and fortitude to undertake the most important."

Colonel James Robertson to the [Earl of Dartmouth].

1775, May 27. Boston.—"So general is the madness of the times that we find great difficulty in providing fuel for this garrison. When by indulging avarice or supplying conveniencies we engage men to make contracts, the Congress, by authority or by their instrument the mob, prevent the execution. To prevent a chance of want next winter of such a necessary of life I have got some substantial men to engage to bring coals from Newcastle, Whitehaven, and Scotland, and the General well knowing your zeal employs me to entreat your endeavours to help us to a supply from Louisburg. . . . . Whatever advice you give will be gratefully attended to and whatever supply of men, money, or materials you may want for the execution shall be supplied from hence; but please remember men is what we can least spare at this season. We could without inconvenience give you some at the end of the campaign to work all winter.

"The rebels give it out that many of your best sellers are their friends and mean to prevent anything being sent from Nova Scotia for the troops.

"The rebels have certainly in letters dictated this measure. At the General's desire I assure you that I have reason to believe that every method in their power will be employed to hurt the service. The Admiral expresses some concern for the dockyard, as the value is very great and the difficulty of burning it small."

Rev. John Newton to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1775, July 1. Olney.—"When we received the news of the late hostilities in the neighbourhood of Boston, I immediately proposed a meeting for prayer extraordinary on a national account; it is on Tuesday mornings at five o'clock when we have from 100 to 150 people assemble. . . . . Will your Lordship permit me to suggest that in this situation of things, it would, I am persuaded, be acceptable to many who fear God and love their country, if a day of public humiliation were enjoined by authority."

G. W. Kempson to Lord Lewisham.

1775, July 14. Christ Church, Oxford.—"The law election has made a considerable noise in this place. The numbers were, for Milles, 175; for Bragge, 83: for Harte, 80; an astonishing inequality. But *parvis componere magna*, a kind of fracas has happened in consequence of it, between the eldest Milles and the Bishop of Chester: who asserted before the whole common room, which he had invited to dine with him on Tuesday, that the canvas on the part of the Milleses had been very illiberal and indecent, and of the borough kind. The story spread and, as is usual, grew by being told. Particularly it was added that the reflection had been made directly and in express terms upon the Dean of Exeter, upon which the eldest Milles called upon the Bishop, who denied that he had said what was added, but maintained what he had originally asserted, and Milles went away.

"Holmes of New College is a candidate against Randolph for the poetry professorship and meets with a success that is rather formidable. Burke is not yet my neighbour. I met his father and the Bishop of Chester yesterday at Dr. Bagot's. Of course the conversation was both instructive and agreeable. Indeed I have not spent a pleasanter afternoon of some time. My neighbours leave Oxford on Monday and intend to be at Jevington by the end of the week.

"The enclosed composition is due to you on many accounts; but particularly because your very kind attentions contributed principally to relieve the fatigue of setting it together. It was returned to me yesterday in a manner which flattered me. It might have been contained by less paper, but if I had attempted to write it over again I could not have sent it to you before Sunday, because Saturday is no post-day. The numbers on the back pages will shew the order of the leaves. As for the Christ Church prizes, the determination of them is put off till the first of December, because only three compositions were received; which shewed evidently that they were written upon an emergency. I cannot tell what were the faults of the other: but mine was returned to me as being rather a preface to the main question than upon it; which was very true. All Bachelors are ordered to write upon pain of suspension from their degree; so that the competition will be rather serious."

Lord Lewisham to his father, the Earl of Dartmouth.

1775, July 25, Calais.—Describes the journey to Calais. "No sooner had we arrived at the summit of Shooters Hill, than we were accosted by a well dressed man on horseback, who with a significant shrug, informed us that there were four highwaymen on the road. Though we did not much credit his information, we construed everybody we met, till we came to Dartford, into highwaymen. At Dartford, we passed by the Duke of Gloucester, who with a retinue of three coaches, besides that which he and the Duchess were in, was on his road to Dover, in the way, as I understand, to Switzerland. We could not help smiling at the ridiculous piece of pageantry. The coach the Duke was in, when we saw it at Dartford, had eight horses, and it was no sooner got without the precincts of the town, than two of the horses were taken off and, I believe, put on to one of the other coaches which had but four. Nothing remarkable occurred till we had passed Rochester, when we had a specimen of one of the various talents of Cornwell. Being put upon a rusty horse, he made no scruple to dismount the first postilion, and drove us himself as far as Sittingbourne, as well as any other postilion could have done. At Canterbury, we found a letter from

our captain, desiring that we would come on immediately to Dover, in order to embark this morning at 6 o'clock."

St. Omer, 8 o'clock in the evening. "So far had I written at Calais, . . . We found Dr. Berkeley very well at Canterbury, and at dinner; he had waited for us, but had given up the point and set down. At first we hardly knew him, as he has left off the wig, we have so long been acquainted with, and wears his own hair. We should have been very comfortable, had not the affection of Mrs. B[erkeley] made us all sick. Mrs. Scott was not at home, so that we left Canterbury (to use the words of Mr. Stevenson) scot free. We arrived in good health and spirits at Dover about 9 o'clock; found our captain waiting for us at the inn, and, in consequence of his suggestion, determined to embark as soon as we had finished our supper. Our chief motive was, that the Duke of Gloucester was, we were told, putting eight coaches on board the two vessels, and we were not without fears that we should not be able to get horses, unless we were beforehand with him. Accordingly, about twelve, we set sail with the wind westerly, and as favourable for us as possible, and after a most delightful passage arrived at Calais . . . . The shore, upon our arrival, was crowded with women running after each other and catching worms and prawns. Their foreign appearance and unknown language made them seem vastly ridiculous to us. Upon the pier we met a French officer and a Capuchin friar, and were much surprised upon coming into the town, to find many of the people up and some even at breakfast, though it was then but four o'clock. Having breakfasted, we went to bed . . . . I was no sooner up . . . . when who should walk in, but our friend Pitt. He had been some days at Calais where he had waited for a review of the regiment Lionnois, as it was just then going to be reviewed. We were fortunate enough to be able to see a few of their manœuvres, after which we proceeded on our way towards Paris. Conceive us, then, in a coach drawn by six horses with two postilions having long French whips and jack boots, their hair smartly tied up, with Cornwell by our side on a bidet of about eight hands in height and I think you will laugh at the conceit. Here, by the by, I must stop to expatiate on the advantages of the regulations which the drivers and posts are under. The latter are regulated by Government. At certain distances, horses are allowed to be kept for the accommodation of travellers, and the house in each respective town in which these horses are kept, is called *la Poste Royale*; what is termed *une poste*, amounts to about six English miles; if the stage exceeds that it is called *une poste et demi*, *deux postes*, and so on, and the prices to be paid, the number of horses to be used, &c. &c. &c. are all regularly settled. By this means, impositions—which the French are ready enough to make, particularly upon the English—are avoided; besides which, the drivers all wear the French King's livery and have his arms worked upon the sleeve of their jackets. They are in fact his servants, and if a traveller was to strike or misuse them, he would be liable to imprisonment."

Matthew Boulton to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1775 July 30. Soho.—Calling attention to the negligence of the Goldsmiths' Company in putting their mark to plate under the standard.

Lord Lewisham to his father, the Earl of Dartmouth.

1775, July 31. Paris.—"The first object that attracted my attention on my journey to Paris was the Pont Sans Pareil, a bridge over two

canals at the point at which they cut one another. On 25th July we visited St. Omer a considerable town possessing two handsome churches, the one which appeared the most beautiful was dedicated to St. Bertin and contained some fine paintings by Rubens, and one by an unknown hand, representing our Saviour on the Cross; the other church was the Cathedral, a fine building but much more tawdry in its ornaments. On the 26th we visited Lille, which is esteemed the strongest fortress in France, it is a very beautiful town, for though Glasgow and Bath have parts equal to any here, yet the *tout ensemble* at Lille surpasses either of them. By an artifice of the grenadier who attended us, and who voted us French, we obtained permission to visit the citadel. We received a good deal of information from the grenadier about the French army. Every regiment is divided into four battalions, each battalion into ten companies, and each company contains 52 men under the command of a captain, a lieutenant, and sous-lieutenant the French soldiers live well, being allowed more than sufficient bread and half a pound of meat a day, they have a right to leave the army after serving eight years and are in general exempt from corporal punishment; in consequence of this they are really a very noble body of men. On the 27th we visited the arsenal at Douay in which the soldiers were working. "I could not help thinking that it would turn to account if our soldiers, instead of loitering about the towns, where they are quartered from morning to night, were employed in some such service. At Douay we saw likewise a College for the education of English Roman Catholics, the young men wear gowns not unlike those of the King's scholars at Westminster the greater part of them are from Lancashire and Cheshire. The foundation seems to be upon a very comfortable footing, the boys till they are of a certain age, lie in cells, afterwards each has allotted him an exceeding good apartment. In this town there is a cannon foundry but as we were in some haste and the men were not then at work we did not see it. At Cambray the chief objects are two churches the one is a Cathedral of great antiquity crowded with monuments of which some are finely executed, amongst the rest there is one to the famous Fenelon, Archbishop of the Diocese. The other is a handsome modern church, belonging to a Convent of Benedictines, in which are some of the most remarkable paintings in chiaro-oscuro by an artist of the name of Guraerto, that I ever saw, they represent the passion of our Saviour and till we were actually come under them we could not persuade ourselves that they were not in bas relief. Here Mr. Pitt, who I informed you in my last we met at Calais and who from St. Omer filled the fourth place in our coach, left us, and proceeded by Rheims to Switzerland.

"On the 28th we breakfasted at Peronne dined at Royes, famous all over France for its biscuits, and lay at Pont St. Maixence, a very dirty old town. Here we were obliged to sup and lie, all of us in the same room, and that not the best in the world, exclusively of its being full of fleas and supposed not to be exempt from bugs, at least my companions were not able to sleep: as for myself I never slept more soundly in my life. The cause of our being so much straitened was that the house was full of soldiers stationed here to prevent riots. We learned that several had been taken up and that the King, conscious of their being so much oppressed by famine had set them at liberty. Two have been I believe executed, at least we saw a proclamation dated in May stuck up upon the walls of St. Denis specifying their names and declaring the time and manner of their execution. At Pont St. Maixence we were informed that the scarcity is so great that the inhabitants have been obliged to begin using the corn of this year."

Rev. John Wesley to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1775, August 23. Haverford West.—"When I began the enclosed. I designed to send it to Mr. Wharton, according to his desire. But upon reflection, I judged it not improbable that he might make a bad use of it: and thought it might be more advisable, to send it directly to your lordship." *Enclosure.*

Rev. John Wesley to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1775, Aug. 23. Haverford West.—"A letter which I received from Mr. Lowland yesterday, occasions my giving you this trouble. You told him, the administration have been assured from every part of the kingdom, that trade was as plentiful and flourishing as ever, and the people as well employed and as well satisfied.

"Sir, I aver from my own personal knowledge, from the testimony of my own eyes and ears, that there cannot be a more notorious falsehood, than has been palmed upon them for truth. I aver, that in every part of England where I have been (and I have been East, West, North, and South within these two years) trade in general is exceedingly decayed, and thousands of people are quite unemployed. Some I know to have perished for want of bread; others, I have seen creeping up and down like walking shadows. I except three or four manufacturing towns, which have suffered less than others.

"I aver, 2, that the people in general all over the nation, are so far from being well satisfied that they are far more deeply dissatisfied than they appear to have been even a year or two before the Great Rebellion, and far more dangerously dissatisfied. The bulk of the people in every city, town, and village where I have been, do not so much aim at the ministry, as they usually did in the last century, but at the king himself. He is the object of their anger, contempt and malice. They heartily despise his majesty; and hate him with a perfect hatred. They wish to imbrue their hands in his blood; they are full of the spirit of murder and rebellion, and I am persuaded, should any occasion offer, thousands would be ready to act what they now speak. It is as much as ever I can do, and sometimes more than I can do, to keep this plague from infecting my own friends. And nineteen or twenty to whom I speak in defence of the king, seem never to have heard a word spoken for him before. I marvel what wretches they are who abuse the credulity of the ministry, by those florid accounts. Even where I was last, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, a tenant of Lord Dartmouth was telling me 'Sir, our tradesmen are breaking all round me, so that I know not what the end will be.' Even in Leeds I had appointed to dine at a merchant's; but before I came, the baillffs were in possession of the house. Upon my saying 'I thought Mr.—— had been in good circumstances' I was answered, 'He *was* so: but the American war has ruined him.'"

Lord Lewisham to his father, the Earl of Dartmouth.

1775, August 26. Tours.—Gives an account of a voyage down the Loire. On Tuesday August 15 we embarked from Roanne in Burgundy in a large heavy flat-bottomed boat which consisted of three divisions: the hindermost was occupied by our coach, in the middle a kind of shed built of planks—"in the midst of which stood a kind of mongrel animal between a chest for provisions and a table"—formed our parlour. The fore part of the vessel was occupied by our mariners and servants. At night we slept at Digoin. On Tuesday we supped at

a village called Decize and slept in our coach. On Thursday we saw the town of Nevers, capital of Nevernois, and passed by a town called La Charité near which is established an English manufactury of buttons. We then passed on to Briare where the Loire communicates with the Seine by means of a navigable canal by which almost all the Burgundy wine is conveyed to Paris. On Saturday we passed the Chateau de Sully and the Chateau de la Veilliere and breakfasted at Orleans, a pretty town much infested by English. The chief object here is a very handsome cathedral founded by Henri Quatre the inside is a mixture of Gothic and Greek. A strict connoisseur in architecture, might perhaps object to such a mixture; but to eyes less critical it is far from wanting in its effect. "I observed in this cathedral, ostrich feathers introduced by way of a frieze to a Gothic column, so that Mr. Adams has not the merit which is usually given him of first introducing them, nor is his British order strictly new, since that time we have more than once taken notice of the same circumstance particularly in the churches here. To the Cathedral at Orleans they are now adding a portal which, when completed, will be a master-piece of modern Gothic. In the midst of the town stands a monument of the Pucelle d'Orleans, kneeling on one side of the Virgin Mary, who is sitting at the foot of the Cross with a dead Christ in her lap, on the other side is a figure of Charles VII. in the same attitude as the Pucelle. This night we lay at an inn just without the town of Beaugency and were entertained during the evening by a fat brown talkative landlady and her singing daughter. Monday we saw the gardens of the Chateau de Mesnar belonging to the Marquis de Marigny who succeeded to it upon the death of his sister Madame de Pompadour. The Chateau itself we were not permitted to see; it was shut up in consequence of some impertinence scribbled upon the furniture so that you see we are not the only nation that descends to such *polisonnerie*. Of all the French chateaux I have seen, this is in its situation, infinitely the finest, it stands upon a high bank of the Loire and overlooks a flat, though populous, country abounding with chateaux. The greater part of the garden consists of vistas meeting in the same centre, and each terminated by a statue; they are all of them modern, and some of them, by an artist of the name of Theodon, appear to have much merit. There is another part of the garden consisting of a dell, covered with wood which is vastly beautiful, in spite of all attempts to spoil it by strait walks and flights of steps. In the course of the day we passed by Blois, a town finely situated upon a high bank, but, within its walls, one of the dirtiest and most melancholy that I have seen; it swarms with English, the names of those who were pensioned at a house in the town (that is had lodging and board) were put into my hand and amongst the rest I found those of Jekyl and Sir Harry Gough. The country now on one side of the river became really beautiful, it consisted of a rock covered with wood and vineyards and nobly interspersed with chateaux and cottages many of the latter were scooped out of the rocks and had an appearance singularly romantic amongst the chateaux. There was one (the chateau de Chaumont) which being situated upon the point of a rock towering above wood, afforded a very magnificent scene. We all lay to-night in the same room at a little village called Vauve."

LORD LEWISHAM to his father, the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1775, September 29. Petit Bois.—"I rejoice with you that your accounts from America are so favorable. The French talk of nothing

else but our American dispute and the proceedings of Spain in the Algerine dominions. With regard to the former, they are universally favourable to the Americans. The town of Tours is continually full of soldiers in their way to Nantes where they are to take shipping for St. Domingo, upon the pretence of strengthening the fortress, but in reality (as is imagined) with an eye towards our proceedings in that part of the globe. It seems the fourth battalion of each of the six first regiments is to be sent upon this expedition, amounting in all to about 3000 men. As to the American declaration and their letter to the people of England, I have seen them in the French papers as also letters of the *soi-disant* patriots, translated from the English papers in which your Lordship has sometimes the honour of being pulled to pieces a little. . . . . As we are at present situated in the country, we have not a great deal of society: our principal acquaintance is a near neighbour of the Abbé's a Madam de Jancour; she is grand-daughter to the famous Madam de Sevigné and daughter to the lady to whom her letters are addressed. She is a very amiable old lady, and precisely of that kind that you would fall in love with. She has generally in the house with her the Marquis de Beaumont, an old gentleman *qui a beaucoup d'esprit.* There is also another family in the neigbourhood which we visit; it consists of fifteen people, mostly related to each other who all pay their share in the family establishment. They are very agreeable people, and care very little what is passing about them. Monsieur de la Tour, to whom the house belongs, is the first person that adopted inoculation in France, and his son is the person in the kingdom who was first inoculated. These with the Abbé's relations who are all *roturiers* at Tours, and not of the first rank, are the principal part of our Society."

Lord Lewisham to his father, the Earl of Dartmouth.

1775, December 10. Hotel d' Angleterre, Rue de Richelieu, Paris.—Congratulates Lord Dartmouth on his promotion and wishes to know whether the privy seal augments considerably the privy purse. "Pray have your Lordship, my Lady, and the numerous progeny escaped the influenza which I understand rages in England? A disease of the same kind has for some time been very general here the chief cure for which is to live *à l'angloise i.e.*, to eat and drink heartily. We have in general escaped it pretty well, my brother has indeed had a slight attack but it will not prevent his setting out for England to-morrow with Sir H. Gough. I hope the custom house officers will not think of undoing his waistcoat if they do they will find it lined with worked shoes for ladies." Has been presented to the Court at Versailles, "though the King of France is a prodigious despot, he has the art to gild the pill, by a vast apparent freedom from restraint. The King of England never appears so much King, as when receiving the homage of his subjects; the King of France, never so little. At Versailles, the Count de Very, the Sardinian Ambassador, desired to be introduced to me. He said that he was an old friend of yours, and begged that I would mention him very particularly, when I wrote to you. He was exceedingly civil and invited me to come sometimes and eat roast beef at his house, in consequence of which, I have since left my name with him. I like him the more, as he seems to be very much of an Englishman; and to be sure, after all, good English manners, with an English heart, are infinitely preferable to the French manners, with that want of sincerity which usually accompanies them."

J. Gooch to Lord Lewisham.

1775, December 20. Christ Church [Oxford].—This evening's papers take notice of a remarkable sickliness at Paris, I hope you escape it, England has felt it universally, no place has suffered more from the influenza than Oxford.

Lord Lewisham to his father, the Earl of Dartmouth.

[1775] December 22. Paris.—Asks to have interest made with Lord North for Mr. Henderson's parliamentary candidature for Fifeshire.

"In consequence of your last letter, we left our names with the Duke de Nevernois and I received in return a very polite note expressing "la plus grande impatience" to see my brother and myself. Accordingly I waited upon him the next day, and was very politely received. He has since done me the honour to introduce me to Madame la Comtesse de Rochefort and Madame la Marquise de Brancas, and on Tuesday next is to present me to the Duchesse de Cosset, his daughter. All these ladies see company upon certain nights in the week, and when one is once introduced one has regularly the entrée of those houses upon the visiting nights. Stevenson—which I am very sorry for—was mentioned in Lord Carmarthen's letter as my *gouverneur*, a charge which is here confided to such low people, that the "Gens de condition" do not shew attentions to the travelling tutors *vulgo*—bear-leaders; so that by that means, Stevenson is unfortunately excluded from those societies for which I am *redevable* to the Duke de Nivernois. However Mr. Dutens whom we met at Tours, has been kind enough to introduce us both to Madame la Comtesse de Bouffler, a *femme savante*, who has been in England and is particularly well acquainted with the English literature, and whom we found to be a very agreeable woman. Next week we are to be presented by Mr. Matty the Ambassador's chaplain, a friend to a family of Mr. S.'s from Geneva, which is settled here. I understand that we shall here meet all the *Gens de lettres* in Paris. I have not yet been able to profit myself of the civility of the Sardinian Ambassador, as he has lately been exceedingly ill of a disease in his bowels attended with a jaundice. However, he is now getting better, so that I shall soon in all probability, have the honor of reckoning him amongst my acquaintance. I expect much pleasure from this connexion, as he appears to me a very worthy man. From this account you will certainly be very much surprised if you find me in the Spring as unlicked a cub as when I left England, so that upon the whole I am not sure that it is politic to have given it you. As for my dancing and fencing, I expect to make something of them before I leave Paris."

Richard Champion to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1775, "Cecil Street No. 3."—Is applying to parliament for an extension of the term of his Patent for the manufacture of porcelain resembling the Asiatic and Dresden, which he is working at Bristol. He hopes for the favour of Lord Dartmouth's assistance.

1776, January 1. Petitions of several members of his Majesty's Council and principal gentlemen and inhabitants of Nova Scotia against Francis Legge, esquire, Captain General and Governor in Chief of that Province, with depositions in support of same and on behalf of the Governour.

Sir William Hamilton to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1776, January 16. Caserta.—"The very worthy family of the Boyds, whom your lordship was pleased to recommend to me, have been at Naples some time. To be sure, Lady Boyd is very like Mr. Wilkes, but she has a way of pushing forward that face of hers and filling every muscle of it with good humour, that her homeliness is forgot in a moment. Our having been much here has prevented yet our having contributed as much as we could have wished, to render their stay at Naples agreeable to them, which we have much at heart, both on account of their own merit and the recommendation they brought with them. The young Boyd is as genteel and well behaved young man as any I have seen during my long residence at this Court, and the girls are also well behaved. Sir John has had a severe fit of the gout, and I had the good fortune to keep it from his stomach by giving him a bottle of brandy 60 years old.

"It is singular, but is certainly true, that I am become more a *ministre de famille* at this court than ever were the ministers of France, Spain, or Vienna. Whenever there is a good shooting party H. S. Majesty is pleased to send for me, and for some months past I have had the honour of dining with him twice or three times a week, nay sometimes I have breakfasted, dined, and supped with their Sicilian Majesties in their private party, without any other minister. Your lordship can easily conceive the footing on which the very visible Court favour I enjoy here, must place me in this country, which renders our stay here very agreeable and enables us to make the *sejour* of Naples likewise agreeable to our friends. The English are very sensible of their reception at this court, being more distinguished than that of the foreigners of any other nation. I have His Majesty's permission to return to England for a few months, and we shall probably leave Naples by the end of April. My plan is to enjoy the society of my old friends a little, settle my affairs in Wales, where some leases of consequence have dropped, and return quietly to my post here. I hope to be able to compass likewise the honour of being named of the Privy Council, which will be a token of the King's approbation, *et me donnera du relief* abroad.

"N.B.—I have served longer than Sir William Lynch who has been a Privy Councillor these three years. I most sincerely congratulate your lordship and Lady D. on the very essential addition to your family. I have always thought a daughter would be a much more comfortable family creature than a son. What with schools, university, and launching into different lines of life, your sons will be from you, but the girl will be growing up and in proportion to Lady Dartmouth's growing lazy, will rise into activity, make the tea at breakfast, and in the evening, sing and play (which I am sure your daughter must do well), and in short a thousand other little comfortable circumstances attend a daughter, which may seem trifles, but are very essential to those whose chief comfort is in a domestic life. I rejoice for you, likewise, that you are free from the very ungrateful employment you have been loaded with for some years past. As I have the honour of being a little acquainted with the nature and disposition of the King our worthy master, of Lord North's, and of your lordship's, and to hear such characters represented as revengeful and bloodthirsty, I own has often [put] me out of all patience, and made me reg[ret] much less the having passed so many years out of my own country, when party rage has been carried to such indecent length. There is at present a slight eruption of Mount Vesuvius. I have continued my remarks with

constancy and assiduity: you will soon see a proof of my diligence in the researches I have made relative to the volcanoes of this country. A new edition of my letters with additions and 50 coloured plates will, I flatter myself, shew this wonderful operation of Almighty power, in a much clearer light than has ever yet appeared. Such a one is just ready. It is for the benefit likewise of a poor English painter."

JOHN MOORE, for Thomas Broughton, Secretary to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1776, January 23. Hatton Garden.—By order of the Society, enclosing a letter from Sir Harry Trelawny recommending that Lord Dartmouth should he applied to on behalf of Omiah the native of Otaheite whose baptism and instruction has been neglected. *Enclosure.* —A letter from Sir Harry Trelawny dated from "Dr. Glass', Greenford, near Southall, Middlesex."

Rev. SAMUEL PARR to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH at St. James Square.

1776, February 11.—It has always been his fixed opinion that academical honours should be conferred on those who have distinguished themselves by the observance of academical discipline. Has not the honour of knowing Mr. Villiers, but Lord Dartmouth's recommendation stamps his character.

THOMAS PROCTER to FRANCIS LEGGE, Esquire.

1776, March 6. Cumberland [America]. —"Agreeable to my recruiting instructions I used all diligence in my power for the benefit of that service, all which hath proved ineffectual. I made stay of three days in the different parts of the district of Cobequid in hopes of getting a few volunteers, but found the people very tenacious of preserving what they term their liberty, by not entering into the service as soldiers; some through this principle, and others through fear—either real or feigned—of the rebels paying them a visit in the spring; in consequence of which they say the families of such as are any way concerned with Government will suffer. From thence I proceeded the shortest course over the mountains to Cumberland, where [I] arrived the 8th February and found the people very much dissatisfied and turbulent, and by various reports was informed that they had had several town meetings in different parts of the county and that they had appointed a Committee of Safety—so called—which was for the inspection of all letters sent to Halifax to prevent intelligence of their proceedings, and that from the reports of some incendiary villains, tending to the disadvantage of our King's troops, as that they were totally defeated, and Bunkers Hill retaken by the Americans, which seemed to give general joy through this county, in expression of which a triumphal sleigh drawn by six horses with postillions and a Flag of Liberty went through different parts of the county, and an oration—as they term it—spoke in praise of Liberty, and at their meeting they had invited or notified the Arcadians who sent their representatives to join them and came into their measures determining to oppose Government, whose authority they made a slight of, hinting that it would soon be changed for one more eligible, and many other opprobrious threats and menaces, which, if true, deserves particular notice. It is certain that some of their body have gone off to Machias where they are arrived.

With them are some Arcadians and a Captain Eddy who was the late Deputy Provost Marshal, and a Mr. Samuel Rogers, who is a member of the House of Assembly. Their whole number is fourteen. They made some threats when they went off, viz.: that they would soon return—which I doubt not but they will—and with force sufficient to destroy what persons or property they may choose in these parts, if no force is sent here to oppose them as by what I can learn there is not above ten persons in the county but would join them on their first appearance. Thus, sir, is my expectation of getting recruits in these parts disappointed, and as to proceeding for the Island of St. John the severity of the winter is such, there will not be any possibility of attempting it with safety till the latter end of April from the quantity of ice in the bays, &c. However, I should have tried it, could I have prevailed on anyone to go with me, but even money would not tempt them. I wrote to my brother at Sackville on my first arrival here, in which I slightly mentioned the disturbances here, and desired him to forward it to, or acquaint Captain Barry with its contents. I should have wrote more fully but was cautioned against it, as the Committee of Safety, or their emissaries would intercept it. These various reports and accusations against individuals and the people in general, arise from proceedings before my arrival here, since which, they seem very quiet, and have many of them intreated my interposition and enquiry into the matter, the accusers, etc., but as I have no power to take such a step I have given them for answer, it is the duty of their magistrates. They say they have sought to them for redress and fair trial of their accusers. face to face, but cannot obtain it. How far they may be guilty or innocent, I cannot say, but I firmly believe had some of the people in power here exerted a little spirit, they might have nipped these disturbances in the bud, and have prevented what now seems to threaten rebellion and the effusion of blood. I should have left this place some time since, had I not received advice from Halifax, that on these matters being represented to your Excellency in Council, it was mentioned that I should be ordered to make enquiry into the truth of the complaints against John Allen and Jotham Gay, as abettors and encouragers of rebellion; but not having received any such orders, I shall, with first convenient opportunity, proceed for Halifax where I can more explicitly acquaint your Excellency of these commotions. As Mr. Allen's son seems particularly accused, at his desire, by letter, I have wrote him on that head, which I suppose he will show you. Mr. McLean arrived at Halifax two days since and acquaints me that he believes a party of soldiers will soon be ordered here. Could I depend on this, should tarry till their arrival, as I believe several who are now deterred by fear from acknowledging themselves on Government's side, would then throw off the disguise, and I might succeed in obtaining a few recruits."

R. Molesworth to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1776, April 20. Thornhill Lees.—Asking the grant of "a small pension, or anything else your Lordship could desire" to aid him in his distress. "I was originally entered into my uncle, Lord Molesworth's regiment of dragoons, a cornet before I was sixteen, . . . I was many years presumptive heir to the peerage of Molesworth and very considerable estates . . . . My father served the King in the Irish Parliament for upwards of thirty years. I, myself, was four and twenty years an officer and . . . . . was aid de camp to the

Marquis of Lothian. I sold out, at the reduced price, when my increasing family prevented me from being able to bear the expenses of an officer. I am now . . . . given up to the ministry of the Gospel."

"Cob" [James Reynardson?] to Lord Lewisham.

1776, September 6.—The entrance up the Tagus to Lisbon is the most beautiful thing of the kind I ever saw. The remains of the earthquake and fire are visible even among some of their new buildings, the streets and squares of which have merit. "The Praso or grand square containing the Change and other public buildings, is fine, and will when finished be magnificent. At present there is only the front and part of the sides finished, about two stories high, though the whole by means of a façade shews you the design. This scheme was executed last year by the Marquis da Pombala who, willing to show his plan to the King his master, and fearing he might not live to see it executed, proclaimed a gala on the erecting a prodigious fine equestrian statue of the King in bronze when the square was to appear as complete, and it and the whole city illuminated on the occasion for the amusement of *el Rey*, which was a great thought and must have had a noble effect, particularly as the south front of the Place is open to the Tagus, forming a fine harbour for the shipping near eight miles in breadth, bounded, I think, by the distant hills of Algarva on which were exhibited from the craft all sorts of *feu d'artifice*. The streets in general, though built upon these hills which are so steep as to make it impossible to travel in anything better than the old calash with mules, are from the nature of the inhabitants who make it a rule to fling everything out and take nothing away, so intolerably dirty and offensive to the nose that I am amazed it does not prove pestilential even *paribus minus acutis* of the Portuguese themselves who, literally speaking, have no idea of any scavengers except excessive sunshine, wind, and hasty showers. Even when the latter predominates, no good housewife will sweep her filth into the streets. These excellencies, together with their oil and continual fryings, render the stench of the town intolerable, to an English proboscis at least.

"Their habits, I mean their outward habits, are entertaining, and the uncommon quantity of hair powdered and pomatomed to the greatest excess, particularly in the males, exhibits clubs, queues, Ramillies, and Boucles (?) beyond the caricature of a Banbury.

"By what little I could observe, I find that the whole race are haughty, not dissembling and revengeful. The nobility, from ignorance and its inseparable companion, pride, unwilling to degrade themselves by associating with any but themselves. The greatest part of the noble and ancient families have nothing left but their pedigrees to feed their pride with, it having been the plan for some time for the King instead of renewing the grants to the successors, to take possession himself, whereby they are rendered very abject and harmless and *el Rey* considerably aggrandised by his acquisition. This in point of policy may be reckoned the best game. The Minister is, in the meanwhile, not much impoverished but well repaid by his royal master. The Marquis is throughout Portugal the very bugbear to the *méchant* and sufficient to deter anybody from cutting your throat if you was aware of your enemy, but has not yet, in spite of all precautions, been sufficient to intimidate those who mean to compliment you with their knife in your back. As a proof of which, it is only necessary to add that

notwithstanding stillettos and even sharp pointed knives have been interdicted some years by the Marquis, I was informed of twenty-seven open assassinations during my stay there, besides innumerable murders that are never heard of, scarce anyone daring to talk of these accidents in their family, not knowing who may have occasioned them."

Rev. Will. Gilpin to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1776, September 17. Cheam.—"I had the honour of your lordship's favour by the hand of your three little couriers, and was glad to receive them so well. No hint can be given more obligingly than your lordship's about grammar. In return, I shall give your lordship my sentiments on the subject with great openness. I never had an opinion of my own grammatical abilities. Before I had any thoughts of the mode of life, I used to think it squabbling with dictionaries and grammars, to get at the critical meaning of a word, and the exact investigation of a tense. I liked to read on trusting the context for the sense. But when I came here, I was well aware, that however this might suit a reader, it by no means suited a teacher, and therefore I got as good a grammarian into my school as I could find. Indeed I take Mr. Fleming to be such a man, as I really think he takes great pains. The grammatical deficiency, in my own opinion, lies in my department, at a time when the more critical parts of grammar are wanted. I can take the liberty of speaking very freely to your lordship; because I know I am heard with candour: but to everybody, as well as to your lordship (whom I have thought critical in their ideas) I have always for that reason recommended private tuition, or a public school for a year or two before their boys go to the university. Indeed to say the truth, I never was ambitious of being thought to give the last finishing to a classical education; and have been so often mortified with boys when they come to the age of right and wrong, that I have long wished to have no connection with them. I think, my lord, I may predict better things of yours. Thus far I am persuaded, they are boys of great purity of manners. In their literary abilities, I see your lordship thinks, as I do, that nature has made some difference. Harry has both parts and application; and Edward has as strong sense, and clear a head, as any boy of his age; I wish I could add he was as industrious. I have the happiness to assure your lordship that we are all perfectly well, and have nothing now to distress us, but the apprehension of evils. I wish I could make Mrs. Gilpin a practical convert to that wise doctrine about the 'sufficiency of the evil for the day'; but I am afraid it is not in my power. I have refused several boys this summer; and though I have not yet reduced my school to the number I propose, I have considerably lessened it. I wish I could find that lessening my school, could lessen her anxieties; but I think they grow upon her; and I begin to entertain serious thoughts of giving up this way of life. I do not however talk publicly of it; and it will necessarily be some time before it can possibly be brought about. Of this however, your lordship may be assured, that you shall be acquainted with every step I take. I beg many pardons for troubling your lordship with all this egotism, but I have not time to reduce it into a small compass; and I have already kept your lordship's letter too long by me. The sentiments are what I meant to communicate; the garb your lordship will excuse.

"Your lordship was misinformed about the papers which you honour with an inquiry. They were never put into form; but little more than copied out from my shorthand, which is in truth a miserable character,

and in which they would have been lost, even to myself, in a twelve-months' time. In that condition, Mr. Mason took them with him to Aston. If ever they should be put into form, or in their present dishabille if your lordship chooses it, they shall wait upon you. But I know not when I shall have them. In the mean time, I have other tours lying by me, just as good; which I think I may safely say, no eye but my own, ever saw: one is a tour round the coasts of Kent, and Sussex; the other into Norfolk, &c. If these in their present rough and unadorned state can give your lordship the least amusement, I am sure it will give me great pleasure to blow the dust from them and send them to Sandwell. I suppose if they are sent to your lordship's house in St. James' Square, they will easily from thence find their way into Staffordshire. The subjects of both are tame. Scotland indeed has some animation in it; and in the form in which these are I propose to draw it out likewise. Whenever it becomes legible, your lordship may command the use of it."

John Robinson to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1776, October 1. Sion Hill.—"We have no further news, though momentarily expect it. Lord North is anxious to a degree, indeed, more so than I could wish in many things. I was afraid it might hurt him, but, thank God, I trust all that is now over. However, public affairs oppress him much, and among the rest, not a little, Ireland. The appointment of a Lord Lieutenant presses forward apace. He can't succeed for Lord Hillsborough; Lord Rochford will not go, and he has got into a cleft stick about Lord Buckingham. Your lordship fully knows to what this appointment leads. I need not describe it, but shall only say, to everything disgraceful, distressful and baneful, I may add, to him, his friends and his family. He sees it and cannot relieve himself. Indeed, if possible it should be avoided, but he knows not to whom to seek for succour. He has no one that he can send confidentially, connected with him and the thoughts of being driven to acquiesce in the nomination of Lord Buckingham, (who will owe nothing to him, but take it, and with it feel disobligation, from a sense that he is taken of necessity and not of choice) distresses him and harasses his mind much. Lord North talked to me upon it to-day very much. He said you had been named as one proposed to go, but that he did not think your lordship would like it, and therefore he did not mention it when at Sandwell. If he could have supposed that it would be agreeable to your lordship, he certainly would have mentioned it, and it would make him most happy and relieve him, but that unless he knew it was agreeable to your lordship, he could not press it, and he must submit to anything rather than add to his own disagreeable situation by distressing his friends. Thus, my lord, you see the state of Lord North's mind upon this subject. I thought it my duty to state it fairly and candidly to your lordship. You are sensible of the effects it must have to Lord North and all his connections, if Lord B[uckingham] goes. You know the situation of things, and if it is your wish, or it would be agreeable to you, or you could make it so to relieve Lord North, I hope you will permit me to say that I do really believe you would do the most acceptable thing that could be done, at this time and under such circumstances. I trust your lordship will excuse the warmth [with] which I write on this subject, and the freedom I take with your lordship in it. Impute it, my lord, to the anxiety of a mind affected with whatever distresses Lord North, and one who truly has no wish, no views, nor any interest,

but for the happiness, comfort, and welfare of those, to whom with a grateful heart he feels himself obliged and attached by ties of gratitude and sincere affection and regard."

JOHN ROBINSON to [the EARL OF DARTMOUTH].

1776, Oct. 6. Sion Hill.—"Fearing lest my letter of Monday last may not reach your lordship so soon as the business to which it relates requires, by your being in Yorkshire and Lord North's anxiety increasing as the time for Lord Harcourt's departure advances, Lord North wished me late last night to dispatch a messenger to your lordship to say how much he desires the favour of your speedy answer. It is indeed difficult my lord to convey to you what Lord North feels on this occasion and in the state this business is. It is not from the idea alone of losing his situation, that he is uneasy, for he says, to be well and honourably quit of that, would make him happy, but it is from seeing himself circumvented, and if Lord B[uckingham] is at last to go, disgraced, while kept in a situation the most laborious and which no one will take in the manner he has it; and he says that to be perpetually teasing the king and receiving refusals is so disagreeable to him, that he cannot bear it or think of pressing any more for Lord Hillsborough. To insist on that at this juncture would he thinks be seeming to take an unfair and ungenerous advantage, and that I believe he never will bring himself to do. Thus circumstanced my lord, I write with freedom to you, and I shall only beg leave to add that if your lordship's answer should be favourable to the plan, it will give Lord North the sincerest satisfaction and the truest pleasure."—*Marked, Most Private.*

The EARL OF DARTMOUTH to LORD LEWISHAM.

1777, February 3. London.—I wish you to be at home by the 14th or 15th of April, though if Parliament should be up as early as we suppose it will, you will not then be in time to take your seat in the House of Commons, of which there seems to me to be great probability that you will at that time be a member. Lord North has proposed to me a seat that you will not dislike and in a manner you will be pleased with, and if it should be vacated in two or three weeks as is likely the whole business will be over without giving you any other trouble than to make a visit to your constituents when you come home. The world here is mad with that new species of wit called Charade.

Rev. SAMUEL PARR to [the EARL OF DARTMOUTH].

1777, February 4.—"I think it my duty to give your lordship the earliest and most explicit information of a change that is likely to happen in my situation. I have long wished to be fixed under the protection of a regular establishment, and in consequence of those wishes have applied for the mastership of Colchester School, to which I shall probably be elected in the course of this month. My residence however is not expected, till I have with propriety and strict justice to my present employers settled my affairs at Stanmore. I mean to open the school after the Easter holidays, and to introduce nearly the same plan of education that I have pursued at this place. On leaving it I find the most solid satisfaction in reflecting that I cannot charge myself with want of fidelity or diligence, at least in my endeavours to deserve whatever success I have hitherto experienced. For the greater

part of that success I sincerely feel and gratefully acknowledge myself indebted to your lordship's support. Believe me, my lord, when I declare to you that your repeated acts of kindness to me will ever command my gratitude and my respect. I shall look back to them with that pure and exalted comfort that an honest mind must feel from the protection of a good man. After the interposition of your lordship in my favour when I settled here, it might seem indecent and even presumptuous to solicit the continuance of a connection that has proved so useful and so honourable to me. On a subject so very interesting I submit myself entirely to your lordship's judgment and absolute determination. Yet you will easily conceive how solicitous I must be to complete the education of a scholar whose virtues and whose attainments are justly dear to me, and I hope to be excused for adding that my best exertions should be united with the best expedients to accomplish that momentous work. This general declaration I make in full reliance on your lordship's candour. If authorized by your express permission, I mean to lay before you a more particular account of my future designs, and especially of such as more immediately concern the improvement of Mr. Legge at his critical time of life."

Rev. Samuel Parr to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1777, February 11.—"The letter which I had the honour of receiving from your lordship last Saturday, was in the highest degree flattering to me. I now sit down to give you a more full account, both of the general scheme that I have laid down for the school of Colchester, and of the particular measures that I should, under your lordship's approbation, think advisable for Mr. Legge. The statutes require sixteen boys only to be admitted on the foundation, and forbid the collective number to exceed sixty. I know not how far the trustees may be disposed to recede from the prohibition, nor with my present views am I likely to bring this point to the test; but the limited number of those who are entitled to the privileges of the foundation, was a powerful inducement for me to undertake the school. The mastership has for twenty years past been a sinecure, but upon inquiry, I find that it has not been usual for any boys to be sent to the grammar school, unless such as were of more genteel families, and intended for some liberal profession. There is, happily both for the town and the master, another institution where the children of lower people are instructed in such inferior branches of knowledge, as are more suited to their station and conducive to their advantage. The boarders I intend, at least for two years, not to exceed twenty. The school is placed in a more remote part of the town, and I intend to assign particular spots and particular times for the boys to go out. The custom of two dinners, which took its rise at Dr. Sumner's from accidental want of room to accommodate all the forms, and which Mr. Heath has, I think, judiciously suppressed, I mean to discontinue, and to retain only the privilege of a distinct supper for those boys who are in the highest class. Mrs. Parr and a writing assistant, to whose care the lower boys will be constantly entrusted out of school, will attend the dinners. Studies will be built as at Stanmore, and only one single room can be spared in the present situation of the house, which, however, will be properly repaired before I go to it. I am not without hopes of obtaining a yet larger and more elegant house belonging to the master's estate, should I be able to set aside a lease, the terms of which are very injurious and the validity disputable. The negligence, or rather the bodily infirmities of the late master, I consider as eventually advantageous to me, since I am

exposed to no incumbrance from precedents I might wish to remove. I am by these means left at liberty to pursue even in the minutest particulars such a system of education as I approve, nor do I think it necessary to make any great change from my present scheme, either in the choice of books, or the manner of teaching them. In respect to Mr. Legge I have with great pleasure observed the expansion of his mind, and his increasing curiosity after knowledge; his lessons are performed with accuracy, and I find his compositions arrived at some pitch of elegance and taste. If he should pursue the same plan of study with the same degree of application, I have no doubt but your lordship's most favourable expectations will be fully answered. Private instruction I think highly necessary for him, both to confirm and extend the knowledge which he requires in the general train of business, to preserve the habit of reading, to multiply the objects on which it is employed, and above all to correct and refine his ideas of composition. This task I would gladly undertake myself, and from the nature of my designs at Colchester I shall be far more at leisure to attend to it than I can be at Stanmore. Your lordship will excuse me for mentioning that my terms for private tuition are distinguished from Mr. Roderick's, only a guinea per annum, and his were four guineas. By standing in this near relation to Mr. Legge, it will, I hope, be in my power to forward his improvement in classical learning and to provide neither unprofitable nor disagreeable employment for his hours out of school. To this account your lordship will give me leave to add, that no attention would be wanting either on Mrs. Parr's part to the preservation of his health, or on my own to the regulation of his morals."

"Elizabeth calling herself Duchess of Kingston" to Lord Lewisham.

1777, February 13.—Is sorry that Lord Lewisham, Mr. Legge, or Mr. Stevenson should have had an uneasy moment when calling upon her. Desires to see Lord Lewisham about her journey.

Rev. J. Parsons to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1777, February 15. Birmingham.—"I understand that there has been a petition presented to the House of Commons for leave to bring in a bill to license a theatre at Birmingham. I need not say anything to your Lordship upon the propriety or impropriety of such a business, as I am conscious that you will view it in its proper light, and consider it as a thing which must be productive of idleness and dissipation. But I have the satisfaction to inform your Lordship that the greatest part of the inhabitants are very averse to such a measure and dread the licensing of a theatre as an evil which they would wish to prevent, and from your wonted kindness to this town and its interests, I have presumed to beg the favor of your Lordship to oppose the passing of such a bill into a law."

Papers attached to the letter.—"14 April, 1777.—The sense of the inhabitants who pay to church and poor having been taken since the first instant, on the following question—'Are you for a theatre being licensed in the town of Birmingham, or not?' the numbers stand as follows:—

Number of inhabitants who pay rates - - -	2449
Against a licensed theatre - - - - -	1468
For a licensed theatre - - - - -	124
Neuter - - - - - - -	192
Not at home when called upon - - - -	665

"Reasons against the passing of any bill for licensing a theatre in Birmingham.

"*Inter alia*, Because it will subject the inhabitants of Birmingham to the painful necessity of admitting players into the town, whether agreeable or disagreeable to the people; as there will then remain no power, either to the inhabitants or Civil Magistrate, to prevent their coming to act, or to correct any abuse which may arise from their acting. Because it is supposed that the practice of forcing playhouse tickets upon dependent workmen, as part of their wages, will increase in a very great degree, when such practice cannot be suppressed by a removal of the players who promote it."

Rev. J. Parsons to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1777, February 24. Birmingham.—"I cannot but return your Lordship my most sincere thanks for the honor of your letter, and also for the kind part, which you are so obliging as to take with respect to the licensing of a theatre at Birmingham. I have, since I troubled your lordship upon this business, enquired very minutely into the motives for an attempt of this nature. The advocates for the scheme, offer different things in support of it. Some say, that the town of Birmingham is of that consequence, that it ought to have in it a place of public spectacle established by authority, as well as Manchester, and other towns, perhaps of far less note. But I presume, that it never can, or will be, considered, as a reason why Birmingham, contrary to the consent of the major part of its inhabitants, should be obliged to have a licensed theatre, because Manchester and other places have had one in compliance with their own wishes and desires. But others allege, that it is better to have one licensed theatre than two which are not so. And indeed it is too true, that, during a few months in the two last summers, there were two play-houses permitted to be opened in this town. And perhaps it may appear that, during the contest between rivals in interest and profession, some bad practices existed on each side. These bad practices, say the friends to the intended scheme, will be prevented by a royal theatre. But in this, I think, they are mistaken. For if the mischiefs complained of, are not prevented by a greater power, how are they to be prevented by a less one? At present, we have a power not only of curing the disorders, but of removing the causes of them; and, therefore, if these persons were in earnest about effecting a cure, they ought not to be less so in the application of a proper remedy. But I fear, it is their intention to bring upon us *the plague*, under a notion or pretence of curing two pimples, which will die away of themselves, but if not, may at any time be removed by having recourse to those salutary laws, which were made for the correction of those and such like evils. And besides, it is observable that most of the people, (who signed the petition in favour of a licensed playhouse) of fortune and credit, are proprietors of such play-house, and therefore they perhaps may be fairly allowed to be influenced a little by their own interest; nay, some of them have owned to me that they signed such petition because they *were* proprietors. Such seems to me to be the nature of the case in dispute, but I am sensible that your lordship will view the evil tendency of such pernicious plan in every light, which it ought (*sic*). Many persons in this place have written to their friends in the House of Commons for their assistance in order to defeat the intended project. And we have received assurances, from some, of their friendly aid in this matter. But on the other hand, we are assured that there

is an exertion of almost every nerve by Mr. Yates and his partisans, in favour of his plan. And we are sorry to find that Sir Henry Bridgeman is amongst the number, who was heretofore supposed to be a friend to the interests of this town. I have written to Lord Guernsey and Mr. Finch, but I rather fear that they may have listened too much to some previous applications made to them in favour of Mr. Yates. And if any credit may or can be given to common fame Lord Lyttelton will give Mr. Yates every assistance in his power. I have been desired by many persons in Birmingham to write thus fully to your lordship, and beg the favour of you to be so kind as to give us instruction, if necessary, how to proceed, provided Yates' bill should pass the House of Commons; and I am, in their names, also to request of you the acceptance of their warmest acknowledgments for your good services in this business, which is considered to be of great importance to this town and its interests."

Rev. John Newton to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1777, March 3. Olney.—"Mr. Madan informed me a few [days] ago, that he had visited unhappy Dr. Dodd, three times at his desire and that he had hopes he was in a frame of spirit suitable to his situation. But an expression or two in his speech when upon trial (if genuine) and his address to his friends in the last London Chronicle, do not fully confirm the hopes which Mr. Madan's account had raised in me. When I first became acquainted with the religious world, Dr. Dodd seemed to bid fair for being a useful minister of the Gospel. I know little of his history since he was at West Ham; but I suppose the fear of men or the desire of their favor, turned him from that good way in which he set out. He loved the present world, and, alas! what has been the event."

Granville Sharp to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1777, March 22. Old Jewry.—"I have the honour to enclose the extracts from Prynne which I promised to your Lordship, relative to the examples of joint elections for all the knights, citizens, and burgesses of some particular counties, at one time and place for each county respectively and which I humbly proposed as precedents from whence some wholesome regulations might be adopted for the reduction of the enormous inequality of Parliamentary Representation at present enjoyed by the petty venal boroughs to the manifest injury of the counties and great cities, and, indeed, to the extreme danger of the whole state, by facilitating parliamentary corruption, and depriving the King of the faithful disinterested counsels and genuine sentiments of the nation, which alone can insure the safety and dignity of the Crown."

Matthew Boulton to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1777, March 22. Soho [Birmingham].—"As your Lordship will probably have observed my name annexed to a petition to Parliament in favour of licensing a playhouse at Birmingham, and as I shall always be diffident of my own judgment, when it doth not accord with your lordship's, I beg permission to communicate to you my reasons for thinking that *one* licensed theatre will be eligible to the town. If we have not one house established by authority, I know we shall continue to be pestered with two, which being more than the place can support, necessitates the losing party to have recourse to various stratagems for putting off their

tickets, at any rate, even at half price, and from this result many evils to apprentices and the lower class of people. Hence it is self-evident that while we have *two* houses uncontrolled, this grievance will continue; whereas, I am convinced, that one licensed house open for four months only in the year, and under the direction of twenty inhabitants of respectable character in Birmingham, would produce a quite contrary effect. All well regulated states have found it expedient to indulge the people with amusements of some kind or other, and certainly those are most eligible that tend to improve the morals, the manners or taste, of the people, and at the same time prevent them from relapsing into the barbarous amusements which prevailed in this neighbourhood in the last century, when Birmingham was as remarkable for good forgers and filers as for their bad taste in all their works. Their diversions were bull-baitings, cock-fightings, boxing matches, and abominable drunkenness with all its train. But the scene is now much changed; the people are more polite and civilized, and the taste of their manufactures greatly improved. There is not a town of its size in Europe, where mechanism is brought to such perfection, and we have also made a considerable progress in some of the liberal arts; which hath been the means of extending our trade to the remotest corners of the world. I have frequently given my designers, painters, and modellers, tickets to the play, in order to improve them in those arts by which they are to live and gain reputation, and I have found my account in it. Your lordship, I presume, will allow that it is impossible for a person to paint or model an attitude or a passion which he never saw well expressed, nor can any such artist arrive at any degree of elegance without advantages of this sort. Of late years, Birmingham hath been visited much in the summer season by persons of fashion, and it is some inducement to prolong their stay when their evenings can be spent at a commodious airy theatre. This is a fact I mention from experience, and it is certainly our interest to bring company to Birmingham, as it contributes much to the public good, not only from the money they leave behind them, but from their explaining their wants to the manufacturers themselves, and from their correcting the taste and giving hints for various improvements which nothing promotes so much as an intercourse with persons from different parts of the world. The town of Birmingham hath been much agitated upon this matter, but I have taken no active part myself, any further than by signing the petition. There are one or two gentlemen of a contrary opinion that have been exceedingly fierce and active in procuring names to a counter petition which, I have reason to believe, doth not give the general sense of the town."

Dr. John Ash to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1777, April 3. Birmingham.—In the name of the Trustees for the Hospital, thanks Lord and Lady Dartmouth for their ample benefaction. Hopes soon to obtain the sum of 2,500*li.*, the amount of the estimate for completing and furnishing the house. Has already got more than 2,000*li.* Is much obliged to Lord Dartmouth for recommending the design to Lord Clarendon and Lord Warwick. The season is at hand to finish the work, and a contribution from any noble minds at this time would be doubly useful to it.

"I shall send your lordship in the most open manner, my real sentiments of the Birmingham playhouse bill, the opinion of the town in general of it, and a history of my conduct in the business. The first rumour of the petition being presented, threw the town into the greatest

confusion and hurry, and every man seemed ready to take up his pen to write his name against it. The free spirit of this place showed a total aversion, in general, to a patent playhouse ; and the accounts we had received from Manchester and Liverpool, where they have such houses, confirmed us in the opinion, that they are highly prejudicial in large and populous towns, especially manufacturing ones ; where the masters on the solicitations of their correspondents force tickets on their workmen instead of money, which they are obliged to sell at a half or a less price to buy bread ; and where the house is licensed, the players are no longer subject to the control of the magistrate. On this principle I entered into this public business, and with cheerfulness and alacrity signed the petition against the bill. In a few days after this, Mr. Yates came down, was surprised at the general opposition to the bill ; was all compliance to bring in the bill in any form that should be agreeable to the town, to restrain it to three or four months, and whatever other restrictions should be recommended to him. These proposals softened the violence of some more moderate men, and as he came to me often on the business, I listened to him with some attention, and told him, if these proposals should meet with the approbation of the town, I should certainly acquiesce with them, although I still was of opinion that no patent should be had in this place. On his return to London, I suppose, with a view to flatter me, or other reasons best known to himself, he told every person to whom he thought that I might be known, that now I approved of the bill, with the restrictive clauses. I told him that I should certainly acquiesce, if the restrictive clauses could be put into the bill, but that I find cannot be done. And the principal motive I had for this acquiescence was not in approbation of a patent in any shape, but as the most ready way to get rid of the other play-house ; for two playhouses are two of the greatest nuisances in such a place as this ; not to say anything on the subject, whether playhouses in general are not *contra bonos mores*. It will certainly be difficult in so large a place, precisely to ascertain the majority of the inhabitants, whose opinion ought to have the greatest weight, who are against the bill. I may say to your lordship, and I believe with the greatest truth, that there are four to one, at the least. But an accurate account is taking, and I believe to be printed, if so, your lordship may depend on having a copy sent to you : and in confirmation of my real sentiments, I signed a petition against the bill, ten days ago, that is intended to be presented to the House of Lords, if the bill should pass the House of Commons. I most sincerely congratulate you and Lady Dartmouth on the happy recovery of your two youngest children under inoculation, and both of you and the kingdom in general on the happy re-establishment of Lord North's health."

"The Gentlemen of Birmingham" (Rev. J. Parsons, John Kettle, William Russell, Thomas Russell, Jonathan Grundy, Francis Goodall, D. Winwood, John Goodall, E. W. Patteson, Brooke Smith, Sampson Lloyd, Sampson Lloyd, junior, Charles Lloyd, Thomas Price, John Cope) to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1777, April 14. Birmingham.—"We have presumed to trouble your Lordship again on the business of the Birmingham playhouse bill, begging your Lordship's assistance, in the defeat of a project which threatens such great and lasting evils to the town of Birmingham. We think it proper to inform your lordship that far the greater part of the inhabitants of this town, who pay rates to the support of church and

poor, are, as you will see, from the enclosed account, exceedingly against the intended licence, and very much wish to prevent it. The few that favour the scheme are either mostly interested proprietors of the playhouse, which they pray may be licensed, or persons nearly connected with them, and therefore may possibly behold the matter through a wrong medium. And though it is said that we have had two playhouses, against law, heretofore, we can assure your Lordship, that, as far as in us lies, there will not be two, against law, hereafter, and therefore that we may not be under the painful and disagreable necessity of having one established by law, against our consents, we do humbly beg your lordship's aid to frustrate a thing, so big with mischief, as a licensed theatre in the town of Birmingham."

"Gentlemen of Birmingham" (Rev. J. Parsons, John Rose Holden, and Thomas Price) to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1777, May 3. Birmingham.—"We, as well as many others, think ourselves under great obligations to your Lordship, for your kind assistance, in effecting the defeat of Mr. Yates's playhouse bill, which, if it had passed into a law, we have every reason to suppose, would have been productive of much evil to the town of Birmingham."

Rev. John Newton to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1777, July 3. Olney.—"While I was writing the carrier brought me a box in good time to thank your Lordship by this opportunity for the books, which you may depend upon being carefully forwarded according to direction, when we have read them, in which we will make all due dispatch. Mr. Cowper joins me in thanking your Lordship for the sight of them, as also for the receipt, which had we possessed it sooner might have saved the lives of some of my poor trees now, alas! almost eaten up by insatiable insects."

T. Pelham to [Lord Lewisham].

1777, December 22. Vienna.—"I am not surprised at your being so much smitten with Madame Albani; she is a most voluptuous woman, and as your uncle was persuaded to drink prosperity to the Americans, you might have been forgiven for creating a little pretender.

"Your friend Madame Thun is surrounded with English bulls who prevent us half starved Italians from approaching her; however, I have contrived to present your compliments and enforced your reproaches which she promises no longer to deserve, I do not remember your mentioning any feats of activity being performed at her house. This year we have instituted a Sadler's Wells. There is a Hanoverian Baron one our well-beloved subject who walks upon his head as being, I suppose, the heavier end; there are other gentlemen equally expert in different exercises."

W. Legge to Lord Lewisham.

1778, January 6. All Souls [Oxford].—You have been nominated one of the Stewards for the Lichfield Races next year, I was forced to act for you as your vice and by dint of dunning I made a collection of 103*li.* for next year's plates.

Sir W. H[amilton] to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1778, February 17. Naples.—"On Thursday last we had the pleasure of receiving Lord Lewisham in perfect health, and I gave him the letter you sent me enclosed for him, with several others that had been directed to his lordship here. As there was a Festino at court that night, I dashed him at once into the thick of the Neapolitan nobility, and after having passed some time quietly at Rome, he seemed to be struck with the life and gaiety of Naples. But I see already that he has too good a taste to be struck with the Neapolitan ladies; who, from a total neglect of education, are as ignorant and awkward as possible. We have entreated Lord Lewisham and Mr. Stevenson to give us as much of their company as they can, and we hope they are pleased in complying with our request, as I do assure you we have the greateat satisfaction in their society. I will defer telling you exactly what I think of Lord Lewisham till I have seen more of him, but as yet I can not find the least fault in him, except that his outside is a little too fat. Mr. Stevenson seems to be as proper a companion for a young man as any I have ever seen in that situation. The Carnival here, which will be by far the most brilliant in Italy, has drawn together all the foreign travellers, and as my house is well known throughout Europe, all bring me letters, and of course pass much of their time with Lady H. who never stirs out of an evening. The sensible and sedate, soon tired of the noisy Neapolitan conversations, take refuge with us, and indeed, I know of no other true society at Naples. We have at present some Germans, Russians, Dutch, Poles, &c. of high distinction and of good education, which with a mixture of some few Italians of learning and education that have found the benefit of our society, produce some most interesting conversations interspersed with anecdotes of their respective countries, which is often highly entertaining and instructive. I flatter myself as I direct Lord Lewisham in his tour to the curious spots in this country, rich with monuments of antiquity, and great operations of nature, both of which he seems to have a great taste for, he will pass his mornings agreeably, and as to the evenings he is sure of as many balls, operas, conversations, as he can find time to go to, but I dare say we shall soon see him take refuge at the end of evening in our coterie. I always, as a duty, shew myself in the great world, but live chiefly at home; but it is very right and natural that a young man should be in the thick of the amusements. However he told me that he was very sick of the masquerade, the other night, which, though very magnificent, he thought very stupid. I have often wondered the Italians who are surely lively enough out of mask, should be so devoid of all humour in mask. I never yet saw a well supported character at a Neapolitan masquerade. How differently are you employed in London! I mostly heartily wish, as all parties seem to be tired of this horrid war, that some accommodation may prevent the necessity of another campaign."

Lord Hardwicke to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1778, February 18. "In return for the marks of attention I have received from you, I beg leave to send your Lordship the print of a Gothic Chateau—a ruin, which I have erected at Wimpole. Perhaps the views may strike you as no bad contrast between ancient and modern times. They are by a friend, I furnished the hint. I am, as a companion to this antique,—engraving a modern Italian loggia, which I have set up at Wimpole, under the auspices of Mr. Stewart. It shall

be sent your Lordship when finished. These arrangements are as edifying—certainly more pleasant—than those which have sometimes been the subject of your correspondence. I shall therefore cultivate them in future, more than the others."

Rev. H. Zouch to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1778, February 24. Sandal.—"It being the duty of every man, however inconsiderable in himself, to use his endeavours in the support of the constitutional authority of his country and most of all in the crisis of public necessity, your Lordship will pardon the liberty I now take of trusting a hint or two to your Lordship's consideration. The number of alehouses, which are now kept in every part of the kingdom, with the variety of ills attending them, call loudly for a reformation, they are indeed the great burthen of my office, both as a clergyman and a magistrate, and they are an increasing mischief and perhaps without a remedy. It is highly proper that these open receptacles of idleness and vice, as they cannot be restrained, should in some way or other be rendered more contributory to the public weel, and how can this be more effectually done, than by an additional charge upon their licences, if the half, or third part, nay even double, was to be added, it would be a considerable augmentation to the revenue, it might be collected at the same expense, the person in effect and not the commodity would be charged. Malt being now reduced in price, the same quantity and strength of liquor is sold at the same rate. It seems to be a tax, that would be paid without a murmer, excepting by those, who are immediately interested and to whom little regard is due, and in some places very probably, it might tend to throw the business into more orderly hands.

"There is, my Lord, another most intolerable nuisance, of which every one complains, and everyone complains in vain. I mean the continual increase of the breed of every species of dogs, and which nothing but a tax can possibly remove. The shepherd and the butcher, the lady with her lap dog, and the idle gentleman with his spaniel at his heels will hardly scruple a small annual tribute for an useful, or a favourite animal.

"From that time and expense which is dedicated to the preservation and pursuit of the game, the qualified sportsman of England will find their account in a reduction of the number of dogs, and which will of course also diminish the number of night hunters and poachers of every denomination. The certain prevention of the dreadful deaths from canine madness by the introduction of a law of this sort, will justify every attempt to promote it.

"But I am ashamed of this intrusion upon your Lordship, yet I cannot forbear to intimate that the calamities which have been silently and slowly approaching, seem now to be thickest upon this kingdom, and must create very uneasy feelings in the minds of cool and dispassionate men.

"Hath Providence entered into a controversy with the land? or what grounds have we to hope for the interposition of the supreme Agent."

Sir Edward Newenham to [the Earl of Dartmouth.]

1778, March 5. Belcamp—"What I mentioned in some former letters to your Lordship is now apparent; the spirits of a certain class of men are openly expressed by repeated declarations. Their insolence rises upon the arrival of every French mail. I submit it to your

Lordship that a good body of troops be immediately sent into the southern parts of this kingdom, or at least, all the remains of General Burgoyne's army should be landed here."

Sir Edward Newenham to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1778, April 21. Belcamp.—"Having attended the present election for the City of Kilkenny, I was both eye and ear witness to the temper and wishes of certain men; therefore we ought to be more and more on our guard. The tunes their pipes played and the toasts they gave, were as good evidence as if given under their hands. The declarations of the younger females, who have not as yet learned political hypocrisy, were as bold as in former times.

"I have by agreement, prevailed upon Mr. William Knaresborough, eldest son of that ancient Romish family, to conform, upon promise of a pair of colours. In consequence, I yesterday wrote to Lord North for a commission, but I fear success, as few requests are made except for private advantage, and his Lordship may neglect it on that ground; if he does he will do wrong, where he may do essential service to his Majesty and this kingdom. However, I have done my duty, and given my reasons for so doing, and time will shew it.

"I proposed and carried the address in this county, which no man or interest could do, except myself. It was the first address to his Majesty, and it is the only one in which the county representatives are mentioned. It was voluntary and unsolicited. I took that arduous task."

Sir Edward Newenham to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1778, May 1. Belcamp.—Desires to give "a serious and honest hint to the British Ministry" which if neglected they will be sorry very sorry for it. Recommends that the Dublin Paving Bill never be returned "to this Kingdom, if it does the consequences will be disagreeable and that union and cordiality which I have lately settled will be dissolved." He is almost unable to hold a pen having sat up six nights with Lady Newenham who is ill.

Sir Edward Newenham to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1778, May 15. Belcamp.—Has delayed answering his Lordship's letter to enable him to give a true account of the great meeting held in the City of Dublin on Monday last, to consider of some mode to relieve the manufacturers said to be out of employment.

"The meeting was very numerous and attended by many members of the House of Commons, particularly those styled the friends of Government. Large subscriptions were immediately opened to provide provisions for those out of employment. I did not oppose the plan, lest I should appear single amidst thousands. However, I refused to subscribe, and find my private opinion agrees with that of the Speaker, the Provost, and others of our ablest Commons, whom I consulted upon the subject; for they do not approve of the subscription in money as they will not return to work while they can be maintained for nothing, and it is a dangerous precedent at this critical juncture, and may extend its baleful influence through the north. The Provost informed me this morning that he had set on foot a subscription for every Collegian (300) to buy two suits of Irish cloth. I know my private opinion (as

to my name only) will be kept secret by your Lordship, though I have no objection to Lord North, singly, knowing my name, therefore I freely give it to your Lordship, viz. :—I do not think the manufacturers so extremely distressed as some represent them. I own they are somewhat distressed and may be more so, if some advantages are not given to their trade. I fear that some men inimical to our sovereign and establishment in Church and State have spurred on the lowest of the people to throw them into that habit of idleness which renders them ready engines for any desperate purpose or sudden tumult; for, like the Swiss, they will fight for the first that pays them best. I also fear that disorders will soon arise; I speak this as my private opinion. We certainly want some advantage for our woollen trade, as that and credit are much sunk here; besides, my Lord, I know the opinions of intelligent men, that whenever peace shall be restored between us and America, emigrations will desolate this nation and men of rank and fortune will join in them. Two banks and nineteen merchants breaking in ten days have made a great hiatus in our little domestic trade and credit. Mr. Birch, a member of the House of Commons, and noted as a perjured villain, and convicted before Parliament of the altering public Bank accounts and recorded in those characters upon the Journals of Parliament—first began the train of bankruptcy. This public nuisance and national curse, with only a small capital, kept a little grocer's shop and sold spirits by retail. Having increased his capital by an increase of his villainy, he set up for a discounter of notes, then a purchaser of estates, by giving annuities during the then possessor's lives, viz. :—the late Lord Kingsland's (but I hope the present Lord, nephew to Lord Fauconberg will soon regain his birthright), George Ogle, William Doyle, Esquires, Mr. Gerards and several others. This scheme obliging him to pay larger annual sums than double his income, induced him to pass notes and drafts; striving to gain more, he gamed high; but having lost a thousand pounds to a gentleman, he gave a draft for it, which, being refused, the run on banks and merchants became general. This was the real origin of our present distress in the commercial line. I long much to see the present Lord Kingsland, for, from an intimacy of twenty years with his late uncle, I am enabled to give him some instructions tending to recovering his right. I should have wrote to him, but I do not know where he lives in England."

Sir Edward Newenham to [Lord Dartmouth].

1778, May 16. Belcamp.—Enclosing an account of the proceedings at the meetings held for the relief of the manufacturers. He hopes it may answer the good end of the donors, but has fears that all will end in riot and confusion. "This day, I had a letter from Cork, which mentions a great spirit arising in regard to raising troops for their own defence, though the militia bill is not passed, nor have they any law for it; however they dread their own popish mob. How will your Lordship be surprised at the following fact, which I relate upon my own knowledge. The small castle called Shiddy's Castle in the main street in the City of Cork, entirely surrounded by and joined to some houses, is one of the magazines where the gunpowder is kept, and not more than one sentinel is ever placed there. Besides it is in the popish quarter of that popish city. The present governor, Mr. Lysaght, is not very qualified for that office; it ought to have been given to some old veteran."

Sir Edward Newenham to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1778, May 19. Belcamp.—"I much fear my suspicions which I hinted in my last to your Lordship, will prove too true unless some bills and extension of trade are immediately granted to this Kingdom. Great matters arise from trifling causes; the first person who struck off the working manufacturers was a Mr. Reynolds, a noted and violent papist; he lives in Ash Street, in the city of Dublin. By way of eminence he is styled audaciously the great God of Ash Street. His power and influence among the lower order is amazing, and if nature ever formed a complete counterpart of St. Ignatius, he is the man. His art (*sic*) begun the cry, and the chase is now become general. I hope it may not take too serious a turn.

"Those towns in Britain that opposed the bills will first feel the weight of associations here, which may shortly be formed, and recent melancholy examples will dictate the wording of them. Enthusiasm will cement the bond, and those heretofore unanimous will become divided. As a friend to both countries I sincerely regret the introductions of those Bills unless they receive the Royal assent. Could I devise a mode to accomplish so desirable an object, I would hazard much to obtain it, but that can only be done by his Majesty's servants in England. Our Viceroy began this cursed subscription of ready money for meat and drink, worked upon by the intriguing Dean Woodward. This man will make a job of it, by handing over part of it to his favourite wholesale woollen drapers, as a bounty to them for laying in a stock of cloth. This subscription, my lord, can only give meat and drink for a few weeks; the opulent subscribers will retire when Parliament is prorogued, to their distant counties, and those who have been charitably fed for 40 days will not peaceably sit down to work for the succeeding months. It is giving the sanction of charity to confirmed idleness. Balls given at the Castle and to appear in Irish manufactures would do more than 4,000*li.* in meat and drink. I wish your Lordship, or some person equally inclined to take the advice of independent men, was now here. Lord Buckinghamshire with, I believe, good intentions, has been misinformed and led astray by designing men, some (and I could name three in particular) of whom have made popularity a ladder to his confidence, and others, under the mask of charity and religion, have made these heavenly virtues subservient to worldly gain.

"Was I of consequence sufficient, or placed near the throne, I would advise an instant extension of our woollen manufacture and I would safely pledge my honour and my life that my king and country would be benefitted, and altercations dissonant to unanimity would be avoided. Your Lordship might seek for information, Lord North might direct the best to be laid before the Council, but that cannot be obtained, in such cases, by the channel of office, for there truth is blinded with self-interest; nor can it be obtained from the majority of those styled the opposition. Those only are to be relied upon who could approach the altar and swear that they would not accept of place or any emolument for their aid and advice.

"Our House meets on Friday and some resolutions are preparing in case Great Britain refuse the bills. If any resolutions should then be tendered, they will be carried, and the whole kingdom will catch the flame; then nothing remains but the British Parliament to sit long enough to pass some favourable laws." . . . .

"Pardon the bad writing and literary errors in this letter as I am scarce able to hold a pen after three days pruning trees; an operation I never let my gardener perform."

Lord Barrington to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1778, June 6. Cavendish Square.—Acquainting Lord Dartmouth with the election of his son Lord Lewisham as Member of Parliament for Plymouth.

Lord Barrington to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1778, July 13. Cavendish Square.—If Lord Barrington was in the situation of Lord Lewisham, his answer would be, "That he has no objection to the payment of twenty pounds in case the Mayor [of Plymouth] thinks it proper that an addition should be made to the compliment, which has been made heretofore at Elections. But that he leaves that matter entirely to the determination of the Mayor and such gentlemen as he shall please to consult on the occasion."

Rev. Samuel Parr to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1778, August 2. Colchester.—Giving a character of Mr. Legge at his school and requesting Lord Dartmouth's interest for his election as Master to Norwich School.

Rev. William Gilpin to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1778, August 17. Vicars Hill.—This place is at present growing into some repute. Many families which like privacy prefer Lymington to Southampton. Among others, Lord Warwick and his family are here.

Thomas Jenkins to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1778, September 2. Rome. — Stating that by Lord Lewisham's instructions he has forwarded cases containing portrait of Lord Lewisham, prints and plants.

Enclosing :—Account of disbursements on behalf of Lord Lewisham amongst other items. For a ring with a cameo. To the gardener of Prince Borghese for plants. "Paid Mr. Sydelham for a drawing, 10 seq. 20.50. To Pompeo Battoni for the remainder of Lord Lewisham's portrait, 155.00."

Dr. W. Watson to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1778, September 12. Lincoln's Inn Fields.—Requesting that Lord Dartmouth will allow his name to be put forward as successor to Sir John Pringle for the presidency of the Royal Society.

Nevil Maskelyne to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1778, September 22. "Royal Observatory at Greenwich."—"Your lordship is doubtless apprised, were it only by the public prints, that Sir John Pringle means to resign the office of president of the Royal Society on the Anniversary election at St. Andrew's day next. I can add, that, about a fortnight ago, he declared that resolution at a council

which he had summoned on purpose, without any person being then mentioned either by himself or any other member of the council, as eligible to succeed him. It was, doubtless, his intention not merely to pay a compliment to the council, but rather to give the members an opportunity of enquiring after a proper person to fill the President's chair, and to make an opening for some person of distinguished rank and character, like your Lordship, to offer their service to the Royal Society on the day of their Anniversary election. There is no person, who publicly declares himself as aspiring to the Chair; so that it is entirely open; and from conversations which I have had with several fellows of the Society on the propriety, and even necessity, of prevailing on some nobleman to honour us by accepting the office of President, it appears to me that they are waiting for such an event, which would at the same time do most honour to the Society, and be most advantageous to science; for, without rank in the chair, the Society itself will not be so much respected and obtain that *éclat*, either at home or abroad, which so useful an institution deserves; nor will the great end of the Society, the promotion of Science, be carried on with so much vigour, since it is well known, that without the protection of the great, the Arts and Sciences will always fade and languish. Your Lordship, I flatter myself, will not be surprised, after what I have advanced, not without good grounds, of the sentiments of a great part of the Royal Society, at my declaring myself one of many who earnestly wish your Lordship would do us the honour to give us leave to mention your name to the fellows of the Society at large, and canvass them, in order to your nomination to be elected President of the Royal Society on November 30th next. At present (although I have mentioned your Lordship's name at a distance, to many fellows of the Society, and found it always received with the utmost respect and attention), yet, out of regard to your Lordship's delicacy, I have only apprised a very few gentlemen of this address to your Lordship, viz., Mr. Daines Barrington, Dr. Shepherd, Mr. Walsh, Dr. Warren, and Mr. Wegg, Vice-President and Treasurer of the Society. We are fully satisfied, that if your Lordship would but permit us to name you to our Brethren of the Society, even without your Lordship appearing at all in it yourself, if you did not choose it, that there would not be the least difficulty or obstacle to the gratification of our wishes, and the fixing your Lordship in the President's chair on the day of the election. We are the more induced to indulge our hopes that your Lordship will honour us by acceding to our wishes, from the consideration that your Lordship once actually accepted the office of President before Sir John Pringle was nominated, and only declined afterwards on account of the engagements of a busy office which your Lordship then held—that of Secretary of State for the American Department; which however having long since resigned, your Lordship is now at leisure to accept an honourable office with some share of business. We expect, in about a twelvemonth, to take possession of the new and magnificent apartments which his Majesty has been pleased to give us in the new erection on the old site of Somerset House, which will be more agreeable to your Lordship, as well as the Society, than our present incommodious crowded house; and where we may expect to have our meetings attended by more persons of rank and quality than heretofore. If the usual hours of the meetings of the Society should be less convenient to your Lordship, they might be altered either to a later hour, or to one before dinner. And when it might not be convenient to your Lordship to attend at all, the chair might be taken for the time by a Vice-President, who is always of the President's nomination.

G. W. Kempson [to Lord Lewisham].

1778, November 4. Whitehall.—The principal conversation here is upon Sir Hugh Palliser's letter. It is, no doubt, a very extraordinary proceeding and beneath the dignity of a commanding admiral, for, having made a long appeal to the public in a very irregular way, he concludes his letter by refusing to answer except in the regular forms, which I cannot help thinking absurd. If his own ship was so disabled as not to be able to obey the signals, was his whole squadron in the same condition? Possibly the affair may provoke an answer from Mr. Keppel, although I should rather think it will not, for he seems to have behaved with real dignity hitherto in waiting till that which is indeed the public shall call him to an account.

Rev. John Newton to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1779, February 2. Olney.—"I have been busied of late in transcribing a volume of hymns, which is now almost ready for the press. A much smaller proportion of them than I at first hoped for are my dear Mr. Cowper's; the greater part will be my own. We had in view when we commenced this design to erect and leave behind us a monument of that intimate friendship in which the Lord had united us, as well as to contribute to the comfort and edification of plain Christians. Had not the mysterious wisdom and will of the Lord laid him aside by an affecting indisposition, he would have probably furnished the chief materials for this fabric, and the book might have been more worthy the notice of the public. I long withstood the solicitations of friends to print, in hopes of seeing him at liberty to return to the work, but as that desirable hour is not yet arrived, I am at length compelled to yield to send them abroad as they are. My chief motive for mentioning this is to inform your Lordship and Lady Dartmouth that I shall take the liberty to beg your acceptance of two copies when they shall appear in print." *Seal.*

Lord North to Lord Lewisham.

1779, February 23. Downing Street.—Asking Lord Lewisham to move an address to the King on the birth of another prince [Prince Octavius]. Col. Stuart has been requested to second the address.

Alexander Macaulay to Lord Lewisham.

1779, March 27. Nimeguen.—"I observed upon my arrival at the Hague that the success of the British arms in Georgia and St. Lucia made deeper impressions on the minds of men in Holland than in England. The friends of Britain were more elated and those of France more dejected than, I am afraid, that success deserved. But when the Gazette announced the taking of Pondicherry, the fate of the war was considered as already decided, and on the mere expectation of that news, in the eight days preceding its being confirmed, English East India Stock rose 16 per cent. at Amsterdam. It is very probable that before these events there was a strong party in Holland who would risk the consequences of an open rupture with England rather than desist from their pretensions of furnishing France with the means of continuing the war; but now, I imagine, *qu'ils n'en feront rien.*

"I have read all the treaties between England and the Republic since the middle of the last century. They are a striking instance of the blunders or ignorance of ministers of state and ambassadors. They contradict one another, and yet every preceding treaty serves as a basis for, and is confirmed by, the subsequent. But with all their inconsistencies and defects, they are more favourable to the claims of England than to the pretensions of Holland, and supposing the contrary, the great law of necessity will always justify you in depriving your enemies of the only means of continuing the war; for it is allowed on all hands that it will be impossible for France to fit out her fleets if she is prevented from carrying naval stores in Dutch bottoms from the Baltic, and by preventing this you do not, in fact, interrupt the Dutch trade; it is entirely the trade of France. The French buy these stores in the kingdoms of the north, and the ships which carry them never touch now in a Dutch harbour.

"I suppose your Lordship is acquainted with the disputes on this subject since the commencement of hostilities between England and France. The French ambassador was furnished with the materials of all his memorials by his partisans in the town of Amsterdam; but his Court has bungled the business. If it shall now be properly managed by us by their distinctions and exemptions in favour of Amsterdam and Haarlem, and given just offence to many who might otherwise be disposed to protect by strong convoys the ships carrying naval stores. It might, indeed, be expected that France would complain if the States had prohibited their subjects from carrying naval stores; but to tell them that they must protect this trade by convoys is to dictate to them as subjects and to regulate their internal government. They may as well order them to alter the forms of their courts of justice, and in this light many view now the conduct of the Court of Versailles.

"Though the spirit of faction is abroad among us here as much as among you in England, and notwithstanding the violence of parties fomented by the emissaries of France in this country for the last six months, I have still a good opinion of the prudence of many individuals, and I imagine they will go on to please and to displease both France and England alternately, without taking a decisive for or against either. One party will be clamorous in demanding convoys to prevent the depredations of the English, another will complain loudly of the conduct of France. The first will demand an augmentation of the navy, the second of the army. Perhaps the leaders all the while understand one another perfectly, and neither army nor navy will be augmented. A strong presumption of this is, that though they have voted 20 millions of florins for the navy, they have yet borrowed but two millions. (But why borrow any, if it is true, as they pretend, their coffers are full.) This conduct may preserve their neutrality unless the passions of the people, who are often ungovernable in this country, shall be too much inflamed.

"It is believed in Holland that Necker has lately borrowed 20 millions of livres, that the subscription was filled up in France, and that he borrowed also a considerable sum in Genoa. But it is certain that Sarline's savings on the old naval establishment contributed more than any other circumstance to enable France to make such exertions last year without increasing considerably her debt, and that if Keppel had taken or destroyed some French ships he could not have stood his ground a fortnight against the clamours of the *Coups de la plume* who made fortunes by the abuses which formerly prevailed in his department.

"Keppel's trial has luckily established at last a conviction on the continent that the French fleet was defeated. D'Orvillier was enraged when he read it, and those who laugh at him say that he has not spoke a word since. *On dit, aussi, que D'Estaign aura le baton du Marechal mais qu'il ne sera pas du bois de St. Lucie.* They may console themselves by making epigrams; but the French trade is ruined, and the nation must soon tire of the war. They could not borrow a stiver in this country, and the merchants of Bordeaux, the American Company at Nantes and their associates, the bankers at Paris, who are securities for the money raised for the Americans in Holland, are disabled from paying the interest of it, in consequence of the extraordinary success of our ships in taking prizes.

"Peace was to be proclaimed in Germany, the 19th of this month, *etant le jour de Saint Joseph.* The Emperor will receive a considerable district in Bavaria, but it will scarcely compensate a debt of 52 millions of German florins which the extraordinaries of the war cost him. The King of Prussia will be secured in the succession of his family to the Margravate of Anspach, and perhaps to Berg and Juliers. The Elector of Saxony will have Mindelheim and some seigniories in the Upper Palatinate. But it is not certain that any party is satisfied or that the peace will be durable. The first news of it raised a tumult at Vienna, where it was necessary to forbid to speak of it, *ni en bien, ni en mal.* But the Empress was crying and praying for many months; her son was obliged to yield. The King of Prussia is old, and his brother, they say, growing sickly and infirm. It is pretended that the Emperor is highly offended with the conduct of France, and yet he lately made the Minister of France at Vienna, a prince of the Empire. Time and the attention of your ministers will discover if France can derive of any advantage from selling the peace of Germany."

"Saint Elverdin" to Lord Lewisham.

1779, March 31.—"Before your Lordship receives this letter, the States General will probably rescind their convention with Great Britain in the month of October or November last, and pass a resolution to escort ships carrying naval stores to France. They act very imprudently unless they are convinced that you will allow them to convoy their ships unmolested or unless they are determined to submit to the affront when you attack their convoys and carry their ships into your harbours; for their commerce in naval stores is no object to them, though it is absolutely necessary to France if they are resolved to continue the war; and if you declare war against the States, or even revoke the restrictions in favour of their commerce, which you lately laid on your ships of war and privateers, their whole trade may be absolutely ruined in a few months.

"A report was industriously circulated that you was disposed to allow them to carry naval stores to France. All the trade of the Republic was likely to centre in the town of Amsterdam as the edicts of the French King granted extraordinary exemptions and privileges to the ships of that town and of Haarlem, and as the ships of the other towns in Holland and those of the Province of Zealand were not only exposed to all possible vexation in the ports of France but were seized at sea and their crews whipped and tortured. Instead of demanding satisfaction for these terms, the States, in order to induce the Court of Versailles to revoke their edicts, will resolve to grant the protection of their convoys to ships carrying naval stores to France.

"It seems they believe that it is less dangerous for them to quarrel with France than with you. I wish they may not be mistaken. Thirty thousand Hanoverians who are ready to take the field, and their own army augmented to fifty thousand which may be done almost instantaneously, will prevent a French army from crossing rivers and passing by fortified towns to attack them by land, though the King of Prussia should remain inactive. But nothing can protect their trade against the navy and privateers of Great Britain. Their factories in Bengal and on the coast of Coromandel and the Island of Ceylon from which they import cinnamon, the most valuable branch of their Asiatic commerce, must fall into your hands, for they are not and cannot be readily prepared to. . . . themselves by sea either at home or abroad. I wish both countries well and I wish and hope matters may be compromised. The town of Amsterdam acquired a majority in the States of Holland by the defection of some of the nobles from the Prince of Orange; they demanded convoys. The Prince wrote a circular letter to the different provinces demanding previously an augmentation of the navy and army. It seems they are to grant convoys and no augmentation."

Rev. John Newton to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1779, June 13. Olney.—"I believe the hymn books I mentioned will wait upon your Lordship and Lady Dartmouth soon. They are in general a portrait of my own exercises and experience and therefore I hope may not be unacceptable to those, whose hearts are like mine. The preface will inform you what gave rise to the first thought of such a publication. The Lord having been pleased to unite dear Mr. Cowper and me in a very intimate friendship, we were willing to leave a monument of our mutual regard by jointly composing a volume of hymns. The indisposition which took place soon after prevented him furnishing the quota I wished for, and after setting out a little way with him, I was forced to proceed alone. The end however will be answered, though not in the manner I had hoped."

Rev. John Newton to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1779, August 13. Olney.—"I hope the Olney hymn book waited upon your Lordship in the course of the last month and might opportunely serve as a testimony of my great regard when for such impediments as I have formerly mentioned I was prevented writing at my accustomed time, I need add nothing to what appears in the preface concerning the occasion and design of this publication. Most of the hymns are copied from the exercises of my own heart. . . . . It was my custom for several years to compose a new hymn weekly for our evening public service on the Lord's day. I seldom attempted more except at the entrance of the New Years, and these in a course of time amounted to a number sufficient to make a sizeable volume, including the few which my dear friend had prepared before his illness."

William Knox to Lord Dartmouth.

1779, September 11. Whitehall.—Concerning the behaviour of Mr. Browne, governor of the Bahamas, and his taking upon himself to publish a proclamation forgiving the inhabitants their ill behaviour at the time the island was attacked by the rebels.

Princess Amelia to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1779, October 9. Gunnersbury.—Thanking him for procuring a living for Mr. Greenhill.

Lord North to [Lord Lewisham].

1779, November 7. Bushey Park.—I wish to have the address at the opening of the session moved by a friend who can do it well and creditably. That you are my friend you will not, I dare say, dispute, and I shall not ask your opinion with respect to the other qualification. I hope that your answer will be favourable.

Charles Simpson to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1779, December 17. Lichfield.—Requesting Lord Dartmouth's interposition with the Secretary at War to remove certain of the troops at Lichfield, there being only fifty-two public houses, of these two are principal inns, six are moderate houses, the rest pot-houses. There are quartered on the George Inn 70 men, on the Swan 65, Hartshorn 34, King's Head 30, Crown 30, and so, in proportion, that the poorest houses have at least 10.

William Inge to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1779, December 18. Lichfield.—Takes the liberty of seconding an application which will be made to Lord Dartmouth by the publicans of the City of Lichfield, who labour under very considerable oppression from the number of soldiers and French prisoners quartered upon them.

The Earl of Guilford to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1780, April 17. Bath.—"A letter I have had from the Bishop has given me infinite pleasure. He tells me the Speaker is likely to resign, and it is said Fred. Montagu is to be proposed by the Opposition, and not opposed by Lord North—Fred. Montagu's unblemished character and peculiar qualifications for that office, would make his being proposed by Opposition very creditable to them, and give Lord North an opportunity of shewing that no party considerations would weigh with him to oppose what is so indisputably reasonable and right, and enable him to gratify the desire he must have of making a return for the marks of friendship and obligations we have been receiving from Mr. Montagu during the awkward situation into which the ill treatment of Lord Halifax had unfortunately thrown him. I know Lord North's love and gratitude to Fred. Montagu would dispose him to embrace with alacrity the opportunity of doing him so honourable and essential a service, and that was he not to embrace it, he would never forgive himself, nor could I ever forgive him. Yet I am afraid he will be terribly worried upon the subject by his political friends (more anxious, I fear for the gratification of their party interests and resentments than for the support of his honour and credit) against doing what is right, and therefore, though I cannot do him such an injury as to suppose it possible they should make any impression, your Lordship will be so good as to forgive my begging you to talk frequently with him upon the subject, and be fortifying him against all arts which may be used, to lead him out the way.

Postscript.—"You will, I know, forgive me, when you consider what I feel from the apprehensions of Lord North being teased and persecuted upon a subject in which his honour, conscience, and judgment, are so much concerned."

Rev. Thomas Vivian to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1780, May 23. Cornwood.—Asks advise as to whether a Dutch ship taken by a privateer belonging to his eldest son, a wine merchant of Truro, may be detained or not as the present situation with respect to Holland is not certainly known. Lord Lewisham, by declining to stand for Plymouth, has avoided much trouble. The death of Sir Charles Hardy has given Mr. Culme a great advantage.

Sir Charles Middleton to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1780, June 7.—"It has been reported here that the rioters intend to pay a visit to Deptford Yard, and which has occasioned our making an application for some troops for its security. Your Lordship's house on Blackheath has been likewise mentioned as an object of their resentment, and which I am the more anxious in communicating, last Lady Dartmouth should be upon the Heath and your Lordship unacquainted with their design."

Thomas Fauconbridge to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1780, June 8. Birmingham.—"I hope your Lordship will please to pardon the liberty I take in addressing myself to you on the present occasion, but having heard it mentioned that it is expected the populace to rise in this town, which, if such an event should happen, they may commit similar outrages to what they are now unhappily doing in London, I think it my duty as a loyal subject, to do everything in my power to prevent such a circumstance from taking place: and being this year High Bailiff of the town, and having no Justice of the Peace resident with us, I can with propriety call a meeting of the inhabitants to enter into such measures as I should hope would be effectual to prevent any public disturbance. I have this day spoke with several gentlemen privately on the subject, who are all ready and willing to lend their utmost assistance to stop such tumults, should any be intended, and from several circumstances, I have too great reason to believe there are some in Birmingham would rather encourage than prevent such proceedings. I flatter myself your Lordship will not think me officious in this business, but if an association of the friends of government should be thought necessary, I have no objection or fear to stand foremost, although I may, in consequence, be the first object of resentment, should a tumult take place.

"I am informed, Dr. Ash has this day received a letter in which it is said a party from Birmingham is expected in London, and I hear, the the valuable effects at a Romish chapel at Edgbaston, have been removed for fear of their being destroyed."

Rev. Samuel Parr to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1780, June 12.—"I take the liberty to request your Lordship's acceptance of two sermons which accompany this letter. I had flattered myself with the expectation of being honoured with your Lordship's presence at our Guild, and of sharing with you in the

satisfaction which I am sure you would feel from Mr. Legge's exertions. I hope, my Lord, that both yourself and Lady Dartmouth are perfectly at ease, and that the horrid tumults which have lately disturbed your repose, are totally quelled. I cannot help expressing to you the happiness I feel, as a citizen of a free country and a member of the noblest constitution in the world, from the temperate, judicious, and firm exertions of Government upon this awful occasion. I would to God, that upon all the questions which have divided and distressed us, all parties would now unite in promoting the common welfare. I can look with compassion upon the insanity of Lord George Gordon; but I cannot reflect without detestation upon those men who, at such an alarming crisis, dare to insult the feelings and the understandings of every honest man and to inflame the passions of the rabble by their groundless, senseless, and shameless invectives against a ministerial mob (*sic*)." *Seal.*

THOMAS FAUCONBRIDGE to [the EARL OF DARTMOUTH].

1780, June 14. Birmingham. — "I have the pleasure to inform your Lordship that at present we have not the least apprehension of any riot, but on the evening I wrote your Lordship, about fifteen hundred people had assembled together and had made an effigy which they called Dr. Dodd, and made a large fire and burnt it. Whether this was done with intention to commence a riot or not has not been discovered. It is generally said to have commenced on a quarrel between two Jews. However, it was happily suppressed by our Bridewell keeper and his assistants, but not without some difficulty. A woman who was most active in the business was taken into custody, and next morning taken before Dr. Spencer, who discharged her. The next day several persons distributed inflammatory papers about the streets, but were immediately pursued by the officers of the parish, and prevented their further distribution. Since when, nothing has happened; except that one night 'no popery' was wrote with chalk on several doors about the town."

[Rev.] WILL. ROUNDELL to [the EARL OF DARTMOUTH].

1780, June 16. Gledston House.—"The disgrace that this county is in by being the first petition will, I hope, be wiped off by its being the first to address to his Majesty at this alarming crisis, expressive of our loyalty and attachment to his Majesty's person and government. In the York and Leeds papers I have directed a paragraph to be inserted intimating that a requisition would shortly be made to the high sheriff to call a county meeting for the purpose of considering such an address."

LORD FAUCONBERG to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1780, July 3. Cheltenham.—"An address to his Majesty I am confident would spontaneously flow from that part of the county of York I have the honor to be publicly concerned in, and I am confident your Lordship will do me the justice to believe that it is not more my duty than my sincere inclination to promote what is so justly due to the manly and affectionate conduct of the King."

ROBERT SCOTT to [the EARL OF DARTMOUTH].

1780, July 16. Woodsome.—"As your Lordship has not heard from Woodsome this good while, I take the liberty just to say all is safe and well, and the plantations of last spring tolerably promising, considering the cold and dry weather we have had. I mention our safety, as we have not been free from alarms here, owing to a strange idle report, that Lord North was fled from London and was with your Lordship here; this was so much believed by the common people for some days, that a man came from Lascelles Hall one evening, and demanded an audience of Lord North; being told he was not here, he grew abusive, and the next day a considerable number of the rabble, about forty, with horns, pans, and one gun, assembled on the Coombs to come again, and another body beyond Kirk-Heaton. But happily they were dissuaded from it. I am told their pretence for seeing Lord North was on account of the new Malt tax, and that both he and your Lordship encouraged popery, and such stuff. I was unfortunately on my journey in the north, but got home a few days after, when all was happily subsided and still remains quiet. Yet, I am told by some of our neighbours, that the Malt bill is so ill-relished that they wish for any pretence for rising, saying they can live in summer, but winter is the trying time when milk is not to be had. As all is quiet, I hope your Lordship will be under no apprehensions for the safety of the old house. I should have informed your Lordship sooner of this, but for fear of alarming you. From all the information I have been able to get hitherto, [I] do not find any particular charge can be laid so as to take hold of any of them, if it had been prudent so to do in an unguarded state."

JOHN ROBINSON to [the EARL OF DARTMOUTH].

1780, August 26. Sion Hill.—"The time presses so much in respect to the great measure, that I must own it strikes me as extremely necessary that Lord Lewisham's situation should be explicitly fixed. Lord North has, I daresay, mentioned to you, the Duke of Northumberland's goodness. I have had a letter from his Grace on the subject this night, and I must give him an answer for his Government. Your Lordship will, I daresay, see the absolute necessity there is for this being done with all dispatch, and will, I hope, excuse me the impertinence of this scrawl."

JOHN ROBINSON to [the EARL OF DARTMOUTH].

1780, August 28. Sion Hill.—Is surprised to find Lord Dartmouth was not before acquainted with the Duke of N[orthumberland's] having expressed himself to be desirous of bringing in Lord Lewisham. He knows of Lord Lewisham's other expectations and his wishes were to have an opportunity to talk the whole over to press a settlement and fix what answer was to be given to the Duke. It is impossible for him to come to town but if Lord Dartmouth can "make a stretch to this cottage" he will find both him and Lord North.

THOMAS GEM to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1780, September 14. Birmingham.—"The determination of our two late representatives to withdraw from the future service of the County of Warwick, in Parliament, is a matter of great and just concern to their numerous friends and constituents in this town and neighbourhood.

The various commercial regulations so frequently made by the Legislature affect the trade and manufactures of this place very much and render it an object of great importance to its inhabitants, that gentlemen may, if possible, be chosen for the County who are connected with the people and not entirely uninformed of the particulars in which their interest consists. While, therefore, we lament the loss of our former members, it concerns us to exert ourselves in the choice of, at least one proper person to succeed them. We have applied to Sir Robt. Lawley for this purpose, who has consented to stand forth as a candidate on the day of nomination at Warwick on Friday next. As he is a gentleman of affluent fortune and truly independent principles we flatter ourselves he will meet with your approbation and support. The freeholders in this place and its environs are almost unanimous in his favour. We have reason to believe that the sentiments of the gentlemen in the neighbourhood agree with ours, and if we are favored with your co-operation, there is little doubt of success."

The Earl of Sandwich to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1780, September 24. Blackheath.—"Upon considering over what your Lordship has just now mentioned to me, I cannot avoid intimating to you that any favour of the Crown, given at this time in Huntingdonshire, through the Duke of Manchester's recommendation, or to any of his party in that county, would be exceedingly prejudicial to my interest there; and to the interest of Government, which I am endeavouring to support at no small trouble and expense. There is no place in England where the parties are more at variance than in Huntingdonshire; we could not dine together on the election day, and the two members could not agree to give a joint ball to the ladies; and as a personal mark of enmity to me, the Duke of Manchester has thrown up his trust in Lady Cork's separate maintenance, giving it as a reason, that he could not concern himself any longer in her affairs because her uncle was so inimical to him. This inimical conduct in me can mean nothing but my having had a majority of friends against the intended petition for redress of grievances, and having carried my son's election by a very great majority both in numbers and property. The county is now divided between two parties, that of Government and Opposition; and I know that Lord Hinchinbroke, as well as myself, would feel himself very much hurt if any favour was shewn to our opponents. If they can gain their objects through any channel but mine, all hopes of getting them over to us will be at an end, and their party will increase upon the ruins of mine. On this account, I hope your Lordship will not pursue the point you had the goodness to consult me upon, the consequences of which did not occur to me in their whole extent when first you mentioned this business to me; but I must further beg that you would not mention my interposition either to the Duke of M[anchester] or to the other person in question; as it would undoubtedly occasion an open quarrel, the matter being already very inflammable between us."

Lord North to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1780, September 26.—"I beg leave to transcribe for your consideration a clause in a letter I received late last night from a great personage. I shall be in town to-morrow when I will tell you what I had written, to which the following extract is an answer, and we may have some conversation upon the proposition contained in the letter.

"Lord Dartmouth deserves every kind of attention and I cannot see why Lord Lewisham should not at once have the Comptroller's Staff. Lord North cannot seriously think that a private gentleman like Mr. Penton is to stand in the way of the eldest son of an Earl. If that idea holds good, it is diametrically opposite to what I have known all my life; besides, Lord Lewisham stands for a county, his vacating frequently his seat is, therefore, not eligible, consequently here seems a very natural way of pleasing Lord Dartmouth.

"All this is very kindly meant. You will judge how far it will suit you or your son."

Jonas Hanway to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1781, January 21. Red Lion Square.—Setting out his views in favour of solitary confinement for felons.

Sir Richard Jebb to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1781, September 10. Great George Street.—"I hope the bathing still agrees with you, and I have been thinking how far it might be carried on at home by the use of a shower bath. No one rejoices more sincerely over His Royal Highness' good health and happiness; few so much, only because they have not had my opportunities of seeing him upon so many trying occasions I have had, or they would revere, to my pitch, the most just, gentle, and noble spirit that ever inhabited the form of man. To your Lordship, I dare say further: I still hope in God that he will live to be one day of use to that country of which he is certainly at this moment one of the brightest ornaments."

Granville Sharp to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1781, September 23. Wicken Park, near Stony Stratford, Bucks. —"I have this moment received a letter, of which the enclosed is a copy, urging in very strong terms the necessity of an immediate peace with America, and though the letter is without a name, and even the handwriting unknown to me, yet by some particular circumstances, I have no room to doubt from whom it comes, and consequently am well satisfied that the information is truly important and such as ought not to be neglected. The intelligence is from a different channel, I am very sure, from that which I before communicated and is equally authentic.

"When I had last the honour to wait on your Lordship, the Americans were at liberty to treat separately for peace, as I then informed you from unquestionable authority; since that time, there have been reports of a more strict Treaty of Union being formed between the Allies, such as must exclude all hope of any separate treaty with America; but the letter from Holland, an extract of which the anonymous writer has sent me, plainly indicates that there is still a possibility of treating with America, if the business is undertaken immediately, so that no such treaty of absolute Union between France and America, as was reported, can yet be ratified, though it is probable such an one may be actually on the *tapis* and near a conclusion, which it is the manifest interest of this kingdom to prevent, if possible, by a previous agreement with America, and I sincerely wish that no delusive hopes of subjugating America,

and compelling her to submit once more to the Crown, may any longer prevent an effectual reconciliation.

"I had the honour to give your Lordship notice of a seasonable opportunity when the Americans might have been prevailed on to come again under the Crown, which was near eight months after their declaration of independence; and I likewise informed you of the very latest period that such a constitutional accommodation could possibly be promoted with success, and also that no terms short of independency, would, or could, be attended to, six months after that time; and the fruitless effects, even of a Parliamentary Commission, twelve months afterwards, sufficiently prove that my information was right. The true interests of this Kingdom in 1778, required us to admit the independence of America, which at that time would have prevented an open rupture with France and Spain, and would have been the means of recovering the American trade, whereby we should have received almost as much solid benefit from the Colonies as if they had still continued subject to the British Crown, and the landed interest of England would not have felt that severe reduction in the value of their estates, which they have since, unhappily, experienced. I have sufficient proofs that Lord North was at that time of a similar opinion, but was unhappily deterred from openly declaring it, by the violent opposition that was made by Lord Chatham, Lord Shelburne, and others to the Duke of Richmond's seasonable proposition on that head. Ever since that time, the accumulated expenses of a bloody and fruitless war have been immense, and the loss of many fruitful islands and of numerous trading ships captured on the high seas, inestimable and ruinous. It is true we have still several valuable islands in the West Indies, and extensive territories in the East, but the intrinsic value of all these to this country, can exist no longer than our ability of keeping open a free communication with them and of protecting on the high seas, their mercantile remittances to this country, for this has been so far beyond our national ability of late that we have had the fatal experience of a whole fleet of rich East India ships being captured and carried into the ports of Spain, and of a whole fleet, richly laden from the West Indies, being carried into the hostile ports of France, and our Jamaica Fleet has lately been compelled to return back into the ports of that island, whereby the value of their produce will be eat up by port expenses and demurrage, which proves that the possession of our distant dominions is no longer valuable, than whilst a free trade and communication with them can be maintained. And, besides all these fatal effects of the American War, the continual depredations of our united enemies on our very coasts have almost annihilated even our coasting trade, so that the enormity of risk in all branches of trade has already enhanced the prices of insurance beyond the abilities of the fair trader to comply with them. The first loss, therefore, that of American dominion, is not to be compared to the subsequent losses which a prudent accommodation might have prevented; and a continuance in the same obstinate and fatal career is not likely to retrieve our misfortunes. Let me therefore intreat your Lordship to represent and urge, wherever your interference may be most effectual, the necessity of making a speedy agreement with America. You was (*sic*) apprehensive that any Minister who should venture, in treating for peace, to admit the independence of America would be impeached: nevertheless, I have already mentioned to your Lordship a nobleman who, I am sure, would undertake it. But if the King, or his Ministers, should be unwilling to accept of his service, though few men are so able, yet I flatter myself that I can still name others of sufficient dignity

and abilities who would not shrink from so good and necessary an undertaking, through any false fear of risk, provided Administration will give them sufficient powers to act.

Enclosure.—"Though my name will not be at the end of this letter I must intreat your particular attention to the following extract of a letter I have just received from a person of great worth in Holland and who loves England most cordially notwithstanding he is much in the confidence of a principal person on the American side of the question now in Europe. Look out and find a sensible honest man in office and conjure him to save his country from eternal ruin by making up matters immediately with America the first cost will be the least, the longer the matter is delayed the more will America be estranged from England. The interest and power of France increases daily owing to the inconsiderate persistence of the English councils, which drives the Americans to the necessity of defending and securing themselves by every possible means. Nothing can be more fatal to England than that France should have the absolute settlement of the terms of peace and yet this will be the case, if a great and liberal conduct is not immediately pursued. I cannot explain myself, but I intreat you to consider this as no slight hint. The Englishman who does is an enemy to his country."

Rev. John Newton to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1781, September 25. Hoxton.—"My dear friend Mr. Cowper, though yet a stranger to personal comfort, has been so far at liberty as to produce a number of poems sufficient to make a very sizeable octavo. If I had not experienced much of the dilatory spirit of printers and booksellers, I should say they will soon appear in that form, for they have been sometime in the press. I doubt not but that they will entitle him in the public judgment to rank among the best of the modern poets. His principal pieces are all designed to illustrate and recommend the grand truths of the gospel. He has assigned me the office of editor, and the honor of introducing them by a preface. Thus, posterity shall know that he numbered me among his friends."

Sir Richard Jebb to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1781, October 6. Great George Street.—Recommending Lord Dartmouth the use of a shower bath and horse exercise, and also a little physic or diluted sea water to restore Mr. Henry's complexion.

Thomas Mitchell to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1781, November 1. Perth.—Requesting Lord Dartmouth's interest in the development of three mathematical inventions.

Rev. George Burnett to Lord Dartmouth.

1782, March 29. Elland.—"The rules of our society for young men, are these, that as many as come under the rules of the Society, shall personally appear at their meeting at Elland, and if accepted that their friends shall assist them as they are able. Some, as Mr. Knight of Halifax, have given in all 50*li.*, others 10*li.* per annum. They have hitherto been sent, without exception, to Cambridge where Mr. S. Key,

of Magdalene, has exceedingly befriended them; and the tutors Farish and Jowet are both serious men. We have contributed to some who never personally attended us, as particularly to Mr. Foster who lately obtained a prize medal; but still we don't esteem them as peculiarly our wards. We have not any rule against sending them to Oxford, but the advantage they have at Cambridge has prevailed in its favour. We have not once attempted to place them above the ranks of sizars, as, neither would our finances by any means admit of it, nor does it seem profitable for the young men themselves. They have generally been entered at Michaelmas term or soon afterwards. Our expenses are various, from 60*li.* to 50*li.* or 40*li.* per annum, as their friends are of ability to assist them or not. I believe Mr. Tyler cost us more than 60*li.* I am sure it will give pleasure to every member of our Society to shew gratitude to your Lordship for your great kindness to us. Yet I fear the above rules may not suit with your plan; though I hope your Lordship will judge them on the whole to be reasonable. At present our finances are exceedingly low, but two or three young men will leave us before the next vacation. The Society meets next in the latter end of May, when what your Lordship has said will be particularly mentioned, and any other commands wherewith I may be honoured. Blessed be God we have hitherto gone on with much success."

Lord North to the Earl of Dartmouth.

[1782, March].—"Think of your health and take care of it. We are beat completely, and nothing but health and domestic comfort is left, that is worth thinking of. I suppose you know that notwithstanding the method we took to elude a defeat, we lost the question by 19. General Conway, not contented with carrying the question, moved an address of the House to the King to be presented by the whole House, in order to make the measure as grievous and insulting as possible to his best benefactor."

Sir Robert Murray Keith [to Lord Lewisham].

1782, April 20. Vienna.—"The events of the last years have been calamitous to the last degree and have baffled all the upright and patriotic exertions of the late Ministry. I shall ever deplore that fortune so obstinately denied them any share of that success which their parts and principles gave them so fair a right to claim; but I now dare hold to Lord North, to Lord Dartmouth, and to those other friends in the late Administration to whom I feel myself so deeply indebted, a language which was perhaps never before held before Ministers quitting the helm, but which is founded upon the certain knowledge I have of their generous and disinterested way of thinking. May they soon find under the national success and prosperity under those men who now lead the public councils the best and most solid comfort which they can possibly enjoy. I beg of you, my dear Lord, to say this in my name to your worthy father. I am sure it will not offend him, and I beg you will add that the warmest sense of the essential obligations which he and Lord North have conferred upon me and my family will accompany me and mine to the grave.

"I must not write from Vienna without mentioning the Pope, who after a most extraordinary and I have every reason to believe, a very unsuccessful visit of a month to the Emperor, sets out on Monday next

for Munich and from thence to Venice on his way to Rome. This visit is perhaps the most singular event of this extravagant age. The Holy Father seems to have over-rated his own eloquence when he thought it possible to divert the Emperor from the pursuit of those enlightened and humane views which he has begun to carry into execution. But he has a thousand opportunities of knowing the good qualities and of enjoying the cordial hospitality of that Monarch, and be he pleased or not, as head of the Romish Church he must infallibly have been highly satisfied with the respect and kindness which he has experienced from all ranks of people in this country.

"Vienna has of late been the theatre of strange visits. We have had the Greet (*sic*) and Duchess of Russia, who like us so well that they are expected here again in August, and will be made most welcome."

The British Inhabitants of Bengal to Lord Lewisham.

1782, July 20.—Thanking him for his exertions in preparing the accurate and masterly report, accompanied by a most complete body of evidence concerning the complaints of the inhabitants of Bengal, which was laid before Parliament. *Signed.*

Heneage Legge to Lord Lewisham.

1782, June 10. Bristol.—"I was attacked some days ago by the influenza which heated me and made me extremely uncomfortable, but it seems to be leaving me now. I am afraid I shall have my cough increased by it as I hear it generally goes off with a cough. I wish you joy upon having escaped it."

R. A. Curzon [to Lord Lewisham].

1782, June 12. Lichfield.—"Upon my arrival here I found the recruits surprisingly come in for the time, the adjutant has spared no trouble in perfecting them. The men are in general 'influenzed' and will most likely continue so some time as the weather is still rainy."

Major General W. Wynyard to Colonel Lord Lewisham.

1782, July 14. Warley Camp.—"By a letter I received this morning from Lieutenant General Lord Townshend, I am ordered to acquaint your Lordship of the news of the Dutch Fleet being expected on the coast, and that his Lordship is persuaded you would be sorry to be absent at such a time."

Elihu Hall to Lord Lewisham.

1782, November 25.—"I beg leave to congratulate you in your connubial connection. May you be the rising hopes of your ancestors, and may there never want to this nation a Legge to stand upon nor a Pitt to bury her enemies."

Alexander Macaulay to Lord Lewisham.

1783, February 8. Calcutta.—Giving an account of affairs in India. He considers the Peace with the Mahrattas entirely attributable to the

efforts of Mr. Macpherson. Thinks Lord Lewisham has formed a wrong opinion as to the origin of the Mahratta War, Mr. Hastings did not begin it and he could have finished it in his own terms if the commanders of his expeditions had done their duty and if his measures and government had not been factiously opposed. The angry paragraphs in general letters from home and the minutes put upon record in India condemning the war, etc., were made known to all the Vakeels in Calcutta, translated into Persian and sent to Poonah with assurances that there would be speedily a change in the Indian Government; the same means which were used at home to foment rebellion in America were used in India to encourage the Mahrattas to continue the war and from the same motives.

It was generally expected that on the cessation of hostilities with the Mahrattas the Presidency of Bombay would have attacked Hyder's dominions on the Malabar side of India but they remained inactive notwithstanding the expense of General Goddard's enormous war establishment which exceeded every thing of the kind in even the profusion and extravagance of India.

"Hyder died early in December. His last advice and request to his son was to make peace with the English as soon as possible, and never to place any confidence in the French. It seems to be the difficulties of a new reign in India, and especially of succeeding to such a government as Hyder's, have hitherto prevented Tippoo Sahib from continuing the operations of war, or making any advances towards a peace, and the Government of Madras (I am sorry to say anything to the disadvantage of Lord Macartney for whom I have a high esteem, but I have promised to write without reserve to your Lordship) takes no advantage of his embarrassments though there are three armies now in the field, any one of which would have been thought superior to any power in India twenty years ago, one under General Matthews on the coast of Malabar, another under Colonel Lang at Trichinopoly, and a third at Madras. But it is to be hoped that when General Coote, old and infirm as he is, returns to the coast, his presence will give vigour to our operations. He is waiting here impatiently for the *Medea* frigate to carry him to Madras, but there is reason to fear that she has been taken or that she has run to Bombay to give Sir E. Hughes intelligence of Suffrein's motions.

"The French fleet went to Acheen to avoid the monsoons but they appeared off Ganjam the 8th of last month. They took some small rice vessels and the *Blandford* Indiaman coming empty from Madras and may do more mischief while they are masters of the Bay, but I am persuaded that the gallant old Admiral with his usual coolness and judgment weighed the consequences of all that could happen during his absence. Before the hurricane he had five ships ready to sink, and the *Superbe* was dismasted in the gale. He was obliged to leave the coast before the arrival of Sir R. Bickerton as he could not fight Suffrein the fifth time with such an inferior force and so many disabled ships. He joined Sir R. Bickerton off Tellicheri and having five ships that could be refitted without being docked at Goa, proceeded with the rest to Bombay where I am persuaded he will use all possible expedition. He will return with 11 ships of the line, copper bottomed and in perfect order, though weakly manned. Suffrein has creaky ships with sickly crews and in want of stores and common necessaries. He expects a reinforcement of four ships of the line and transports with Bussy from the Mauritius but after a junction he must be inferior to Sir E. Hughes considering the different conditions in which the two fleets must be by this time, and we have nothing to fear from the combined efforts of our enemies, if you continue to intercept the fleets sent to them from Europe, and (shall I

add, I will, my dear Lord, with the same freedom I would speak to you, if we were still gathering *champignons dans le bois de Gramont*) do not disturb us by resolutions of Parliament. Many of these resolutions appear to me to be more adapted to the situation to which India was in 1762, than in 1782 when they were passed. The debates concerning the Carnatic, for instance, and the resolutions which followed them, seem to suppose that Hyder Ali never existed, or had not settled the dispute between the Nabob of Arcot and the Rajah of Tanjore. While Hyder was only an officer in the service of the Regent of Mysore, it was perhaps, natural for a Governor of Madras to wish to establish a balance of power in the Carnatic, by making the Rajah independent of the Nabob. But we should have prevented Hyder from becoming the sovereign of dominions yielding an annual revenue of above five millions sterling, or have united all the forces and resources of the Carnatic to oppose him. This is the use which the Nabob made of the revenue of Tanjore and this is the use which we should have obliged the Rajah to make of them or have made of them ourselves. With these revenues the Nabob maintained a body of cavalry which would have prevented Hyder from entering the Carnatic. He proposed to us to employ them for the same purpose, that fine body of cavalry was disciplined and commanded by our officers. When disbanded they went to Hyder and to them he owed in a great measure, his success in this war. The law of self-preservation should be the rule of our conduct in such cases. It is now too late to affect moderation and self-denial. All our acquisitions on this side of India are usurpations; but all the princes of Hindostan are, like us, usurpers, only of an elder date. It is little more than a century since the Rajah of Satarah united the Mahrattas, though an ancient people, into a body under one head, and their present rulers are an aristocracy of Brahmins who lately usurped the rights of the Rajah and keep the genuine Mahrattas in absolute dependance. I affirm that not only the natives at large, but even the dependant Rajahs and Zemindars, are happier under our dominion than they were for centuries before, notwithstanding the cry against our ambitious encroachments and extortions.

"The wisdom of all political maxims depends upon relative circumstances, and what is sound policy in one situation, may be extreme folly in another. The power of our neighbouring states in India has been very different of late years, from what it was twenty years before. In the same proportion that they extended their dominions, augmented their armies, and improved in discipline, it was necessary for us to enlarge our military establishments and extend our influence, and it is to this very extension of influence which it is now the fashion to reprobate, that we are indebted for the peaceable possession of these provinces since we acquired them. In this country there is no medium between a decided superiority and absolute dependance. We must either return to our original state of factors and merchants, or be the first military state in India, and I hope the madness of reformation will never induce us to deprive Great Britain of the resources which have enabled her to make such extraordinary exertions in this war. I am convinced that these resources are, besides the profits on trade, the fortunes of individuals remitted from India and placed in our funds and in circulation. It is difficult to form an idea of the great amount of these remittances, but a Chancellor of the Exchequer knows the value of them and if he could raise the supplies if they were stopped. Add to this that we carry on a most expensive war in India without any pecuniary remittances from home, a circumstance which must make these distant military operations infinitely more expensive to other European nations than to Britain. No Indian power will ever give

sums of money to an European ally and I defy Monsieur Jolly de Henry to send as many lacs to the Carnatic as Bengal sends to Madras.

"But, my Lord, some of the late resolutions of Parliament, if followed up to [the] spirit of them would greatly diminish these resources, and at the time they were passed, were highly impolitic and unseasonable. If the resolutions regarding the Mahratta war for instance, had been translated into their language and sent to Poonah, I would have despaired of the ratification of their treaty with us. I indeed wish we had never begun that war and I think we might have avoided it; but considering the circumstances of the times and the motives of the war, there was nothing criminal in it, even in the views of the Princes of India. The Nizam and the neighbouring princes acknowledged Ragobah as Peshwa and made treaties with him, and even Scindia owned that our refusing to abandon Ragobah to his enemies gave him the first desire of being in alliance with us. But I should add to what I have said above of Scindia, that the march of a brigade to the Province of Oude in his neighbourhood, from whence his country was open to an invasion, and our cession to him of Baroach to secure his attachment and as a mark of our esteem for his character, were motives with him for the steady part he acted.

"A gentleman with whom your Lordship sat in a Committee could inform you by whose petulance and extortion the King was forced to withdraw himself from our protection and forfeit the tribute which on certain conditions we stipulated to pay to him. But was not the resolution of Parliament regarding that business at least unseasonable. Suppose Shah Alum in consequence sent a Vakeel to Calcutta to demand his arrears and a continuance of his tribute. To pay it would distress the Company beyond measure and, I am afraid in their present situation, make them bankrupt, and to refuse payment would be contrary to policy and good faith.

"It would be very easy to show in this manner that there are other resolutions equally unseasonable and impolitic. They condemn measures as unjust which the Princes of India consider perfectly just and legal, and it will be as absurd in us to introduce the politics of Europe into Hindostan as to introduce the laws of England into Bengal. I wish this may be attended to when a late transaction in this part of the world becomes the subject of consideration at home. I mean the deposing of Cheyt Sing, Rajah of Benares. There is not a prince in India that would not punish such disobedience in a feudatory Zemindar. His very claim of independence was rebellion according to the laws of Hindostan. It is perhaps of little purpose to observe, though I believe nothing to be more true, than that he was encouraged in his disobedience by some men in power in this Government. The principal question is whether a superior, situated as this Government was, had a right in such circumstances to command assistance from a vassal. There is not a prince in India who does not command it. It is one of the tenures on which a vassal holds his Zemindary, and whatever rashness or impudence there may have been in the manner of managing that business, the principles on which Mr. Hastings acted are very justifiable, and I am persuaded the information which the despatches by the *Nancy* have conveyed home, will place the whole business in its proper light.

"Pray, my dear Lord, if your favourite treaty of Allahabad savour more of justice and moderation than the treaty of Benares, and was not the last founded as much on wisdom and policy as the first? I am sure at least it has been productive of the most beneficial effects. It is to the influence we established in the Province of Benares and in the Vizier's dominions by that treaty, that we are indebted for the security

of these provinces for many years, and for the resources which have enabled us to remit above four crores of rupees to Madras and Bombay. Cast now your eye on a map, from the mouth to the source of the Ganges and you will see that we are surrounded by the sea on one side, and on the right and left by a chain of hills impenetrable at least to any army and that there is scarcely a possibility of invading us but through the Vizier's dominions into Benares and from thence to Behar and Bengal. But the Province of Benares is become our own and our troops maintained by our neighbour and ally the Vizier in his own dominions cover our frontiers in the only part in which we are exposed to an invasion. These may be schemes of conquest and enlargement of dominion, but I am sure they have presented the best boundaries for our defence and instead of weakening the force and influence, and diminishing the resources of the Company, they have strengthened and augmented them.

"There have been undoubtedly great abuses in our administration of India, and they have grown in the course of time to such a height that it will require all the industry and abilities of men of the purest virtue and firmest resolution to correct them, but these abuses have escaped the attention of your committee, while they have lowered the government of this country in the eyes of the natives and neighbouring powers and diminished that respect and obedience which it was our interest to make them believe they owed to its authority and power. We may one day be sensible of the danger of teaching them to disrespect that authority and resist that power, Their ideas of obedience and attachment never extend beyond their immediate rulers and are proportioned to the supposed strength of the hand that is next to them, and we should have continued to govern them through the medium of their own ideas.

But however faulty the former internal administration of these provinces may have been, I am certain they never can be governed with more wisdom, ability, justice, and integrity, than they have been in the last fifteen months. When Mr. Macpherson arrived in Bengal, the Governor-General was blocked up in the Fort of Chunar, the Province of Benares was in open rebellion, and there were symptons of disaffection from the frontiers of Oude to the neighbourhood of Calcutta and even among the Europeans there were many who wished to see faction and contentions renewed again among the members of administration. But without any retrospect to what had been done, he made it his first object to support the authority of government, and his next by mildness, moderation, and example to reconcile men to corrections and retrenchments which were becoming absolutely necessary. To contradict reports which had been industriously propagated, a proclamation was instantly published to the natives at large, that the members of government were united, and that resistance to its authority and every insult offered to it in the person of the Governor-General would be exemplarily punished and public intimation was given that every native collector or farmer, who received and did not pay, would be prosecuted with rigour. The custom formerly was to grant remissions to farmers, renters, &c. who had address enough to secure protection; but not a single remission has been granted during the last fifteen months. A bond is taken for what cannot be paid, and that bond must be the first payment in the next collections. To have a complete idea of other savings and arrangements, I beg of you to look into the minutes of the Governor-General and Mr. Macpherson of the 12th December, and you will see that by good management a million sterling has been saved to the Company. As I have made this reference I may avoid to enter into particulars. However, it is but common justice to Mr. Hastings to inform you that he

concurs with cheerfulness and firmness in all these salutary measures, and it is easy to account for his past inattention to them. His abilities, great as they are, were scarcely sufficient to procure him respect in his own Council, and to preserve his government from contempt in the eyes of the natives and the neighbouring powers. He now finds in his colleagues the most liberal support in every useful measure, and he is not obliged to purchase that support by conniving at abuses or even granting favours. He has I am convinced, a sincere friendship for Mr. Macpherson, yet Mr. Macpherson has not taxed that friendship with the request of a single favour since he came to India. I do not know that I can give your Lordship a stronger proof of this than that I myself am not a rupee richer than I was when I left Europe. I repeat it, I make no apology for writing without reserve to your lordship.

"If I am rightly informed, a private wish for obtaining Eastern situations was lurking under the professions of public virtue in the bosoms of many at home who wished to remove the members of this Government. But the salaries of the Governor-General and Council, though great in comparison of the salaries of offices in Europe, do little more than enable them to maintain an appearance suitable to their stations, and if they attempt rapidly to make fortunes for themselves or their adherents, others will follow the example, and jealousies, factions, contentions, minutes about the disposal of places and lucrative contracts &c., and a struggle at home as well as abroad to support one party and sink another, must be the consequence. This has been the case for many years at Bengal, and opposition, which has been often the security of the public interest at home, and almost proved its destruction here, and this will be the case again if the members of government do not adopt a system of economy and retrenchment and persevere in it with firmness and resolution for many years. It is impossible for any state to support the enormous expense of this government in its various branches (I speak only of what is avowed) for I cannot get learned in the knowledge of secret abuses and that expense never will be retrenched by men who will come out with the idea with which I suppose new men do come to India or have not a cordial support from the Court of Directors and from his Majesty's Ministers, while they do their duty. Violent or indeed frequent changes in this Government must have a very bad effect upon our political consequence and connections in India and at this particular period may be dangerous and must interrupt operations which in my opinion are absolutely necessary to save the Company. The corrections and retrenchments which are begun must be continued and carried to the proper extent; good management in the collections and economy in the expenditure of the revenues must be introduced and a proper check put upon the provision of the investments. In all these respects a great deal has been done already without violence or faction and if the intended plans of this government are carried into full execution, the resources of this country are such, that they will in time relieve the Company from all its distresses and greatly alleviate the burdens of the mother country."

Lord Hardwicke to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1783, March 8.—"I shall be glad to hear your health is better. I am still confined, except to airings, &c. I recur to past times for amusement, and think as little of the present as I can. May I ask the favor of your Lordship to lend me your grandfather's MS. notes on Bishop Burnet; the extracts which Sir J. Dalrymple has given from them, impress me with a very strong opinion of his integrity and fidelity. At

the same time, if the request is at all improper or inconvenient neither your Lordship nor I need think any more about it. I never took any denial amiss, but that of the Duchess of Newcastle and Lord Pelham, to gratify me with a sight of my father's letters to the Duke of Newcastle, which I thought I had some claim to, and my father did not preserve many copies."

Charles Legge to [Lord Lewisham].

1783, March 8. Jersey.—"The state of public affairs is certainly very peculiar, and the coalition you mention no less so, how far it may tend to keep up Lord N[orth's] popularity time must shew, but what I think might be made a handle for much mischief in some people's hands is the present universal discontent in England of the army and navy, so much so that we are told here not a man-of-war can sail from Spithead because the sailors don't choose to go, and insist upon being put upon a footing with the soldiers and entitled to their discharge after three years service. Some of the regiments in England refuse to parade with arms and in other respects do what they please."

Alexander Macaulay to Lord Lewisham.

1783, March 17. Calcutta.—"Allow me to make an observation on the appetite which appears to prevail for Eastern situations. The largeness of salaries in India, when compared with those attached to places at home may induce many to become candidates for the first offices, but if they act honorably when they succeed, they will find themselves mistaken. With the present appointments of a councillor in Bengal, a man must serve the best part of his life before he can retire with a fortune adequate to his trouble and services, while there are many in inferior stations who can save a fortune in a few years. I am convinced that thirty or even forty thousand pounds for a Governor-General, and twenty or even thirty for a Councillor would scarce make their situation more lucrative than that of many who are below them. It is with a view of making a fortune that men of abilities and education come to India, and it is better to give it to them than to oblige them to take it, and I would then furnish with a halter any man who acquired unlawful gain. Sure I am, that one who would attempt it in the present situation of affairs would be callous to all sentiments of honour and to the distress of his country.

"Mr. Macpherson saw things in this light from the instant he arrived in Bengal, and who can presume to speak of public integrity and zeal for the Company's interests, if it is not evident that his own intentions are good and liberal and his conduct perfectly disinterested. To reconcile to a change of system the minds of individuals who gained by former abuses, it was necessary to shew that a man did not wish to retrench for his own benefit, but for that of the public and that he was not actuated by the ambition of forming a character at their expense, but by a sense of the public danger and distress, which made certain measures absolutely necessary to preserve the power and influence of the Company, and even to protect themselves in the possession of what they had acquired. By a different conduct in an hour of such universal danger and distress, India might have been lost to Britain, and I venture to say that a different conduct will still prevent it from being what it may be by proper management, a relief to the distresses of the mother country, and at the same time a fertile field for producing at least moderate fortunes

for individuals. If new men are to come out, I wish to God they may come with these impressions or receive them when they arrive.

"I am very certain that to govern and secure India on a proper system is very practicable. But a proper system and a perseverance in that system are absolutely necessary. There is not a country in the universe more easily defended than this, or whose cultivation and manufactures may be increased to a greater extent. If you cast your eyes on the map and view the chain of impassible hills that secure these provinces from Chittagong to the frontiers of Oude on the one hand, and from Balasore on the other, and consider almost the impossibility of invading it by sea, you will see a natural barrier which may be easily defended. We can be invaded only through the Vizier's dominion where we have happily established an influence which secures us, and yet your committees condemn the acquiring that influence. Though the late military operations have not been as successful as we had reason to expect, our arms have made an impression in the very heart of Hindostan which will be long remembered. The power of the Mahratta state is broke; we have nothing to fear from them. It will be the interest of Scindia whose dominions are open to our invasions from Bombay and from these provinces, to be always in friendship with us, and, indeed, by a just and liberal system of politics with the country powers, we may maintain peace among all the states of India, from the province of Delhi to Cape Comorin and prevent any connections between them and other European nations which can be hurtful to us.

"Supposing peace were established, I cannot give you an idea of the extent to which the cultivation and manufactures of these provinces may be carried, without raising in your mind a suspicion that I use the privilege of a traveller. The manufactures of Bengal are carried to almost every civilised part of the globe, and if the servants of the company are allowed to remit their fortunes home in these manufactures, which may be done without any detriment to the Company's sales, London may be the centre from which these manufactures circulate in Europe, at least, and foreigners will be deprived of the advantages they now derive from trading with the stock of British subjects. Indeed, the fortunes of individuals may in time be remitted in new articles of commerce for which we now send money to other countries, such as sugar, indigo, tobacco, rum, silk, &c., &c.

"The loss of America and even the West Indies will be inconsiderable, if we preserve Bengal and improve all its advantages, labour is so cheap in Bengal that its produce must be cheaper here than in any other country.

"At the same time considerable sums will be annually remitted to Britain in specie, and its commerce with other countries properly encouraged will always bring in more money than can be remitted. The balance of trade with every other country is in favour of Bengal. Excepting in spiceries, imported by the Dutch, the produce of China, and in some British manufactures by ourselves, for our own consumption, almost all returns are made in specie. The commerce with other countries will always bring in more money if that commerce is properly encouraged, than can be remitted to Britain. In spite of the power of Spain it may be extended to South America, and the produce of the mines of Peru, through the medium of the manufactures of Bengal, may centre ultimately in Britain; I say if properly encouraged by regulations and good management, otherwise too great a diminution of the specie necessary for this country is certainly very possible. It has already in some measure, taken place, in consequence of the large sums sent to Bombay and Madras. With regard to the remittances which

have been made to Britain, though they have been so considerable as to enable her to make such extraordinary exertions this war, at least I am convinced that without these remittances she could not have made such exertions. I really believe that as much money was annually sent from these provinces to Delhi during the Mogul government, as has been sent to Britain since we became masters of them.

"But to make our empire in India of this utility to the mother country, it is necessary to govern it by men who will be firm and disinterested in their conduct here, and feel themselves while they do their duty, independent of changes and parties at home. All the advantages I have mentioned may be procured by good management, and the magnitude of them must be apparent to any who consider the burdens of the nation and the consequences which the loss of America may produce. But by mismanagement we may lose the empire of India as speedily as we acquired it by accident. There never was a national object that required and deserved more serious consideration and dispassionate decisions than the manner in which we are to secure and govern India, and I hope in God we shall deal no longer in temporary expedients and dangerous experiments, or allow the important interests we have at stake in this country to be affected by any changes which may happen at home."

March 24. "If your Lordship has received my letters, you will recollect what I wrote to you very early of the advantage of attacking the dominions of Hyder on the coast of Malabar. The extraordinary success of General Matthews justifies more than I said. He took Onore, Candahar, and other places on the coast where he found a 60-gun ship on the stocks and three of 50 guns nearly completed, and large quantities of naval stores, ammunition, &c. He forced his way through the strong passes that lead into the Bednore country, though defended by 10,000 men, and an inconceivable quantity of cannon. Capt. Donald Campbell, who was a prisoner in the fort of Bednore, opened negociation between General Matthews and Huit Sahib (said to be an adopted son of Hyder's) Commandant of the fort of Bednore and manager of all the country of that name, yielding an annual revenue of above a million sterling. The treaty was soon concluded on advantageous terms, and the fort surrendered without opposition. Hydernagur, Rajahmandru, and other forts deemed impregnable, were stormed and taken, with 600 pieces of cannon, 8,000 stands of new arms, some treasure, and provisions and warlike stores of every kind. The Bednore is the most fertile and most tenable country of the same extent in India. It was Hyder's favorite conquest, the country of which he considered himself as the sovereign. He continued to rule Mysore as regent, but on his coins he styled himself Nabob of Bednore. Matthews has but a handful of men; they have done all that men could do, but they stand in need of immediate support, and it is to be hoped that the Presidency of Bombay, who have now no occasion for troops to defend themselves, will send him a considerable reinforcement, and that our armies in the Carnatic will follow Tippoo Saib who, they say, has moved to oppose General Matthews. It is much to be regretted that Sir E. Coote was not now on the coast; he has been detained here till now by the French ships that blocked up the river. We have a fine army under General Stewart at Madras and another under Col. Lang at Trichinopoly. Both these armies can penetrate into Tippoo's country, particularly Col. Lang's, and oblige him to return to defend his capital before he has time to attack General Matthews. If Matthews' little army is cut off, or even obliged to retire, Tippoo may recover what he has lost and become formidable. The Mahratta peace and the success of General

Matthews are two great events, which if improved to advantage must soon give us peace with all the country powers of India. The article in the Mahratta treaty which regarded Hyder, and now his son, is highly favourable to us. We are not prevented from indemnifying ourselves until he has evacuated the Carnatic, restored all the places he has taken and delivered up our prisoners (of whom, by the by, General Matthews is said to have found near three battalions in Bednore) and before Tippoo complies with these terms we may have as much of his territories as will repay us in some measure the enormous expense of this war. The possession of the seaports of the Bednore country will keep the whole pepper trade almost in our hands, and, at a small expense, the whole country may be defended against all the force which any power in India can bring against it. But do not I forget to whom I am writing, perhaps to one who will say, this is not a system of defence founded on moderation and wisdom; it is a scheme of ambition and conquest. Call it, my dear Lord, what you will, I affirm it is sound policy. The Mahrattas are now bound by treaty not to allow the French to make any establishment in their dominions. By keeping the coast of Malabar to ourselves at least by treaty with Tippoo Sahib, we may bind him by a similar stipulation. This is necessary for our security; with regard to a freedom of trade it is our interest to allow it.

"I am, perhaps, too much elated with our late success, for still a great deal certainly depends upon the operations at sea. Some of Sir E. Hughes's squadron were so much damaged that the necessary reparations would detain him, it is said, to the 20th of this month at Bombay. Suffrein has retired to the southward with all his ships. It is reported that he was re-embarking his troops at Cuddalore. His fleet will certainly be better manned than ours, but our ships will be in a better condition in every other respect, and, indeed, superior in numbers to that of Suffrein if he is not joined by Bussy of whose arrival we have yet no accounts. In that case Suffrein will lock himself up in Trincomalee. It will be a very tedious business for us to starve him, and he will have too great a force for us to besiege him."

Lord Sydney [to Lord Lewisham?].

1783, March 25. Albemarle Street.—"I have the King's commands to desire that your Lordship would communicate to the Staffordshire Regiment of Militia his Majesty's thanks for their steady and laudable behaviour in the support of the civil magistrates, and quelling the riots which lately prevailed near Newcastle-under-Lyme. At the same time I have the pleasure to add that his Majesty was pleased to express himself in strong approbation of your Lordship's readiness in going into that county, where your weight and influence could not fail of being of very great service."

Lord Hardwicke to the [Earl of Dartmouth].

1783, March. St. James' Square.—"I return you my best thanks for the perusal of the very interesting volume you have favoured me with. I have kept it no longer than it was necessary for my own perusal, and have shewn it to nobody. I am of a very tolerating spirit in historical matters, and am never surprised or hurt at differences of opinion, as our means of information and the company we keep will necessary create that difference. I am sure your Lordship's grandfather was a very honest man, a good subject, and a faithful servant to the Crown."

Lord Hardwick to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1783, April 1. "Lord Hardwicke's best compliments to Lord Dartmouth. He still continues (and doubts he shall some time longer) under an uneasy confinement. Wishes sincerely that Lord Dartmouth could give him reason to think that some administration would soon be formed, for it is more than time. Those who have been the real occasions of the delay have much to answer for."

Rev. John Newton to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1783, September 17. Hoxton.—"I spent near three weeks at Olney. I was cordially received by the people. I think there is a better spirit prevailing than when I saw them last. I hope Mr. Scott gains ground. I was sorry to find him much afflicted with an asthma. He can sometimes hardly breath, and is generally forced to apply a blister on Saturday to enable him to speak and go through the services of the Sunday. My dear friend Mr. Cowper is much as he was when I was with him two years ago. Able to support general conversation with apparent ease and cheerfulness, but the uncomfortable impression which has been forced upon him of his own state as to spirituals remains in its full strength."

Dr. Samuel Parr to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1783, December 21. Emmanuel College, Cambridge.—"Rumour (it is a fashionable and a fatal word) informs me that a dissolution of Parliament is to be expected in the course of next week. How must I lament the measures and distrust the men, whence so frightful and desperate an outrage has arisen? I had retired hither, my lord, exhausted by a long and laborious application to my professional business. I had determined to return, after some relaxation, to Norwich, and I hope to resume with recruited strength the work which has been long on my hands, and which requires not the accession of new matter, but the correction and revisal of what is already accumulated. Here I must stay till the election comes on. I wish it were in my power to ask your guidance in both my votes. The one you will command, and in such a manner, I am well assured, as not to violate those feelings of anguish, indignation, and honour, which some late scenes have roused in a mind not quite destitute of penetration or sensibility. To Lord Euston (?) I am bound in honour to give the other vote, as his father assisted me in my master's degree, and I cannot employ against his son the privilege for which I am in some measure indebted to his Grace's kindness. If any opposition be expected in Warwickshire, I shall certainly go down and support those gentlemen whom you think the friends of their country at this awful crisis. I am sorry to break in upon your lordship's time. To Mr. Pitt I am prepared to give such an answer as such a minister deserves; but I shall stand aloof from the other candidates till I am honoured with a line from you."

The Prince of Wales' Establishment.

1783.—"The establishment of the Prince of Wales in the year 1783, having made some noise, on account of the circumstances which attended it, the following may be considered as real facts. The

Ministry had resolved to allow him 100,000 *li.* per annum, including the revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall. The Duke of P[ortland] informed his Majesty that such was their intention, and that they meant to apply to Parliament for the sum of 40,000 *li.*, his Majesty granting 50,000 *li.* from the Civil List, which with the 10,000 *li.* (at which the Duchy of Cornwall was estimated) made up the sum proposed. His Majesty acquiesced and told the Duke of P. that he could not leave the business in better hands than his. A few days after, when the Prince's debts came to be collected, they were found to amount to 29,000 *li.*; upon which some alterations were proposed in the mode of raising the 100,000 *li.* per annum, with a view of discharging the debt. The proposition was laid before the King who, in a letter of some warmth, complained much of the extravagance of his son, and said he would abide by the first proposal. The idea of discharging the debt was then relinquished, and the first proposition was supposed to stand good. But his Majesty, in a second letter to the Duke of P. objected to the whole of the mode of the sum proposed. He said that the country could not bear so great an additional expense, and that he meant to take the burthen of the Prince's establishment upon his own shoulders; that he would allow him 30,000 *li.* a year out of the Civil List, which, with the Duchy of Cornwall, was all he was [to] expect; adding that if that was not acquiesced in, his Majesty should think it necessary to make known to the public, his ideas with respect to the Prince's establishment. This letter was received the day before the business was to have come on in Parliament; notice of the King's message having been previously given for that day. The Ministers met in the evening, and it was proposed that they should resign immediately. However, afterwards, it being considered that they should by that means put the power into the hands of people who were not so well disposed towards the Prince as themselves, they relinquish that idea, at the same time preserving the opinion, that if they had come down to the House of Commons out of office, and proposed the 100,000 *li.* per annum, they should have carried it by a great majority. They then told the Prince that they had done all they could and that they must abide by the King's pleasure. His Royal Highness immediately gave up all hopes of obtaining the income which he had been taught to expect by the King's ministers and by the acquiescence of his Majesty to their first proposition, for which he had been to Windsor, on purpose to thank him. The establishment as proposed by his Majesty was then carried in the House of Commons without any opposition, with the addition of 60,000 *li.* to pay the debt and to furnish Carleton House. His Majesty then sent another letter to Col. Hotham to be shewn to his Royal Highness, in which he appeared much dissatisfied with the Prince's conduct, complained much of his extravagance and of his neglect of himself and the Queen and of his inattention to all religious duties and insisting that his Royal Highness should promise him to live within his income in future. The answer, which was written by the advice of his friends, Col. Lake, Stevens, and Hotham, and altered in some parts by his Royal Highness, professed the greatest respect and duty to their Majesties, apologising for the neglect complained of as not having been intentional; but at the same time care was taken that he should not commit himself with regard to the promise of living within his income. His answer to that part of the letter was that though he could not but feel much disappointed at the smallness of his income after his Majesty had consented to a much larger provision from him, it was his intention (as far as it was in his power) not to run in debt."

Rev. John Newton to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1784, September 22. Hoxton.—"I durst not, therefore, upon my principles have accompanied Mr. Lunardi in his late balloon expedition I looked after him in his flight, with a mixture of admiration and compassion. How great the hazard, how poor the motives. A strange creature man is, his powers of invention, the ardour and enterprise of his spirit bespeak his original, but the misapplication of his powers loudly proclaim his depravity. He is continually making new discoveries, but to the need, and worth, and way of salvation he is blind and insensible. If gain or the applause of his fellow creatures be his prospect, he will venture the greatest risk, and expose himself to the greatest hardship, but a happiness suited to his nature and the approbation of God, are disregarded as trifles, unworthy of his pursuit. I was glad to hear that Mr. Lunardi was again safe upon *terra firma*, but I hear he is meditating a new excursion and that many others animated by his success are eager to follow his example. I fear this balloon mania will not subside till some awful events put a stop to it. The Philosophers I am told are sanguine in their expectations of making this new art of flying more generally practicable, but I believe and hope they will not succeed. We are bad enough already, but were it possible for men to transport themselves at their pleasure through the air, how greatly would the mischiefs and missions of human life be multiplied. As the providence of God is concerned in all events, there must I think be some ends to be answered by this discovery and these attempts in the balloon way, but at present I can only moralize upon them. I would learn in the first place not to be peremptory in determining what is or what is not impossible. A while ago it would have been thought impossible for a man to travel through the air. Many things which at present appear equally inconceivable may in time be easy, for who can say what secret powers may be in the course of nature. The effects of gunpowder and of electricity were unknown for ages. Again, I observe, how preposterous is the judgment of men; a person is talked of and admired by thousands for venturing up with a balloon, though it is a mere point of curiosity, not likely to be productive of any benefit, while He who came down from Heaven to dwell for a time with men, and to die for them is slighted and disregarded."

G. Hotham to Lord Lewisham.

1785, February 6. Stanhope Street.—"I laid Sir Francis Bassett's letter to me this morning (since I had the honour of seeing your Lordship) before the Prince of Wales. I had his Royal Highness's commands, in consequence, to signify to Sir Francis (which I have done) that he thought, as the present officers of his Duchy of Cornwall who were obnoxious to his views dropped off, it might be prudent and proper to have their places supplied by others whose interests might be consonant with his own; but that he thought it would, at present, be a violent and an injudicious measure to deprive the old servants of the Duchy of their employments, who had behaved faithfully in them, if no other reason than their following their own political opinions could be assigned for such deprivation." *Seal of arms.*

Rev. William Gilpin to the [Earl of Dartmouth].

1790, June 2. Vicars Hill.—"I have some time had an intention of writing to you on the subject of a posthumous charity I have in view.

The foundation of it is this. The world is pleased to suppose my drawings of some value, and though I laugh in my sleeve and think them of very little, yet if people are pleased to be duped, I, like many others, have no objection to dupe them. In short, I mean to have them sold after my death, and the scheme I have is to establish a little school for poor people, like one in a distant part of my parish, which I think does some good. My plan is, however, yet undigested. Something or other, however, I think may be done; and though I should not think it right to employ my children's patrimony to a purpose of that kind, yet, if I can make a little fund out of a stick of Indian ink and a few sheets of paper, I think it will be a mighty clever thing. Nothing but some such stimulus as this would keep a pencil, I am sure, at all in my hand, and by means of that I have now got a tolerable collection of drawings, which, assisted by Mr. Christie's eloquence, would make some show. The idea was put in my head by an artist who was with me here some time ago, and on my asking him what figure my drawings would make in a sale-room? If they were properly brought forward, said he, they would bring you more money than you would easily conceive. Now, my Lord, one mode of bringing them properly forward I have conceived to be to get what persons of consequence I can to give me letters assuring me that they will, when my executors inform them of it, endeavour to recommend my sale among their friends. This is all the letters are to engage for; at the same time my will gives them a power to inquire into the profits of the sale and the expenditure of the money. Now, if your Lordship will be so good as to send me a letter on this occasion, you will let it be distinct from other matter, that it may lie quietly by my will, that my executors may know they may apply to you, I am not free enough with Lord Lewisham to ask the same favor of him, but if your Lordship will ask him, I shall be obliged to you. . . . .

I am very sorry to find my young friend's bloody-mindedness has so soon been gratified with a commission. We had some conversation on that head, and I could not well convince him that war was an evil. But the world, you know, my Lord, is made up of contrarieties and we are not to wonder therefore when we see the most amiable manners joined to a sanguinary temper. For myself, however, I wish he might spend his summer in commanding under your Lordship, when you hoist your flag in the narrow seas as Lady Dartmouth tells me you intend."

[The Earl of Dartmouth to Rev. William Gilpin.]

1790, June.—"Your benevolent intention of establishing a charity upon the profits that may arise from the sale of your drawing cannot be sufficiently applauded, and if the plan, when it comes to be digested should afford a reasonable prospect of good to be done by it, nobody will more sincerely rejoice in it than I shall. Whether the world will be duped or not in the value it appears to set on your handiwork, is a question that I will not enter into; all I shall say upon it is, that I am one of those willing to be so duped, and while you are laughing in your sleeve at the ignorance of those who fancy themselves connoisseurs, I shall be inclined to smile at the simplicity of an artist who possesses the rare quality of being disposed to think too meanly of his own performances. It may perhaps be a question with some, whether the fund you propose to found might not be better supported by an immediate sale and whether the superstructure you mean to raise upon it, might not be more satisfactory and more successfully carried up under your own inspection than by being left to a future and, I hope, very distant period;

but of this you will be the best judge. Whatever mode you shall think best to determine upon, you may be sure that I shall be one of those who will endeavour to recommend the sale among their friends." *Draft.*

Rev. William Gilpin to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1790, July 8. Vicars Hill.—"I return you many thanks for both your letters. . . . Your Lordship's second letter has made me very happy, in your approbation of a scheme, which, as I said before, I think it some presumption to expect much from. Your Lordship is not the only one of my friends who has advised me to execute my plan in my lifetime, to which my only objections are these. It is commonly supposed by artists that it is death which gives the great value to their works. To what merit they have, the idea is added that there are no more to be had. If so, then secondly, I shall probably be disappointed in my aim, and if so, then thirdly I shall be ashamed of my presumption. A dead man, you know, cannot blush. Now, my Lord, if I could find any casuist who could satisfactorily answer me these questions, or any city broker who would insure my gains, I should immediately begin, and your Lordship should see in the papers a flaming advertisement:—On such a day should be sold a parcel of drawings, in the highest taste for composition and effect, &c. &c."

Thomas Amory to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1790, September 10. Paris.—"Lord Dartmouth will have heard of the unfortunate affair which took place between Sir George Ramsey and Mr. Macrae to whom the writer was second, suffice it to say that Sir George was the challenger and fired first at Mr. Macrae and Mr. Macrae immediately returned his fire and wounded Sir George, who died two days after of his wound. Conscious of his innocence and knowing that almost every gentleman approved of his conduct Mr. Macrae would have returned on the day fixed for his trial had he not been dissuaded by his counsel who informed him that Sir George's family had prejudiced the people of Edinburgh so much against him and made so false a representation of the affair that Mr. Macrae would have very little chance of a fair trial. He was also informed that Lord Justice Clerk who was to be one of the judges had opened without authority his letters and those of his friends and informed Mrs. Macrae who was almost in a state of distraction that she would never know where her husband was as he would take care to intercept all his letters and immediately burn them. Before they venture to return they would wish to obtain the assurance of his Majesty's pardon in the event of their being condemned."

Rev. W. Jesse to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1791, July, after 16th, "Sunday morning. West Bromwich.—"Your lordship will soon hear of our doings; probably at first a vague report of them. All Birmingham is in an uproar. The meeting of the Revolutionists to celebrate the infamous revolution in France has given occasion to the most dreadful riotous proceedings. Previous to the meeting, the republican dissenters circulated a paper, of which I obtained a copy last night and mean to enclose. This paper gave great offence, as did the toasts at the meeting, which were immediately known all over the town. Someone had written in large characters on the

church 'To be let' or 'This barn to be let, or pulled down"; for the report of this writing is various. So great was the offence taken at this writing, with the other proceedings, that the mob assembled and destroyed all the windows of the hotel where the Revolutionists met. They then burnt down the new meeting house, the old meeting house, Dr. Priestley's house at Fair Hill, with everything therein contained. Some say that very treasonable papers were found in his study. The Doctor had escaped into Shropshire, or he would certainly have made his last exit. The mob solemnly cut off his head in effigy. Mr. Ryland's, formerly Baskerville's house, was next burnt and about twelve of the mob drinking in the cellar, when the roof fell in, perished. Mr. Taylor's house was next burnt; and here, too, some of the drunkards perished. Mr. Humphrey's house was bought off by a sum of money, but it was expected the mob would return to it again. Mr. Hatton's town house was spared in consideration of a quantity of gunpowder in the house adjoining, but his country house quite consumed. I ventured to go to Birmingham yesterday afternoon. On all the houses, window-shutters, and doors in the approach to Birmingham, and on every house there, was written 'Church and King for ever.' I met the crier on horseback at the bottom of Snow Hill crying the enclosed printed paper and distributing his papers to the multitude. Every shop shut. Many of the principal inhabitants fled out of town. The mob were, at the time I was in Birmingham, assaulting Mr. William Russell's house at Moseley Wake Green. Captain Keir at the great house, Hill Top, was chairman at the meeting of the Revolutionists. He expects the mob has provided arms, &c. and means to stand on his defence. The coachman of one of the gentlemen whose house was burnt, attempted to defend. He killed one of the mob and then lost his own life. I hear he was the son of one of my parishioners, a worthy man. I met Mr. Ingram, who told me that he narrowly escaped by the interposition of a servant in the critical moment, that one of his men had an arm and another a leg broken. Many I was told have suffered. The military are sent for. There is a report, which I do not credit, that the Republican party have pulled down a church at Coventry. Though I smiled and was much pleased to read the old toast 'Church and King' on every house, I am very sorry for the occasion. I fear this opposition will give strength to the opposed. I cannot help feeling sad apprehensions in view of the spirit which is prevailing through Europe. But we have slighted the Divine government and may read our sin in our punishment . . . . . I copied the enclosed in Mr. Barr's shop."

Enclosures.

Printed Proclamation.

"1791, July 16. Birmingham.—Friends and fellow countrymen. It is earnestly requested that every true friend to the Church of England and to the laws of his country, will reflect how much a continuance of the present proceedings must injure that Church and that King, they are intended to support, and how highly unlawful it is, to destroy the rights and property of any of our neighbours. And all true friends to the town and trade of Birmingham in particular are intreated to forbear immediately from all riotous and violent proceedings, dispersing and returning peaceably to their trades and callings, as the only way to do credit to themselves and their cause, and to promote the peace, happiness, and prosperity of this great and flourishing town. God save the King.—J. Carles, B. Spencer, Henry Greswold Lewis, Charles Curtis, Spencer Maddan."

Copy Proclamation in handwriting of Rev. W. Jesse.

"1791, July.—My Countrymen, the second year of Gallic liberty is nearly expired. At the commencement of the third, on the 14th of this month, it is devoutly to be wished, that every enemy to civil and religious despotism would give his sanction to the majestic common cause by a public celebration of the Anniversary. Remember, that on the 14th day of July, the Bastile, that high-altar and castle of despotism, fell. Remember the enthusiasm, peculiar to the cause of liberty, with which it was attacked. Remember the generous humanity that taught the oppressed, groaning under the weight of insulted rights, to save the lives of the oppressors:—Extinguish the mean prejudice of nations and let your numbers be collected and sent as a free-will offering to the National Assembly. But is it possible that" [In my hurry I omitted something here to complete the sentence]. "Your own Parliament is venal, your ministers hypocritical; your clergy legal oppressors;—The reigning family extravagant; The Crown of a certain great personage becoming every day too weighty for the head that wears it, too weighty for the people who gave it; Your taxes partial and excessive; Your representative a cruel-insult upon the sacred rights of property, religion, and freedom;—But on the 14th of this month, prove to the political sycophants of the day, that you reverence the olive branch, that you will sacrifice to public tranquility till the majority shall exclaim;—'the peace of slavery is worse than the war of freedom.' Of that moment, let Tyrants beware!"

Rev. W. Jesse to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1791, July 20. West Bromwich.—"As I had taken the liberty to inform your lordship of the riotous transactions at Birmingham, I would have written again on Monday or Tuesday, if I could have collected any further information of particulars which were at once important and authentic. The best and most certain information is, that a troop of horse by a forced march of sixty miles from Nottingham, arrived at Birmingham and restored peace and safety. Lord Aylesford has been very active from the beginning of the confusion and offered his person to be exposed to the greatest danger. His lordship went on Friday last to the mob who were at Fair Hill enjoying their sacrifice of Dr. Priestley's property. He called to the ringleaders of the mob, who all came about his lordship and formed a circle round him, when he addressed them in that common sense argumentation which is apt to move such a congregation as his lordship had to preach unto. "Aylesford for ever" was the universal cry. His lordship then marched at the head of the mob into Birmingham: but when they arrived there, neither Lord Aylesford, nor anyone else knew what to do with them, as there was no force to disperse them. The mob therefore took their own direction and proceeded to the destruction of houses in Birmingham and the neighbourhood. The magistrates then swore in constables, with a view to subdue the rioters by force, without the aid of the military. The design was excellent, but executed most wretchedly. They swore into office everyone who offered himself: and it is supposed, a great many of the party which they meant to oppose. They then sallied forth without order, on which ensued a scene of the most dreadful confusion. It was no better than mob against mob. A gentleman who was in this affray told me he could not conceive a scene of greater danger. There is one thing very remarkable; prudence in the midst of so much disorder. The mob were at the pains of taking all the seats and the timber of the

meeting house into the burying ground, lest they should fire the neighbouring houses. Dr. Priestly, I am told, secured a cartload of his papers and books which are lodged in a stable. Many wish to search them in expectation of treasonable papers. But I understand that without sufficient information, the magistrates cannot touch this wreck of the doctor's property. Some of Mr. Russell's papers have fallen into Lord Aylesford's hands which are said to be of a very serious nature, and that his lordship has sent them to London. I hope something will be brought to light which will affect the good old cause: otherwise, I fear that the revolutionists will gain consequence and strength by this opposition. In the midst of these commotions, we must rejoice that we are subjects of a kingdom which cannot be shaken."

J. Bacon to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1795, January 29. Newman Street.—"About seven or eight months since I had the honour of waiting on you with a sketch of my design for the equestrian statue of King William which I have received orders to execute and, with permission of the trustees, to erect in St. James' Square; by the advice of your Lordship I waited on the Duke of Leeds with the sketch, and, by his grace's request, on Lord Amherst, and having obtained their opinions on the subject, and communicated the result to Mr. Maberly, agent for Christ's Hospital, his idea was that it would be necessary to prepare a drawing to be laid before the trustees. This I did, in the course of last summer, and yesterday I received a letter from Mr. Maberly directing me to lay my design before them as soon as possible for their approbation, and mentioned it as probably the best way, to request Mr. Saunders to call a meeting of the trustees for that purpose."

The Earl of Aylesford to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

[1795, April.] "To begin with thanking you for favours to me and mine, would be taking up room in this paper, designed for other things, and offending you so far, as I know you would not have me write, what you will not permit me to say to you. I had a rough passage cross the Thames, but as Lady Dartmouth was not with me, did not think it very disagreeable. I found the King had been at the House to pass all the Bills ready for the royal assent; and I hear the yachts are ordered to be ready by the 16th inst. The Bill for naturalizing the Princess of Wales, had been read twice, and the House waited the engrossment, which came in about half an hour after the King was gone, was read the third time and passed, and sent to the House of Commons by the C[hief] J[ustice] of the C[ommon] P[leas] and another judge, for their concurrence. The D[uke] of N[ew]c[astle] took the lead and management of that bill. The order of the day was called for. Then Lord Win[chels]ea offered a petition from the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, in Cambridge, setting forth, that the revenue of the college consisting, in great measure, in parochial tithes, separated from the cure, the college was yet obliged to find curates to officiate in those parishes, and that it cost them £500 per annum, in stipends to fellows and scholars of the College, to officiate in those places; and praying that those advowsons may not be reckoned into the moiety allowed to colleges in proportion to their fellows, being a great burden, and no advantage &c. The like is the case of Christ Church Oxford, and

some other colleges. This I believe came from the Chancellor of Cambridge, and laid a difficulty, which stopped Lord Win[chelsea] from saying anything the whole day. The petition was laid on the table, and the House adjourned during pleasure. Lord L. . . . was called to the chair. The debate was upon the first clause, but I never heard less said upon any church point in my life. The whole lay in great measure upon the Bishop of Sarum, who was much humbler than I ever saw any churchman before, which prevented a good deal of roasting that was ready prepared for the Bishops. Lord Hard[wic]k came into a proviso for the saving of purchases made bonâ fide, and also for the transfer of stock, exclusive of the 12 months for land, and 6 months for stock, which is to be offered tomorrow. For after the two first clauses were agreed to (which they were without a division) the House was resumed and proceed to-morrow. The debate lasted till nearly 7 o'clock, and the Bishops were a little roasted, but their humility prevented a great deal (as I said before), and I have not room to write the particulars of Chest[erfield]'s speech, who talked much of a bargain between the Bishops and the First Minister; which I believe some understood, but I know nothing of. I never saw people more disconcerted. The Bishops not pleased, the Court sullen, and in great measure silent, Cart[ere]t very flippant, Win[chelse]a, Marl[boroug]h, and others quite low in spirits, and nobody pleased. Everyone dining in private, and no conversation to be had, etc. We had however some diversion from a colt. Lord Hinton opened furiously upon the first clause, talked a great deal in a most exalted nonsensical strain, without head or tail, no argument, no rhetoric, but a parcel of strange words, to the amazement and great concern of those who knew not why he began, nor how he would come off. As we proceed to-morrow, I should be very happy if your Lordship would accept of such a bait as I can give you; for believe me in the present situation of affairs (of which you will judge better when you are in the House), it will be a vast satisfaction to a man out of all schemes, and entirely devoted to the service of his country, to talk freely with a real friend."

Richard Grey to Lord Lewisham.

1795, August 3. Somerset Place.—Enclosing letters from Lord Cholmondeley and Mr. Baynton acquainting Lord Lewisham that by the Prince's commands the salaries annexed to the offices of Lord Warden [of the Stanneries] and Surveyor General are to be discontinued, and the money arising therefrom to be paid to a number of pensioners.

The Earl of Dartmouth to Lord Lewisham.

[1796, October 22?] "I return you Mr. Lyson's letter, and beg the favor of you to tell him that I am not able to give him answers to his questions concerning Lewisham and I believe Wright knows as little of the matter as I do. Mr. Dunn may possibly do more than either of us as he has had inspection of some old deeds relating to that parish. There are few family or other portraits in my house there; among others are two half-length portraits of King Charles II., a King James, one of Frederick late Lord Guilford, and one of myself, both painted by Jenkins when his Lordship and I were at Rome together. You will point out your own portrait by ——anni and after that I do not recollect any other that is worth notice unless it be the portraits of some

of my younger sons, in small sizes, and two small whole lengths of Mr. Duncombe and my daughter, Lady Charlotte Duncombe, drawn by Edridge."

Hon. H. Legge to his father, the Earl of Dartmouth.

1796, November 7. Lincoln's Inn.—"Be so good as to tell Mrs. Legge that I could not find the Pontypool warehouse which I remember in the Strand, but that I have been to another near St. Dunstan's Church, where there is a great variety of goods of that sort. The real Pontypool is almost as dear as Mr. Clay's manufacture but there is an imitation of it made in London which appears to me to be just as good in substance, and much prettier in patterns, which is cheaper. A tea-board of 28 inches by 20, costs 24 shillings, (Mr. Clay's of the same size is two guineas) a size larger costs 27 shillings. There are also waiters of all sizes, the prices from 3 shillings to 12. If she approves of these prices and will tell me how many she wishes to have of each sort, I shall be happy to execute her commands."

Hon. H. Legge to his father, the Earl of Dartmouth.

1796, November 10. Lincoln's Inn.—Thanks Augustus for his letter and will execute his commission at Jefferies and Jones. In a letter he wrote a day or two ago he sent a message to Mrs. Legge upon the subject of "Ponty Pool tea boards."

Henry Dundas to Lord Lewisham.

1797, January 4. Langley Lodge.—"It is certain that some, and probably that all the high situations in India, may be very soon vacant. I am perfectly aware that family considerations may render these situations not equally eligible to you, that under other circumstances they might have been. At the same time it is not impossible that those considerations in another point of view may lead you to another conclusion. I have, however, decided to make no arrangement without giving you an opportunity of forming your own deliberate decision, and whatever that decision may be, your Lordship will at least do me the justice to feel that putting in your offer one of the most important situations the country presents, and upon the due execution of which depends everything that can render my public life comfortable, is an unequivocal proof of the sincere regard and esteem, which I have for your Lordship."

Rev. Joseph Jefferson to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1798, August 22. Basingstoke.—Asking for a piece of land in London Street Basingstoke for the site of a new chapel for the society of Protestant Dissenters at Basingstoke of which the writer is minister.

The Society of Antiquaries.

1799. Correspondence relative to a dispute as to the choice of the Earl of Dartmouth or Earl of Leicester as President of the Society of Antiquaries.

College at Calcutta.

1801, September.—Copy of opinion by Mr. Hastings in favour of the establishment of a College at Calcutta as recommended by the Marquis of Wellesley. Attached are some letters and papers as to the appointment of Mr. Mackintosh as professor of the proposed college.

East India Company.

1801, October 15.—Copy of Lord Clive's answer to complaints and insinuations brought against him, addressed to C. Mills Chairman of the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

1801, October 23.—Copy of "Hints to Lord Cornwallis," from the Court of Directors of the East India Company touching his mission to India concerning the French claims there.

1801, December 22–25.—A bundle of Copies of dispatches from the Governor in Council at Bombay to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Lord Clive to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1802, February 17. Fort St. George.—"It affords me peculiar satisfaction to observe that your Lordship concurs in the salutary principle so earnestly supported by the Marquis Cornwallis, that the Governments abroad cannot be advantageously administered, if restrained in the choice of subordinate instruments by the controlling power at home. A principle recognised by all the distinguished characters connected with the administration of Indian affairs and indispensable to the preservation of an honorable discharge of public duty in this country cannot fail to be ultimately established on a firm foundation; and if the recent representation which I have made on the subject of its direct subversion by the Court of Directors, shall fail to produce a suitable impression, I shall be happy to have contributed farther to its establishment by the personal example of my resignation of the Government."

William Cobbett to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1802, February 22. Pall Mall.—As to publishing a book on which no other bookseller will venture. Hopes for Lord Dartmouth's patronage. Refers to an article on printing paper in the fifth number of his Register. *Torn.*

Lord Clive to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1802, March 25. Fort St. George.—"Your Lordship is apprised of the motives which have induced me to comply with the request of the Marquis Wellesley, by retaining the government of Fort St. George until the Court of Directors should be apprised that their recent orders have produced a dissolution of my Administration. This delay has enabled me to receive the instructions of the Governor-General with respect to such a reduction of expenses as may be practicable, in consequence of the peace, and to commence the assessment of the Land Revenue in the territories subject to Fort St. George, upon a permanent foundation. Having, in consequence, addressed a letter upon these subjects to the Chairman of the Court of Directors, I do myself the honour of transmitting to your Lordship a copy of that letter and of the papers connected with it, in the assurance your Lordship will participate

my satisfaction in the present state of the resources of my government. I will be grateful to your Lordship to observe that the effects of the measures executed during my administration, have removed every impediment to the improvement of our territorial revenues, and that the ordinary expenditure of this Presidency has been so far diminished as to leave an actual surplus applicable to the investment of the East India Company.

"The sacrifice of my feelings by remaining in India under the injurious orders which I have had the mortification to receive from the Court of Directors, will be compensated in some measure by the opportunity afforded to me, of stating to your Lordship this favorable result of my administration. During my farther continuance to preside in this Government, I shall endeavor, with the most anxious solicitude, to relieve the embarrassment with which our resources were loaded at my arrival, and to improve the ample means of prosperity which have been acquired during my residence in India. I encourage, therefore, a sanguine hope, that at my departure, I shall be enabled to leave the finances of Fort St. George in a condition of contributing substantively to the relief of the affairs of the Company.

"I cannot, however, conceal from your Lordship, that the successful administration of British India is, in my judgment, absolutely dependent on an early revision of the principles on which the Court of Directors appears to be desirous of degrading the Government abroad; and, although the question with respect to myself is decided, I deem it to be my duty to press upon your Lordship's consideration the momentous consequences dependent on the nature of the control to be in future exercised by that body."

W. Wilberforce to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1802, June 5. Broomfield.—"Having seen your Lordship's card when I was in Town on Thursday, I was this morning about to trouble your Lordship with a few lines to explain that I could not do myself the honour of waiting on your Lordship, on account of my being out of town, until Parliament should meet again. I meant likewise, to add a few words on Dr. Smith's subject in consequence of an intimation I received from Mr. and Mrs. Pitt, when I was favored just now with your Lordships note of yesterday. When I complied with Dr. Smith's urgent entreaties, and consented to present his petition and take the chair in his council I told him plainly how numerous my engagements were and how much my indifferent health obstructed my discharge of business. I really however have attended to his concern not remissly, and I believe the report would most likely have been finished, if not presented to the House, ere this time, but for a brother member of the Committee, having undertaken to compile the report and appendix, and after keeping all the papers some time, having returned them on my hands *re infecti*, from finding as I myself but too well understand, his time so broken in upon, that he could not fulfil his intentions. I say this merely to do myself justice. Yesterday and to day the first days (except Sundays [and] I believe, one single Saturday) I have been able to spend here I have been hard at work on Dr. S[mith]'s business and trust the report will be ready by Monday next, when the House will resume its sittings. It is, however, my real opinion that it would not be unfavourable to Dr. Smith for some delay to take place, and for the report to be taken up in another Parliament, in which opinion I know Lord Glenbervie concurs. But though I say this, I will use my

best endeavours to push forward his business in consideration of his feelings; and your Lordship's wishes will furnish a strong additional incitement to the same exertion."

Sir Richard Kaye to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1802, June 26. Devonshire Street.—"I took the liberty of leaving a print of the Arundel family at your Lordship's door yesterday. It was given me by the old Duke of Norfolk (Edward) a short time before his death. He told me he had only six of seven impressions left of which he gave me two, and two more, he said, for our old friend the late Archbishop of York, who, he remarked, liked prints. Sir Joseph Ayloffe on knowing this, desired me to ask his Grace whether the plate was not destroyed at the fire of Worksop Manor, but I never saw him afterwards. Your Lordship would probably observe that all the children have their mother's striking features, eyes, nose, and lips; and I scarcely know a branch of the Howards but which has preserved them ever since. There has been but one exception which has fallen within my notice."

Joseph Bonomi to [the Earl of Dartmouth.]

1802, October 18. 76 Great Tichfield Street, London.—He is informed that Lord Lowther has not a house in the North and it is believed he wants to build one, if Lord Dartmouth knows him or some of his friends the writer begs to be recommended to him. Prays Lord Dartmouth to excuse the liberties he takes but his plea is the support of his numerous family.

Rev. Thomas Maurice to [the Earl of Dartmouth.]

1803, January 13. British Museum.—Begging Lord Dartmouth's interest in promoting the success of his Modern History of Hindostan.

M. Wood to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1803, August 20. Llanthony Abbey.—"It would have afforded me a most particular satisfaction could I have confirmed your Lordship's very natural surprize that my time was devoted at this very critical period in raising volunteers to resist the long meditated formidable attack intended against our country. But, my Lord, it is with equal concern, as with astonishment, that you will learn, that so far from Government taking any measures to place the country in that state of preparation and defence which our very critical situation requires, we seem to be a devoted nation, and if by the chance of seasons Buonaparte can land any great body of troops, I am sorry to say that I think his success almost certain.

"I am, my Lord, a sincere well-wisher to Government and no man is more attached to his King and to his country. How mortifying therefore must it be to see my country so wantonly exposed to destruction, solely owing to the want of knowledge and want of ability of those who at this awful period presume to direct public affairs. Our dockyards—Plymouth and Chatham—are in a manner wholly defenceless; our arsenals not supplied with one half the number of arms required at this time and almost every barrel of gunpowder and every stand of arms

confined to the City of London, in place of at least 20 different magazines being established in various secure situations throughout the country. Our coasts from their vast extent must necessarily be always subject to insult, and scarcely any force can prevent it, but the most common and self evident precautions have been neglected. As for extensive fortifications to secure our coasts, any idea of the kind is preposterous, but there are certain situations where batteries to act in concert with a small naval force might be erected, with certain great advantage, provided such redoubts or batteries be closed in the rear and secured against any *coup de main* of an enemy. On many parts of our coasts, batteries or cannon are erected without sense or any professional knowledge, by which means, the instant an enemy lands they will find abundance of artillery provided for them.

"Most of our old experienced officers, to whom in cases of emergency the country would look up, and who, when their country is in danger, would readily give their services in the Cabinet, if they could not be usefully employed in the field, are totally set aside without the smallest regard to their distinguished characters or former services. To my certain knowledge scores of old experienced officers who have passed their lives abroad in the service of their country, and whose service to command corps would at this time be invaluable, have been totally neglected, notwithstanding most pressing tender of services. So far as our regular infantry, small and contemptible as it is in point of number, being recruited with that degree of expedition suitable to situation and circumstances, the neglect is beyond belief, and our militia corps are at this very time, when they ought to be complete only ballotting in several counties for their supplementary militia. Our corps of marines so far from being increased in such manner as to secure subordination in our ships of war, on which the fate of Britain at this time solely depends, is not half the number it ought to be.

"Under those circumstances, I derived some comfort from the General Armament Bill, to reflect that even if our defence was so shamefully neglected in most material points, yet that the energy and spirit of the people would fully compensate, and undoubtedly so it must have operated, had not the Government, in a manner which is to me totally incomprehensible, counteracted and, I must say, prevented every possible exertion. If really, my Lord, they were in the pay of Buonaparte, they could not more essentially forward his views, and heavy indeed must be the responsibility of those who will thus so cruelly risk the safety of their country.

"About the City of London and some of the adjoining counties the spirit of volunteering went forward in a manner highly flattering to the country, and I assured myself that the same spirit, the same energy, and exertion pervaded the whole island. How grievously, therefore, was I disappointed, to find in my progress to the westward not the smallest exertion, and solely occasioned by the most unaccountable conduct of the Government. In an extent of country of 120 miles—nay I may say all the way from London to Bristol and from Bristol to Milford Haven—I do not believe that there are 1000 troops, or one barrel of gunpowder, or one stand of small arms. At Bristol a corps of 1200 volunteers had re-embodied themselves and only asked the loan of arms and after upwards of a month—if not two months—delay in answering their letter, they are still left in uncertainty by an equivocal sort of answer whether they are to have arms or not. Another corps of 150 gentlemen volunteered to arm discipline and accoutre themselves as cavalry, and after a delay of many weeks no answer is received. Another corps of 1200 gentlemen and merchants in Bristol offered their services

under Aldermen D'Aubany and Daniel—two of the most patriotic leading men of the place, but no answer received. In short, my Lord, every man believes that Government have already obtained more men for our defence than what is required and they do not wish for any more, and Mr. Addington's last bill to dispose with the services of such parts of his subjects as he may judge necessary, has completely confirmed every person in this belief.

"At the same time, Bristol, and the whole of our coasts and ports, from Lands End to Liverpool are so defenceless, that two French frigates with 500 men landing at King's Road, would lay Bristol in ashes.

"As for myself, I have tendered my own poor services in any way whatever in which they can be useful. I first waited on the Duke of York and had many, many bows and thanks. I afterwards tendered my services to his Royal Highness, through my old masters the East India Company, and had a most polite answer. Finding nothing done, and being one of the Deputy Lieutenants of Surrey, and not wishing to be totally idle, I offered to take 13 companies of riflemen for the 13 hundreds of Surrey, provided Government would assist me with arms, to be again returned into store so soon as the service was over, and after waiting ten days I was referred to Lord Hobart, to whom I again wrote, particularly pressing for a letter by return of post, but I do not expect any answer for these two months, and most likely it will be an evasive one. For the purpose of drawing a speedy answer, I told his Lordship that I knew where to find 500 stand of rifle arms totally unemployed, provided I should have the loan of them.

"In short, my Lord, sorry, sorry, am I to say that unless our good genius evermore presides over the safety of Great Britain, our destiny is determined, and what is most provoking, that this country is full of resources, also of men who, as soldiers, I really think if properly disciplined and commanded, are superior to all other men in the world. Nothing, my Lord, but the high respect which I have for your Lordship's most respectable talents and virtues, could have possibly induced me to have said one word upon so delicate and so interesting a subject, and I have therefore taken the liberty to commit myself without the smallest difficulty or reserve. I most sincerely hope that my apprehensions may not be equally prophetic in regard to England, as they were in respect to Malta and Egypt."

M. Wood to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1803, August 20. Llanthony Abbey.—This estate was granted by Cromwell to one of his officers named Arnold and some of the oldest people recollect his living in a part of the old Abbey. After the death of Arnold it was purchased by Lord Oxford and I bought it from the present lord about two or three years ago. Had a trifle of money been laid out upon repairs this beautiful old ruin might have been preserved for ages, but by neglect within the last five years the most beautiful parts of the old Abbey have been destroyed. The whole of the western front gave way during the night, in the course of last winter, at which time I had masons employed in the repair, and now it is so much destroyed that after spending a few hundred pounds in endeavouring to restore the old building I fear I must desist, I have, however, by pointing and securing the walls saved some considerable part of the ruin for at least half a century.

Miss A. Hayman to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1803, November 5. Wrexham.—Requesting Lord Dartmouth's assistance on behalf of Dr. Burney who in consequence of the expense of the times and the thoughtless extravagance of some of his children has been driven to the necessity of resuming the tiresome profession of music master at a very advanced age.

Henry James Pye to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1804, May 20. West End near Pinner.—Submitting for Lord Dartmouth's perusal the ode for his Majesty's ensuing birthday.

Poem enclosed commences

As the blest guardian of the British Isles.

ends

Brave in their country's cause who triumph or who bleed.

Lord Nelson and Bronte to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1804, May 23. The *Victory*.—"I have been favoured with your letter of March 24th respecting Mr. John Frederick Parker of the *Gibraltar*, Your Lordship need not have made any excuse recommending any person to me and I should be happy, did opportunity offer of promotion in this country, but none of us will die, and Mr. La Touche Treville will not come out and kill some of us or give us an opportunity, which we should eagerly embrace, of taking some of his fleet. The *Gibraltar* has just joined the fleet and I shall receive Mr. Parker into the *Victory*. He bears a most excellent character from his Captain."

Dr. Burney to the Directors of the Concert of Ancient Music.

1804, May 27. Chelsea College.—Thanking them for the liberal testimony of esteem and approbation with which he has been honoured.

Mrs. Sarah Siddons to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1804, June 30. Strawberry Hill.—"Encouraged by some friends who have the advantage of being well acquainted with your character, and whose good will and solicitude for my welfare I may well be pardoned for being proud of, I presume to hope your lordship will not only forgive the liberty I take in addressing you, but also that your habitual benevolence will be gratified in doing good to me. That I may not trespass on your lordship's time, or increase my own diffidence which grows upon me every moment while I am making this effect, I will come at once to the point. My health, my Lord, has lately been very precarious, living in London disagrees with me exceedingly and my professional duties will not allow me to be at any distance from thence, but might I, through your lordship's goodness, be allowed to hope for an appointment in Kensington Palace. I am confident that not only my ability to pursue that profession, would be greatly facilitated by the improvement of my health, but that I should thereby enjoy the remainder of my laborious life in that quiet and comfort, which I find to be incompatible with a residence in London. In a situation so gratifying to my wishes, and so necessary to my health (should I be thought not unworthy to attain it) the most pleasing occupation of my mind would be a sentiment of unceasing and heartfelt gratitude towards the goodness which had placed me in a state of so much enjoyment." *Holograph.*

EDWARD DUKE OF KENT to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH, Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household.

1804, July 17. Castle Hill Lodge near Great Ealing—"His Majesty has acquainted me with his intention of taking Lord Bute's apartments at Kensington Palace from him (as he knows he does not use them himself) and allotting them for the accommodation of Princess Charlotte and her attendants, as also of giving the Prince of Wales' apartments (those now occupied by Mrs. Wynyard) together with all the private rooms of the late Queen, which are understood to be those immediately at the back of the Queen's state, drawing, and dining room, and those behind the Queen's gallery communicating with Mrs. Meynell's (which also forms a part of them) to the Princess of Wales. This he stated as an arrangement to which he had made up his mind, after giving the subject much consideration, and to carry which into effect, it was his determination to take an early day of riding over to my apartments at the Palace, and then going over the others with Mr. Wyatt. From the mention of this circumstance I am led further to suggest to your Lordship's consideration (as I conclude it must be your wish to Mrs. Wynyard and her family not to suffer from being displaced if it possiby can be avoided) whether it would not be advisable, in the event of the demise of Mrs. Rowe, which, I understand, is shortly expected, to make no promise in the first instance as to the disposal of her apartments in favor of any person, as thereby, when Mrs. Wynyard's are required by his Majesty, your Lordship would at once be enabled to accommodate her without difficulty or delay. Your Lordship will excuse my suggesting this to you, but it occurred to me as a circumstance that might possibly escape your attention, and which appeared, nevertheless, worthy of thought, as it certainly will tend to obviate objections to the King's plans, that would otherwise inevitably occur." He suggests an alteration to the entrance to the Lord Chamberlain's apartments.

HENRY F. GREVILLE to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1804, July 27. 7, Princes Street, Cavendish Square.—"I was looking over some papers when the enclosed met my eye. I had drawn out this hasty sketch of my notions, before the Amateur closed, and though I think, in all human probability, I shall not be able to take an active concern in the undertaking treated upon, yet I confess I am enthusiastic enough in the cause to wish to see the plan adopted, from whatever quarter it may derive support. If his Majesty would grant either a patent or even a licence, I am sure society might reap very considerable benefit from a greater encouragement being administered to the exertion of talent supported by refinement and taste. In almost all countries, excepting this, there is some establishment partaking of a mingled form betwixt public and private and wholly under the management of independent gentlemen. Where gain alone is the object, private advantage and comfort cannot be supposed to carry attractions, and no improvement will be made in the taste of the age when criticism is to fall to the lot of a gallery. Pardon me for troubling you with these hasty reflections. When you have read the enclosed, you may dispose of them as you think proper. You have the power if you possess the inclination certainly of granting to the public as well as to private society, the means of increasing its national amusements."

Enclosure.—"To the Lord Chamberlain. The Amateur Concert having given universal conten', it is in contemplation to carry it on

yearly, and to that end to take the Pantheon and fit it up for the purpose, which will occasion a considerable expense. In order to defray this expense the managers would be obliged to the Lord Chamberlain if he would grant them the same licence which belonged to Sir John Gallini and which now is useless in his hands. They shall then open the Pantheon to the public twice a week with music and dancing. There is another purpose they would also put this building to when completed, and that is to the limited representation of genuine comedy and approved good tragedy. As the theatres are now organized and as their size is now enlarged, neither actors or audience can receive gratification when the ear is to hear a greater share in the evening's entertainment than the eye. I know several very approved authors who would write for a little well conducted theatre like the one I propose to have, who would shrink from bringing out their performances at Drury Lane or Covent Garden. My proposal is then, that his Majesty should sanction dramatic performances at the Pantheon twice a week commencing on the Queen's birthday, and ending on the King's. The prices to be,—two shillings, gallery; four shillings, pit; six shillings boxes, and the house not to contain more than 600 persons; the nights of performance to be Tuesdays and Saturdays. This arrangement could not interfere with any of the theatres, while it would present a facility for many persons of taste to attend performances from which Punch and Harlequin and Bears and Bolognas are entirely banished. Independent of the comfort held out to men of real genius, there is no small share offered to the modesty of our female admirers of true genuine drama. Framed as our theatres are, out of a private box, can an unprotected female now venture or even protected, does she ever sit out a whole play and regain her carriage without either actual insult or continued dread of experiencing it? It surely is a very great hardship on the inhabitants of this augmented metropolis to be denied one little place of public resort where true criticism unbiassed and unbullied, may rescue merit from undeserved condemnation, while it will not scruple to impart censure, when found to have been fairly excited. Of 600 persons attending these nights amusements, I will venture to assert not twenty would otherwise have attended the public theatres; but, granting the whole number was drawn from the theatres, what right and title have these establishments to a monopoly of the whole town. The patents were granted to a small town and small theatres. As the town extended, the size of playhouses have augmented. As theatres for the representation of the drama they are no longer appropriate. Actors in ordinary plays can no longer command interest or draw applause; all must be strained, from the actor's tone and action to the hearer's eye and ear. Immense profit may be made, but merit is confined to bodily strength and mechanic ingenuity. I repeat therefore, my request which is to be licenced to open the Pantheon to the public, four times a week, viz..—Mondays and Fridays, music and dancing; Tuesdays and Saturdays, drama; and Fridays, the Amateur concert, private. No patent is required, only a licence. Drury Lane now monopolizes a spare one, for she has a patent locked up and acts upon a licence. Let her yield up her licence and act upon her dormant patent. No fortune is to be amassed, not even money made by this plan proposed, but the accommodation and satisfaction it would generally impart, is scarcely conceivable. I have never heard an objection raised against it; even the proprietors of regular theatres ought to support it, if they have ought in view but the accumulating of money."

Lord Nelson and Bronte to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1804, August 13. The *Victory*.—"With the view of meeting your Lordship's wishes as speedily as possible, I took Mr. Parker from the *Gibraltar* the moment she joined, but having received the enclosed letter from him, I have, against my opinion of the propriety of the measure, given him my permission. Capt. Rynes spoke of his conduct in the handsomest manner."

Enclosure.—Letter from J. F. Parker requesting to be discharged into the first ship going to England.

Henry F. Greville to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1804, October 12. Margate.—"First of all I fancy that the Pantheon is not in a situation to please the generality of people who may like to patronise any new undertaking, and secondly, there are so many proprietors, that I believe it would be difficult to make them agree among one another. I have therefore, said nothing to them respecting a licence, which perhaps however, they have obtained. I do perfectly join with your Lordship in thinking that a great deal of opposition would be made by the proprietors of the three winter play-houses, to any establishment calculated to attract any, even the smallest part of that community which they choose to engross and monopolize to themselves, *autant gagné par les autres est perdu pour eux*, and that is their maxim; but the question is whether improvement and utility are to be prevented shooting forth to maturity because the individual interests of three patentees whose affairs are most flourishing are to be in some measure rivalled. I have lately had a great deal of conversation with Mr. Braham on the subject of the encouragement which ought in this country to be given to music, and he seems very willing to head any establishment which would answer so desirable an end and not subject him to risk, either pecuniary or personal. There certainly is even now in this country sufficient musical talent of British growth to render success in an attempt to exclude foreign competition, very probable, and I think it may be very fairly urged that, circumstanced as the playhouses and the opera now are, London and its society could very well bear the addition of a moderate sized public theatre where, twice a week, musical amusements might be given on a novel plan, and calculated to encourage home-bred merit, and be more congenial to the tastes as well as the habits of a certain class of people who (and it is their own fault) are rather more in the background than they ought to be. There is now a spot vacant in Albemarle Street particularly well calculated to answer the end proposed; it is my Lord Suffield's house and ground adjoining, in which a very fine room might be erected, capable of answering more purposes than one. I once submitted to the Dilettante, a plan for removing their meetings thither and putting that society on a more extensive scale; and Mr. Knight with whom I had frequent conferences on the subject, much approved it, as it tallied with one he had of his own. Now my opinion is, that if a licence which should preclude all acting of tragedy and comedy, could be given for a certain time—subject to recall if the grounds on which it is given are invaded—there would be found a sufficient number of active capable gentlemen who not only would embark their property on the undertaking, but would have sufficient influence with the great world to make it succeed. With the town it must prove popular as it would flatter

national vanity, and, as the public meetings are to be restrained to two days in the week the same *locale* would serve for the yearly Amateur which would not take about eight nights in the season. I did not intend troubling your Lordship with my thoughts on the above subject till we met in London, but having accidentally fallen in with Braham at this place and conversed with him upon it, I felt tempted to give you my sentiments, and I do really think that if the matter was properly and fully laid before and understood by the King he would not refuse his sanction to a measure, the usefulness of which (to say no more) must be so apparent to every thinking mind."

John Hale to [Lord Dartmouth].

1804, October 18.—"I have sent the licence for Mrs. Goldsmith. There can be no objection to her having it but the proprietors of the other theatres are sometimes apt to be clamorous when the little Theatre is very frequently opened Lord S. granted the licence for plays with very few exceptions only to decayed players and musical people. It would indeed be often an act of charity to withhold the benefit licence as I have heard from Mr. Jewell that not one in three is ever reimbursed for the expense and trouble attending it. I have just heard that we have taken three Spanish frigates."

Edward, Duke of Kent to Lord Dartmouth.

1804, November 24. Kensington Palace.—Asking for the loan of the Lord Chamberlain's apartments at Kensington Palace for his brother Augustus, Duke of Sussex, until the apartments occupied by Mrs. Middleton can be procured, on account of the Duke of Sussex's extreme ill-health, &c. The only accommodation he at present has is one page's room at Carlton House and "I leave your Lordship to judge what he must suffer in such a lodging subject as he is to daily severe attacks of an incurable asthmatic complaint."

The Earl of Dartmouth to the Duke of Kent.

1804, November 24.—Your royal Highness' letter has thrown me into a dilemma, from which I find it difficult to extricate myself, after the circumstances you mention, had I considered myself at liberty I would have made an immediate offer of the temporary use of the Lord Chamberlain's apartments at Kensington Palace to the Duke of Sussex, but Captain Paget has in all probability just become possessed of the temporary use of these rooms with his bride. *Draft.*

John Spencer to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1804, November. Wheatfield House, Tetsworth.—Asking for Lord Dartmouth's interest on behalf of Andrew Loder a violin player of Bath who is anxious to get into the Birthday Band. "His pretensions to your favour are these:—Himself and four others, whom he engages, always pass their summers at Weymouth and play at the Theatre, Balls, Rooms, and to amuse the Queen during dinner. They are excellent musicians, but what they can (with their utmost exertions) earn at Weymouth, is nothing adequate to their merits. The Queen and Princesses, sensible of this, offered (two years ago) to endeavour to procure him a situation in the Birthday Band and the Princess Eliza-

beth actually continued to get his name put upon Lord Salisbury's list of candidates."

Philip Astley to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1804, December 3. "Hercules Hall, Hercules Buildings."—"My Lord, Mr. Astley, senior, equestrian artist, most humbly solicits your Lordship to grant him a licence, for the winter months, within your Lordship's jurisdiction, for music to accompany various new equestrian entertainments, and which, my Lord, are intended to be exhibited on horses, perfectly calm to every object: their action in pure cadence; strictly conformable to musical expression. The rising generation, both military and civil, may witness a useful and strong example in the noble elements *d'equitation*. Such, my Lord, are the amusements intended to be performed by my pupils; immediately under my eye and direction, in a place to be called 'Astley's Equestrian Pavilion.' Your Lordship is most respectfully informed that the severe loss of my property, which took place at one and the same time in the year 1803, by the dreadful conflagration at the Amphitheatre, Westminster Bridge, and which property, to the amount of thirty thousand pounds, was totally lost. And at that period, escaping from Paris, being there, by my Sovereign's permission, leaving a freehold estate called *Amphitheatre des Artists et Professeurs d'equitation*, and licensed by the present government of France, for my life; which property is valued at seven thousand pounds, has placed such substance, which I acquired by forty-two years study and labour, in a very unpleasant situation: and although I am at the advanced age of sixty-three, I am desirous, by a respectable vigilance on my part, if possible, to extricate from all encumbrance; and which my Lord, I have every reason to hope, may be fully accomplished by a positive exertion of my little equestrian merit, in my native country, by and with your Lordship's approbation and sanction to my requests, and which, my Lord will ever be remembered with gratitude."

Francis Knight to the Earl of Dartmouth.

1805, March 15. Park Row, Knightsbridge.—Resigning the office of Bookseller and Stationer to the King and calling attention to certain irregularities in the supply of stationery to the King's Libraries. *Seal.*

W. Wilberforce to [the Earl of Dartmouth].

1805, May 11. Broomfield, Clapham Common.—"It was only latish last night that I heard that a general meeting of the Society for the Suppression of Vice was to be held on Monday next, on a subject which will be more fully explained to your Lordship in a paper which I shall have the honor to enclose; and not being able conveniently to go to town this morning, I have resolved to trouble your Lordship with a few lines, a step to which I am encouraged by the impression I retain of the friendly manner in which your Lordship has always treated me. I address your Lordship in your character as president of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, on an occasion which appears to me to be in the highest degree important to its interests. I am aware that you cannot have time to attend to the detail of the Society's proceedings, but probably your Lordship might not think it improper

to come forward for the purpose of preserving the harmony of the Society and preventing the many and great evils which an open rupture, on such a ground as that in question, would infallibly produce. It strikes me, however, that as all who attend the meeting on Monday will come prepared either to affirm or to deny the lawfulness and expediency of using deceit in the detection of offenders, it would neither be fair or eligible to call on them suddenly for an opinion on a proposition of a different tenor, and, therefore, that it would be best to notify the middle proposition stated in the enclosed paper, and then adjourn for a fortnight or three weeks to afford time for considering it. If this course meets with your Lordship's approbation, a hint from you would probably ensure its adoption. While I am writing on this subject, allow me to add that I was very unwillingly drawn into any contest on the principles of the Society's proceedings, being well aware of the bad consequences which result from such divisions among men who profess to be all united for the suppression of vice. But it really appeared to me indispensable to oppose the establishment of the principle of resorting to fraud and deceit, as it was laid down in the report of the committee, and my sense of the mischiefs likely to follow from our admission of such a principle was greatly heightened by a letter which was sent round to the members of the Society in order to support the doctrine of its being lawful to use fraud, &c, as well as what was said by different members in speaking in defence of the same position. Your Lordship and I have both lived long enough in the world to be aware of the effects likely to ensue to the credit and (as efficiency much depends on credit) on the efficiency of our Society, by its being known that many of its members have been forced to withdraw because they would not sanction the principle of using deceit to discover and punish offenders, especially when we take into account that great aggravations and misrepresentations will, as usually happens, take place. Now, would it not be well to prevent all this, by adopting a middle term—a compromise, which, without requiring either party to give up its principles, secures the common harmony. Supposing the Society to do less good than it would be able to effect if the free use of deceit were retained—though this may well be doubted from the experience of a former Society of which it was a rule that no deceit should be used—yet, would the difference be worth purchasing at the price which must be paid for it? But I will detain your Lordship no longer than while I apologise for troubling you at all. I regret not knowing sooner, the Society was to meet on Monday next but on thinking this morning, with some anxiety, on the question which is coming forward, it occurred to me to be right to make an effort, however weak, to prevent that separation and breach, which, unless some compromise can be devised, must, I fear, be the consequence. If your Lordship approves of the idea I have thrown out, your Lordship will, perhaps, short as the interval is, adopt some mode of ascertaining the sentiments of some of the vice-presidents and leading members of the Society, and of procuring their support. I will only add, that if any other compromise, really such, could be devised, I daresay there would be in those who think as I do, every disposition to adopt it."

Postscript:—"I beg your Lordship will not trouble yourself to answer this letter at length. Any line with which you may favor me had better be directed to me in Old Palace Yard; and if any interview should be desirable I could wait on your Lordship before the meeting takes place, at one exactly, at the Crown and Rolls, Chancery Lane, on Monday next."

LORD HAWKESBURY to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1805, July 4. St. James' Square.—I have this day received his Majesty's commands to inform you that, in consequence of the complaint in his eyes, he has judged it most prudent to defer his projected tour till another year, and he intends immediately after the Prorogation of Parliament to proceed to Weymouth. He regrets that any circumstances should have prevented his visiting you this summer, and would be much obliged if you would undertake to lay the first stone of the new church at Birmingham in his name.

LORD HOOD to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1806, January 11, Greenwich.—"Since your Lordship's letter by Mr. Beckwith, I have received a second, in which you request I will present in your Lordship's name to the Hospital, the funeral car which conveyed to the grave the remains of the late Viscount Nelson there to remain as a permanent memorial of the gratitude a generous nation is ever willing to shew to the memory of those heroes who have fallen gloriously in its naval service. With very great pleasure I shall obey your Lordship's command."

The EARL OF CHATHAM to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1806, February 6. St. James' Square.—Has received Lord Dartmouth's letter stating that he thought all the preparations would be in readiness for the last sad ceremony to take place on 22nd inst. If Lady Chatham's health will permit he will certainly take upon him the melancholy office of attending as chief mourner, but it is impossible for him to lay before Lord Dartmouth as soon as to-morrow the names of such friends of his brother as he should be desirous should fill the other melancholy duties to which Lord Dartmouth alludes. Lady Chatham has not gained any ground for two or three days past.

J. G. S. LISLE to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1806, February 19.—Despite his efforts, events, which he could not control, have detained him in London, and chased him to the brink of ruin. He proposes to hasten to Italy whose shores must shortly become the theatre of active operations, and where he may expect an opportunity again to earn and again to wear the laurel of honour. He begs Lord Dartmouth to give him a trifle to cover his expenses of embarking with the convoy at Portsmouth. *Endorsed* Major Limple the noted swindler. *Note*—there is a similar letter to Lord Dartmouth dated 17 March 1808.

KING GEORGE III. to [the EARL OF DARTMOUTH].

1806, February 28. Windsor Castle.—Declaring his intention to appoint Sir Francis Milman, Physician in Ordinary, in the place of the late Dr. Gisborne. *Signed.*

GEORGE PRICHARD, Secretary to the Society for the Suppression of Vice to [the EARL OF DARTMOUTH].

1806, July 17. 31 Essex Street, Strand.—Having received applications from various persons residing in Windsor and the neighbourhood for

the Society's interference to protect the Sabbath from a general and systematic violation, and feeling embarrassed by scruples of respect and delicacy as to the propriety of extending its activity to the place of the King's residence, and within the sphere of the example of the royal family, it requests Lord Dartmouth's advice as to the conduct most becoming in them to pursue on this occasion.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1808, March 7.—Requesting him to put off the drawing room until next week on account of Princess Amelia having the measles.

B[EILBY PORTEUS], BISHOP OF LONDON, to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

[1808] April 5. St. James' Square.—Considers it his duty to lay before Lord Dartmouth a complaint which had been made to him founded upon the text Deut. xxii. 5 "The woman shall not wear that which pertaineth to man." Who Mr. Wilkinson is, he does not know, he is one of those many correspondents who think themselves entitled to write to him on all kinds of subjects. Encloses Lord Dartmouth a copy of his correspondent's letter.

Enclosure:—Copy of a letter, unsigned, and undated calling attention to a notice in the papers that Madame Catalini's benefit was fixed for "the seventh," when she was to appear in male attire in a new piece entitled "The Feasts of Isis." The writer would first call attention to the above text, and asks if the Lord Chamberlain, and the Bishop of London, will suffer such gross violations of an express command of the Almighty. In the next place in regard to the opera itself. What have they to do with Egyptian abominations. Surely "the land is defiled, the *Feasts of Isis* in a Christian country and exhibited before the nobles, the priests, and the rulers of our land, and this in the solemn season of Lent."

Appended is the Draft of Lord Dartmouth's answer to the Bishop :—

"Your letter, which I had the honour to receive yesterday, has given me some uneasiness, as every letter which contains hints and suggestions from your Lordship must do, whenever I find myself from any cause incapable of profiting by them. If Mad^me^ Catalani, from a spirit of mean cupidity, chooses to decorate herself in male attire, I do not see how the Lord Chamberlain can interfere to prevent it, without at the same time taking steps to abolish the practice of either sex, as the text in Deuteronomy extends to both, assuming the dress of the other and upon the national theatres, a practice so inveterate, that I much doubt whether the power of the Lord Chamberlain would be of avail to prevent it. With us it is as old as our stage itself, and your Lordship will recollect that all Shakspear's characters of women were originally acted by men, and some of the best of his plays as well as others of establish'd reputation upon the stage depend wholly for their plot upon disguise of sex and could not be represented if any such prohibition were now at last to issue. It is not for me to offer to your Lordship any comment upon the text in question, but is the change of attire for the purpose of theatrical representation necessarily comprehended within it; at any rate an usage which has extended itself for more than two centuries seems to require greater powers than those of a Lord Chamberlain to counteract it."

CHARLES ABBOT to [LORD DARTMOUTH].

1808, April 27. Palace Yard.—"Some time ago I desired the Duke of Portland would lay before his Majesty my humble request that he would be pleased to command a portrait of himself to be placed in the principal apartment of this house, which his Majesty has (upon the address of the House of Commons) assigned to the use of the Speaker for the time being. To-day, the Duke of Portland, as your Lordship will see by the inclosed letter, (which I will thank you to return to me) has been graciously pleased to accede to my request, and the next step suggested is for me to trouble you. Pray tell me how I am to set about this in a proper way and, above all, how I can best contrive to get something better than a daub for the place in which [I] intend to place this same portrait. It may as well be made to suit the size and light of the place for which it is destined, and if so, the limner (whose name I really do not know) may as well look at it beforehand. I have really some anxiety that this memorial of the royal donor of this house to my predecessors and successors, should be somewhat suited to the veneration which we all feel towards our royal master."

WALTER SCOTT to the Right Hon. ROBERT DUNDAS.

1808 [June 7]. Edinburgh.—"I write you hastily, at the desire of Lord Chief Baron and Justice Clerk, who are anxious about the state of the Edinburgh theatre, the patent of which is now at an end. Upon the last renewal, it stood in the names of Lord Melville and the Duke of Hamilton. Lord Melville, having more material things in hand, took no interest in the management, the Duke gave his interest for value received to Mrs. Esten. The C[hief] Baron, Duke of Buccleugh, &c., &c., have judged it will be very advisable to have the patent vested in some public persons, and one or two people connected with literature as trustees for the public, who will of course lease the house from term to term to such managers as shall show themselves most disposed to exert themselves for the public amusement. The Chief Baron did me the honour to ask me to be a patentee among others, and to take some charge of the thing. But we are now informed that the representatives of Jackson who held the last patent but one, are, underhand, endeavouring to get the patent renewed in their name, which cannot but be attended with the ruin of the concern. We are therefore very anxious that no advantage should be taken, and that to prevent it, a *caveat* should be lodged in the Lord Chamberlain's office, under the Duke of Buccleuch's countenance, and yours, to keep matters open and entire. A Mr. James Campbell, solicitor-at-law, will wait upon you to have your advice and countenance before lodging such a *caveat*, and I hope it will be convenient for you to see him for five minutes. I have furnished him with two lines as a sort of credentials for intruding upon you, and I really hope you will have so far compassion upon the miserable state of our theatre, as to give your aid in preventing the patent becoming, for the third time, a private *job*. All your friends here entertain the same sense and views concerning this subject, but perhaps you may think it necessary to speak two words to the Duke upon the subject, whose sentiments, I believe, coincide with those I have already expressed."—*Holograph.*

1808, June 10. Sefton House.—Report of the Committee appointed to consider the plan for building a New Opera Theatre.

ROBERT DUNDAS to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1808, June 11. Downing Street.—Enclosing a letter from Mr. Walter Scott "with whose political talents you are probably well acquainted and whose preliminary request respecting the Edinburgh Theatre to prevent a patent being granted without due inquiry into its circumstances seems very reasonable."

SIR JOSEPH BANKS to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1808, November 21. Soho Square.—Has sent Lord Dartmouth 200 Cranberry plants enough to plant a new bed, at the distance of 18 inches from plant to plant.

HENRY SIDDONS to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1809, September 19. Edinburgh.—Having invested all his money and involved himself in debt in building a theatre in Edinburgh, upon the strength of the King's Patent, he begs that a licence may not be granted to Miss Jackson to act plays in Edinburgh.

R. B. SHERIDAN to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

1810, May 1.—"A copy of the performers' petition having been refused by them to the proprietors, I have but this moment received through Mr. Arnold a copy of the same, coming, I believe, though not officially, from your Lordship's office. I cannot sufficiently express my astonishment at the contents of this extraordinary performance, which is, from the first word of it to the last, as devoid of truth as it is of gratitude and justice; the parties signing having thus most unfairly concealed both the wording and object of their petition, in order that it might be delivered to his Majesty before their employers could have an opportunity of exposing their fallacicus statements. I do most earnestly, on behalf of the proprietors, the Drury Lane trustees, the renters, and all the other just claimants on the destroyed property, appeal to your Lordship's candour and justice to allow them a few days to state their case, in order that a paper so injurious and unfounded, may be accompanied, at the time it is submitted to his Majesty, by a full refutation of all its contents, a statement which will on our part be dictated under at least as respectful and dutiful a deference to his Majesty's gracious pleasure as can have influenced the subscribers to the petition in question."

VARIOUS ROYAL and other LETTERS.

1806–1824. Letters from George III. (1804–5), the Duke of Cambridge (1804), Frederick Duke of York (1806), George Prince of Wales (1806), the Duke of Orleans (1806), Princess Elizabeth (1806), the Princess of Wales (1809–10), Princess Augusta (1824), and Mrs. Siddons, of no particular interest.

INDEX.

A.

Abbot, Charles, letter of, 292.
Abdala, Almocadem, 52.
Abercrombie, Sir James, 86, 87, 89.
Aberdeen:
  letter dated at, 208.
  University, Beattie professor at, 202.
Abingdon:
  Lord (1688), 133.
  —— (1736), 155.
Acheen, 259.
Acuna:
  Henrique de, 38.
  Isabell, da, 39.
Adams:
  John, 26.
  Mr., 221.
Addington, Mr., 282.
Admiralty, 124.
  letter dated at, 177.
  Commissioners of, Lords of, 45, 71, 100, 104, 121 *bis*, 123, 148.
  —— letters to, 45–48.
  Powers of the First Lord of, 178.
  Court of (Scotland), 102.
Albani, Madame, 237.
Albemarle, 10.
  Duke of, death of, 58.
  —— (1638), 124.
  Earl of (1712), 91, 92, 94.
  —— defeat of, at Denaine, 90.
  the "late" Duchess of, 147.
Aldborough, co. Suffolk, 7.
Alderne, Knightly, 26.
Alderney Island, 57, 67.
Ale and beer, 98.
  Excise of, 96.
Ale, "Ashburton pop," 210.
Algarotti, 166.
Algava, hills of (Portugal), 227.
Algiers, 46, 47, 106.
  corsairs of, 46.
  proceedings of the French before, 51.
Alienations, office of, 101.
Allahabad, treaty of, 271.
Allan, Captain, 38.
Allen, 109.
  agent of Erasmus Smith, 117.
  John, accusation against him and his son, 226.
Allies, the, in the War of the Spanish Succession, 72–84 *passim*.
Allin, Captain, 56.
Allington, Lord (1683), 123.
Alnage, 97.
Alphonso, King of Portugal, 25.
Alsop, Roger, 38.
Alster (?), 119.
Allway, Robert, 120.
  letter of, 120.
Alum, Shah, 261.
Alvarez, Juan, S. G. and E. F., 38.
Alwinkle, advowson of, 186.
Ambassadors, envoys, &c.:
  Austrian at Naples, 224.
  Danish at Stockholm, 196.
  French at Naples, 224.
  —— at Vienna, 247.
  Prussian at Stockholm, 196.
  Spanish at Naples, 224.
  —— at Paris, 223.
  Fanshaw, Sir Richard, envoy extraordinary at Lisbon, 45.
  Finch, John, at Constantinople, 27.
  Goodricke, Sir John, at Stockholm, 196, 197.
  Hamilton, Sir W., at Naples, 224.
  Harvey, Sir Daniel, at Constantinople, 27.
  Parry, Fras., Charles II.'s agent in Portugal, 27.
  Count de Very, Sardinian Ambassador in France, 222.
  Plenipotentiaries at Utrecht, 91.
America, 71, 182, 259.
  loss of, 265, 286.
  news from, 221.
  War of Independence, 222, 254–256.
  —— effects of, in England, 220.
  North-west parts of, 212.
  a Secretary of State for, 182.
Amherst, Lord (1795), 275.
Amory, Thomas, letter of, 272.
Amsterdam, 8 *bis*, 128, 245, 246, 247, 248.
Anderton, Sir Francis, 146.
  his marriage, 146.
Andover, Lord and Lady, 158, 159.
Angelo, M. *See* Pictures.
Anglesea, Lord (1736), 155.
Anne:
  Queen, 72–90 *passim*, 95, 146, 147, 149–151.
  —— as princess, 122, 124, 126.
  —— —— her coach, 126.
  —— —— her husband. *See* George, Prince, of Denmark.
Annesly, Mr., 2, 3 *ter*.
Anspach, Margravate of, 247.
Antigua, 71, 199.
Antiquaries, Society of, presidency of, 277.
Aprés, letter dated at, 95.
Apsley, Sir Allen:
  death of, 125.
  letter of, 121.
Aranjo, Alphonso de, 38.
Arc, Joan of, her monument at Orleans, 221.

Arcadians, the, 225, 226.
Arcot, Nabob of, 260.
Artic exploration, 212.
Argyle:
Marquess of, 99.
family, 160, 161, 162.
Armorer, Sir Michael, 120.
Armour, arms, the armoury, 1–5.
Armstrong, Colonel, 91.
Army, 104.
state of, in 1803, 281.
See Regiments, Soldiers, Troops, Artillery.
Arnold:
Mr., 293.
one of Cromwell's officers, 282.
Arran, Lord (1736), 155.
Arras, 73.
Artillery, 99, 136.
Arundel:
Lady (1708), 147.
family, 180.
Ash, Dr. John, 250.
letters of, 203 (2), 235.
Ashburton, co. Devon, 210.
"Ashburton pop," 210.
Ashby:
Captain, 55, 68.
John, 40.
Ashton, Mr., 21.
Asia, North-east parts of, 212.
Astley:
Mr., senior, his circus, 288.
Philip, letter of, 288.
Aston, 229.
letter dated at, 207.
Astrop, co. Northampton, 160, 161, 162.
Athenry, Lord:
letter of, 156.
his family affairs, 156.
Atley, co. Kildare, 119.
Atwood, Walter, 27.
Aungier, Lord, 114, 115.
Austria:
Emperor of, 73.
House of, 151, 152.
Princess of, 95.
Avesnes le Sesque, 89.
letter dated at, 88.
Aylesford:
Earl of, letter of, 152, 155.
—— his children Lady Anne and Frances Finch, 153, 155, 159.
—— (1791–5), 274, 275.
—— —— letter of, 275.
Ayleway, Robert. *See* Allway.
Aylmer:
G., 40.
Captain George, 40, 51.
M., 40.
Ayloffe, Sir Joseph, 280.
Aylward, Henry, 38.
Aynho, co, Northampton, 162.

B.

Babell, Owen, 38.
Bacon, J., letter of, 275.
Bacher, Frederick, a Tangier's commissioner, 34, 36, 38.
Bagot:
Sir Walter, 152.
—— his wife Barbara, daughter of Lord Dartmouth, 152, 164, 165.
—— his son's illness, 161.
—— his family, 158.
Sir William and Lady, death of their children, 203.
Dr., 217.
Bahamas, Browne, governor of, 248.
Balam, Alexander, 38.
Balasore, 265.
Ballandyne, Harry, 160.
—— his nephew Bruce, 160.
Ballileige, 111.
Baltimore, Lady (1739), 161
Banbury, co. Oxon, 162, 163.
corporation of, 156, 157.
inhabitants of, 161.
letter dated at, 156.
mayor of, 156, 157.
Banker, Dutch commander, 10.
Banks:
John, 26.
Sir Joseph, letter of, 293.
William, 122.
—— letter of, 126.
Banner, Mary, 24.
Barbadoes, 71.
Barbarini, the, 166.
Barbarossa, an Algerian captain, 6.
Barbary shore, the, 47.
Barebone, Dr., 125.
Barner, Monsieur, 87, 89 *bis*, 91, 92.
Barnet, letter dated at, 139.
Baroach, 261.
Baronstown, 117.
Barrocio. *See* Pictures.
Barrow, Dr., P.R.S., 198.
Barrington:
Lord, letters of 243 (2).
Mr. Daines, 212, 244.
the Hon. Judge, 212.
Barry, Captain, 226.
Barton, —, 74, 75, 77.
Basingstoke, co. Hants, 203.
letter dated at, 277.
London Street, 277.
Baskerville:
John, letter of, 173.
——, 273.
Bassett, Sir Francis, 270.
Basten, Mr. Michael, 3.
Bate, Captain, 9.
Bath, co. Somerset:
Mr. and Mrs. Miller, of, 211.
Westgate House, 146.
letter dated at, 193 (2), 194, 249.
Lady, 192.
Order of the, 210.
Bath and Wells, Thomas Ken, Bishop of, 39, 53, 59.

Bathurst, Mr. and Mrs , 160.
Batten, Mr., 135.
Battoni, Pompeo, 243.
Bavaria, 247.
Prince of, 152.
Bawdsey (?), 56.
Bayley :
Major, 117.
Hugh, 38.
Baynton, Mr., 276.
Beach, Sir Richard, Naval Commissioner at Portsmouth, 49, 67 *bis*, 68, 70.
letter of, 138.
Beachy Head, 57 *ter*., 59, 62 *bis*.
letter dated at, 61.
Beadle, Dick, 139.
Beale, Bartholomew, 4.
Beaston's Mount, Portsmouth, 124.
Beattie, Dr. James, 208.
his life and works, 202.
his application for a pension, 202.
offered the living of Gosport, 211.
made D.C.L. of Oxford, 204.
his house in Suffolk Street, 204.
and the Edinburgh Professorship of Moral Philosophy, 208, 209.
letters of, 201, 204 (2), 208.
Beaufort, Duke of, 155.
Beaugency (France), 221.
Beaumont, Marquis de, 222.
Becket, Mr., 137.
Beckingham, Henry (1755) :
pictures belonging to, 170.
letter to, 171.
Beckman, Major Martin and Sir Martin, 129 *bis*.
letter of, 136.
Beckwith, Mr., 290.
Bedfordshire, politics in, 154.
Bedingfeld, 146.
Mrs., 146.
her marriage, 146.
Bednore, 266, 267.
Bedwin, 154.
election at, 153.
Beer. *See* Ale.
Behar, 262.
Belcamp, letters dated at, 239–242.
Bellewe, Sir John, 119.
letter of, 117.
Bellingham, co. Louth, 110.
Captain, 111.
Bell Isle (Portugal), 25.
a "quinta" named St. Josepha near, 25.
Bellow, Sir John. *See* Bellewe.
Belong, Lady (1708), 146.
Ben, 137.
Benares, 261, 262.
Cheyt Sing, Rajah of, 261.
Treaty of, 261.
Beneficialli. *See* Pictures.
Bengal, 198, 248, 261–265.
letter of British inhabitants of, 258.
Bennett :
Captain, 7.
Samuel, 38.
Benning, Humphrey, 26.
Benson, Father Francis, 25.
Bentinck, Mrs., accident to, 196.
Bentincke, Monsieur, 141.
Beresford, Mrs., 161.
Berg, 247.
Berkeley :
Lord, 51, 57 *bis*, 58, 59, 69.
made rear-admiral, 58.
G., letters of, 205, 208.
Dr., 218.
Mrs., 218.
William, 38.
Berlin, letter dated at, 166.
Berne, B., Engel of, 212.
Berry :
Head, 67.
Captain, 16.
Sir John, 40 *passim*, 44, 55 *bis*, 58, 59, 68, 70.
—— made vice-admiral, 58.
Duke of, 80, 149, 151.
Bertie, Charles, 143.
Berwick-on-Tweed, plan of, 54.
Berwick, James FitzJames, Duke of, 69, 137, 138, 143.
warrant of, 138.
Bessborough, Earl of, letter of, 206.
Betty. *See* Kay.
Beverley :
Captain, 67.
Margaret, 39.
Bewdley, election at, 166.
Bickerstaff, Mr. 148.
Bickerton, Sir R., 259.
Biddolph, Mr., 143.
Biddulph, Robert, letters of 174 (2).
Billopp, Captain Christopher, 30, 31.
Birch, Mr., 241.
Bird :
Thomas, 26.
William, 26 *bis*.
Birmingham, 159, 180.
bridewell at, 251.
goldsmith's company of, 218.
hospital at, 235.
letters dated at, 173, 180, 203 (2), 232, 233, 235, 236, 237, 250, 251, 252.
petitions from, 214.
places in :
Fair Hill, 273, 274.
Hill Top House, 273.
Moseley Wake Green, 273.
Snow Hill, 273.
Soho, Boulton's factory in, 213.
—— letter dated at, 198, 213, 218, 234.
republicans at, 272, 275,
state of in 1777, 234, 235.
theatre at, 234,235.
—— proposed, 232–237.
Trade of, 198, 199, 234–235.
my Lord (1670), 113.
Birozzi, Cardinal, his pictures, 171.
Blackheath, co. Kent, 147, 154, 156, 164.
conversation held at, 154.
letters dated at, 152, 182, 200, 209, 253.

Blackheath—*cont.*
Lord Dartmouth's house at, 250.
value of land at, 165.
Blackstone, Mary, 24.
Blacktail, 56.
Blankenberghe, Blankenburough, 10.
Blanquefort, Marquis de, 21.
Blenheim House, co. Oxon, 161.
Blieth, Elizabeth, 24.
Blithfield, co. Staffs., 158.
Blood, Colonel, his attempt on the regalia, 115.
Boiro, Domingo Dies, 38.
Bolingbroke, St. John, Earl of, 91, 149, 150. *See* St. John.
Bolland, Mrs., 39.
Boltell, Samuel, 26.
Bombay, 289, 262, 265, 266.
Bonner, Richard, 39.
Bonomi, Joseph, letter of, 280.
Bonus, Mr., 214.
Books, periodicals, &c. *See* Newspapers:
The "Tatler," 148.
"Olney Hymn Book," by Newton and Cowper, 192, 245, 248.
Gospel Magazine, 210.
Gibbon's "Decline and Fall," 216.
Beattie, "Essay on the Nature and Immutability of Truth, &c.," 202.
—— new edition of, 215.
Kennicott on the Hebrew Old Testament, 200.
Burnet's "History," 197.
a "Virgil" presented to Lord Dartmouth, 174.
Sir W. Hamilton's Letters, 225.
Maurice, "Modern History of Hindostan," 280.
Halsted, "History of Kent," 211.
Schenchzer's "Itinera Alpina," 205.
Morrison's History, 214.
"Paradise Lost," 50.
"Paradise Regained," 50.
"Charles Stuart and Oliver Cromwell United," 50.
An English Bible, 50.
Sir William Davenant's Works, 50.
Fuller's "Worthies," 50.
"The Mystery of Jesuitism," 51.
Works of King Charles I., 51.
Prayer Books, 50.
Booth:
Sir Robert, Chief Justice, 120.
Sir William, 40, 42, 53, 58, 60, 67.
Bordeaux, merchants, of, 247.
Borghese, Prince, his gardener, 243.
Bosanquet, Mrs., 190.
Bossiere. *See* Pictures.
Boston, U.S.A.:
hostilities near, 216.
letter dated at 216.
Botham, William, 40.
Bouchain, 95.
Dutch garrison of, 90.
surrender of, 95.
Bouffler, Countess de, 223.
Boughton, Mrs., 162.
Boulan, Monsieur. *See* Bulan.
Boutell, Mr., 26.
Boulton, Matthew, letters of, 198, 213, 218, 234.
Bourbon, the House of, 80.
Bourgo, Marquis del, 151.
Bourke:
Lady Mary, 113.
Redmond, 38.
Bovere, Mr., 168.
Bowles, Phineas, secretary to Lord Dartmouth, 142.
letter of, 140.
Box, Edward, letter of, 155.
—— letter to, 157.
Boyd, Sir John, and his family, 224.
Boydell, Mr., 214 *bis*.
Boynton, Marmaduke, Capt., Lieut.-Col., and Colonel, 37, 38, 39.
—— letters to, 47, 129.
Bradhill, Roger, 26 *bis*.
Bragge —, 217.
Braham, Mr., 286, 287.
Bramwell, Sir Thomas, 109.
Brancas, Marquise de, 223.
Brandon, Charles. *See* Suffolk.
Brentford, Syon House by, 24.
Briare (France), 221.
Bridgeman, Sir Henry, 234.
Brill, the, 8.
Bridges, Mr., 124.
Bristol, 199.
defences of, 281, 282.
letter dated at, 258.
Britton Ferry, 164.
letter dated at, 163.
Bromley:
Captain, 7.
Mr., 148.
Bromwich. *See* West Bromwich.
Brooke, Barbary, 24.
Frances, 24.
Brookes, William, 26.
Broomfield. *See* Clapham.
Broughton:
Thomas, secretary of the S.P.C.K., 225.
Mr. and Mrs., 160.
Brown, Governor, marriage of, 211.
Browne:
Robert, 38.
Mr., 93.
Mr., Governor of the Bahamas, 248.
Bruce:
Lord (1732), letter of, 153, 154.
Lady, 160.
Lord and Lady, 161.
Brudenell, Mr. and Mrs., 160.
Bruffe, James, 38.
Bruges, 90–95 *passim*.
canal of, 90, 91.
Brussels, 73, 95 *bis*.
Bryon, Captain, 38.
Buccleugh, Duke of, 292.
Buchan, Earl of, letter of, 211.

Buckingham:
Duke of (1707), 146, 147.
Duchess (1708), 146, 147.
Lord, and the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, 229, 230.
Buckinghamshire, Lord, 242.
Bugia Bay, 5.
Bulan, General and Marshall, 74 *bis*, 78, 82, 87, 93.
Bulkeley, Lady, letter to, 63.
Bulls, Bay of, 47, 130.
Bunkers Hill, battle of, 225.
Bunn, Captain, 38.
Burch, Samuel, 39.
Burdet, Sir Robert, marriage of, 163.
Burford, Lord (1725), 152.
Burgoyne, General, his army, 240.
Burke:
Edmund, 180, 209.
—— letter of, 182.
—— his son at Christ Church, 209, 217.
Sir John, death of, 113.
Burnet, Bishop:
his "History," 197.
Lord Dartmouth's MS. notes on, 263.
Burnett, Rev. George:
letter of, 256.
society of, at Elland, 256, 257.
Burney, Dr., 283.
letter of, 283.
Burrins, James, 39.
Burrows, Richard:
letter of, 156.
letter to, 157.
Burton, co. Staffs., 158.
letter dated at, 158.
Mr., 128.
Bushey Park, co. Middlesex, letters dated at, 201, 206, 249.
Bussy, French Commander, 259, 267.
Bute:
Lord (1764), 174.
—— (1774), 212.
—— 284.
Butler, Sir Nicholas, 121.
Buxton, co. Derby, 165.
Byrch, Dr., 146.
death of his wife, 146.
Byron:
Sir Robert, Master of the Ordnance, 117.
Lord (1739), his house, 158.

C.

Cabinet Council, 90, 126, 127, 207.
Cadiz, 47.
Sir M. Westcomb, consul at, 125.
letters dated at, 125, 130, 131.
Cadogan, 72, 73, 95.
Calais, 219.
journey from London to, 217, 218.
letter dated at, 217.
Calcutta, 261, 262.
letters dated at, 258, 264.
college at, 277.
Calke, 147.
Cambray, 73, 74. *See* Cambresis.
Benedictine Convent at, 219.
cathedral at, 219.
Fenelon's monument at, 219.
Cambresis and Chateau Cambresis, letters dated at, 77–79, 81–83, 85–88, 89. *See* Cambray.
Cambridge:
Cowper's visit to, 191.
University, 257.
Chancellor of, 276.
Parliamentary election (1783), 268.
Emanuel College, letter dated at, 268.
Magdalene College, S. key of, 257.
—— tutors of, 257.
Trinity College, petition of the Master and Fellows of, 275.
Adolphus, Duke of, letter of, 293.
Campbell:
Captain Donald, 266.
James, 292.
Miss, her marriage, 163.
Camperdown, 8.
Candahar, 266.
Canterbury, 217, 218.
Archbishops of:
Thomas Cranmer, his armour, 1.
(William Sancroft), 34.
(William Wake), 155.
(Thomas Secker), 172.
letters dated at, 205, 208.
the precincts of Christ Church, letter dated at, 211.
Caracci. *See* Pictures.
Carlanstown, co. Louth, 109.
Carles, J., 273.
Carlisle:
fortifications of, 54.
surrender of, 143.
Carmarthen, Lord, 223.
Carnatic, the, 260, 261, 266, 267.
Caroline Park, 208.
Carpenter, William, 38.
Carr:
Jane, 24.
Mary, 24.
Carrington, Mr., 188.
Carter, Captain, 70.
Carteret:
Sir Philip, 70.
John, Lord, (Earl Granville), 153, 154, 155.
(Henry Frederick), Lord, 276.
Cartwright, Mr., 161, 162.
—— Ermine, married to Mr. Ward, 161.
Caserta, letter dated at, 224.
Casie, R., letter from, 117.
Castle Hey Park, 125.
Catalini, Madame, 291.
Catalonia, evacuation of, 148.
Cawerth, Henry, 40.
Ceremonies, 192.

Ceylon, 248.
Chamberlain, Lord. *See* Legge, third Earl of Dartmouth.
Champagne, 74.
Champion, Richard:
letter of, 223.
—— porcelain manufacture of, 223.
Chapel, John, 39.
Chaplains, naval, scarcity of, 59.
Chapman, Richard, letter of, 173.
Charles, I., armour of, 2 *ter*.
Charles II., 7 *bis*, 9, 34, 49 *passim*, 106, 107, 110, 131, 197.
at Newmarket, 125.
at Portsmouth, 122-124.
armour of, 2, 3, 4, 5 *bis*.
health of, 125.
his ambassador at Constantinople, 27.
portrait of, 276.
Catherine, wife of, 125.
Charlotte, Princess, 284.
Chateau Cambresis. *See* Cambresis.
Chatham:
co. Kent, 55 *bis*.
—— dockyard, 280.
William Pitt, Earl of, 255. *See* Pitt.
John Pitt, second Earl of, 290.
—— his wife, 290.
Chatsworth, co. Derby, 159.
Chaumont, Chateau de, 221.
Chaworth, Mrs., her house, 158.
Cheam, co. Surrey, letter dated at, 228.
Cheltenham, letter dated at, 251.
Cheshire, 219.
Chester, 157, 165.
Archdeacon of. *See* Ward.
Bishops of:
(Thomas Cartwright), 134.
(Edmund Keene), 172, 173.
—— letter to, 173.
(William Markham), 204, 217.
plan of, 54.
Castle, letter dated at, 139.
Chesterfield:
Philip, second Earl of, 126.
Philip-Dormer, fourth Earl of, letter of, 182.
—— —— letter to, 182.
Philip, fifth Earl of, 276.
Chetwynd, Lady, 161.
Chevalier, the, 81.
Cheveley, co. Berks, 187.
Cheyne, of Banbury, 157, 162.
Chichley, Sir John, 16.
Chitchly, Sir Thomas, 118.
Child, Mr., 39.
China, produce of, 265.
Chittagong, 265.
Cholmley, Sir Hugh, 34, 39.
Cholmondeley, Lord, 276.
Christchurch, co. Hants, letter dated at, 210.
Christie's sale rooms, 271.
Chunar, Fort of, 262.
Churchill, Lord. *See* Marlborough.
Claims, Court of, 109, 112 *bis*.
Clapham Common, co. Surrey:
Bloomfield, letters dated at, 279, 288.
Claremont, letter dated at, 179.
Clarendon:
Edward Hyde, Earl of, 143.
Thomas Villiers, Earl of, 235.
Clark:
Mr., 123, 124.
Mrs., 159.
—— Mr. Poole, father of, 159.
Clarke:
Francis, 39.
John, 39.
Thomas, 26.
William, 26.
Clarson:
Henry, Mayor of Banbury, letter of, 156.
—— letter to, 157.
Clarvett, John, 27.
Claude. *See* Pictures.
Clay, Mr., 277.
Clerk, John, 26.
Clifden, letter dated at, 162.
Clive, Lord, 278.
letter of, 278.
Coal. *See* Sea coal.
"Cob." *See* Reynardson.
Cobbett, William, letter of, 278.
Cobequid District (Nova Scotia), 225.
Cock, Robert, 26.
Colchester:
letter dated at, 243.
School, 230, 231, 232.
Cole, Robert, journal of, 51.
Colingsby, Major, 61 *bis*.
Collar for torture, 4.
Collins:
Captain Grenville, journal of, 54.
Robert, 38.
Collyer, Colonel, 63.
Colonial Secretary. *See* Dartmouth, second Earl of.
Colonial Secretaryship, 179, 182.
Colson, Edward, 26.
Colston, William, 26.
Combs, Mr., 110.
Commonwealth, debt of, 104.
Comorin, Cape, 265.
Condon, David, 38.
Congreve, William, 145.
Connaught, 110, 114, 117, 118.
George Legge's estates in, 116.
Lord President of, 103.
Constable, Everal, 214.
Constantinople, 27, 127.
Conway:
the Lord (1670), 117.
Mr. Secretary, 180.
General, 257.
Conways, Miss, 160.
Conyers, Dr., 183, 188.
Cooke, John, 27.
Coote, General Sir E., 259, 266.
Cope, John, letter of, 236.
Copley, Mr., 211.
Corcos, Mettode, 38.
Cork, 241.
Shiddy's Castle, 241.
Lady, 253.
Cornbury, Lord (1688), 133.

Corneille, Count, 90.
Cornwall:
smuggling in, 176, 177–179, 215.
Duchy of, 269, 270.
—— Lord Warden of the Stannaries, 276.
—— Surveyor General, 276.
Cornwallis, Marquis, 278 *bis*.
Cornwell,—, 217, 218.
Cornwood, co. Devon, letter dated at, 250.
Coromandel Coast, 248.
Correa, Antonio, 38.
Correnborough, Lord, 126.
Corsairs, 46.
Corton, co. Suffolk, 21.
Cosset, Duchesse de, 223.
Cotton, Dr., of St. Alban's, 184, 203.
Coumbs, the, 252.
Courts martial, 50.
Courts of Justice (Scotland), 102.
Coventry:
republicans at, 273.
Mr., secretary, 114, 120.
Cowes, Isle of Wight, 70 *bis*.
Cowley, co. Louth, 115.
Cowper:
the poet, 183, 184, 186, 188, 190, 191 *ter*., 192 *bis*, 196, 200, 201, 203 *bis*, 207, 208, 210, 212, 237, 245, 248, 256, 268.
—— his servant, 191.
—— his poems, 256.
Major, 191.
John, 192.
Cox:
John, his travels, 71.
Sir John, death of, 7, 21.
Thomas, 4 *bis*.
Crabb, Symon, 38.
Crafford Barnaby, 26.
Cranmer. *See* Canterbury, Archbishops of.
Cranwich, Francis, 38.
Craven:
Lady, 146.
—— her cousin Trollop, 146.
Crawford, Captain R., letter of, 139.
Creed, John, 39.
Crichton, Lord (1739), 162.
Cromwell, Oliver, Lord Protector, 282.
Crook, Rev. Mr., 172.
Crosse, Mr., 66.
Cuddalore, 267.
Culliford, Elizabeth, 39.
Cullin, Charles, 26.
Culme, Mr., 250.
Cumberland (America), 225.
letter dated at, 225.
Cumberland, Duke of, 165, 210.
Duchess of, 210.
Curson, R. A., letter of, 258.
Curtis, Charles, 273.
Cusack, Colonel, 111, 112 *ter*.
Customs, 98, 99, 101, 105.
commissioners of, 169.
House, 170.
Irish, searchers of, 103.
Scotch commissioners of, 102.
Cuthbert:
Robert, 39.
Mr., 52.
Cyder tax, 174 *bis*.

D.

D'Abbevill, Marquis, 60 *bis*.
Dacre, Lord, letters of, 214 (2).
Daily, Denis, 39.
Dalrymple, Sir John:
his historical researches, 197.
his History, 263.
letter of, 197.
letter to, 198.
Daly, Judge, his grandson, 156.
Dampier, Dr., letter of, 187.
Danby, Thomas Osborne, Earl of (afterwards Duke of Leeds), 143.
Daniel:
Alderman, 282.
of Truro, 179.
Daniell, Charles, 38.
Danish Settlements in East and West Indies, 199.
Darcy, Darcey:
Captain, 30, 38.
Edmund, 38.
Dartford, co. Kent, 217.
Dartmouth, Lord. *See* Legge.
D'Aubany, Alderman, 282.
Davido. *See* Pictures.
Davies:
Captain William, 55.
Mr., a Methodist, 187.
Davis:
Sir Paul, 111.
Sir William, 108, 111.
Day, Mr., his buoy, 210.
Deal, co. Kent, 55, 63.
Dean, Forest of, co. Gloucester, 97 *ter*.
Debt, public, 104.
Decize (France), 221.
Deering:
Captain, 45.
Daniel, 40.
De Henry, Jolly, 261.
Delawood, William, 27.
Delhi, 265, 266.
Delinquents' estates, 96.
Denain:
letter dated at, 91, 92.
battle of, 90, 91 *bis*.
Denbigh, Lady (Lady D—, Lady Den—), 145, 146 *bis*, 147.
Denmark, 152.
ambassador of, to Stockholm, in 1772, 196.
Prince George, of. *See* George.
Deptford, co. Kent, 132.
dockyard, 250.
Derby, 165.
silk mill at, 205.
Charlotte, Countess of, letter of, 106.
Lady (1708), 146.

Derbyshire, tour in, 205.
De Ruyter, Admiral, 6, 8 *bis*, 12 *passim*, 16, 18–21 *passim*, 23, 28, 29, 32 *passim*.
D'Estaign, 247.
D'Estrée, Count, 20.
De Touche, Madam, 158.
Devonshire:
smuggling in, 215.
Duke of (1739), his house at Hardwick, 158.
William, fifth Duke of, letter of, 206.
Dies, Diego, 38.
Digby, Frank, death of, 7.
Digoin (France), 220.
Dillon, Colonel Cary, 109–112.
Dissenters, 176, 187, 200.
Independents, 200.
Lady Huntingdon's connexion, 204.
Presbyterians, 200.
Dissolution of monasteries, 115.
Dixmunde, 95.
Dixon, 146, 148.
Dr., 188.
Dodd, Dr., 234, 251.
Dogger bank, 8 *bis*, 9.
Dogs, 115.
Isle of, 165.
Dolby, William, 38.
Domestic letter books. *See* Letter Books.
Domey, Joseph, 26.
Dominica, 207.
Dominichino. *See* Pictures.
Domville, Sir William, letters of, 110, 114, 119, 120.
Donleer, co. Louth, 108–110, 117–119.
fair and market at, 114.
suggested new name of Legges borough for, 111.
D'Orvillier, 247.
Douay, 92 *bis*, 93.
capture of, 94, 95.
Dutch garrison of, 90.
English Roman Catholic College at, 219.
Dover, 139, 143, 217, 218.
Downe, Lord (1688), 142.
Downs, the, 50, 54 *bis*, 57 *ter*., 58, 59 *ter*., 63, 66, 68, 69, 71.
letters dated in, 62 (2), 64–66, 71.
Doyle, William, 241.
Dresden, 152, 167.
Drogheda, 108.
Earl of (1670), 109, 113, 118.
Drongen, letter dated at, 91.
Dublin, 153.
letters dated at, 107–120, 153, 157.
meeting held at, 240.
prices at, 157.
Ash Street, 242.
Bachelor's Walk, 157.
Castle:
fire at, 115.
ground plan of, 117.
Trinity College, 103.
Paving Bill, 240.
Du Bois, Abbe, 150.
Duffe's farm, 111.
Dumville, Sir William. *See* Domville.
Dunany, co. Louth, 109.
Duncombe:
Mr., 277.
Lady Charlotte, 277.
Dundalk, co. Louth, 110.
Dundas:
Henry, letter of, 277.
Right Hon. Robert, letter of, 293.
—— letter to, 292.
Dundee, Lord, 197.
Duresore, Mrs., 153.
Dungannon, Lord (1674), 118.
Dungeness, 66 *bis*.
light, 56, 57.
Dunkirk, negotiations relating to, in 1709, 79–94 *passim*, 100, 106.
Dunleer. *See* Donleer.
du Puy, Monsieur, 21.
Durer. *See* Pictures.
Duryan, 71.
Dutch. *See* Holland.
Ships, fleet. *See* Ships.
Dutens, Mr., 223.
Duxmynde, 95.
Duzele, brigadier, 91.

E.

Ealing. *See* Great Ealing.
Earle, John, 26.
East India Company, 212.
—— ——, Court of Directors, 263, 278, 279.
—— —— ships, 255.
—— —— stock, 245.
East Indies. *See* India.
Eccles, Edward, 39.
John, 38.
Eddy, Captain, 226.
Edgbaston co. Warwick, Romish Chapel at, 250.
Edinburgh:
letters dated at, 174, 181, 197, 292, 293.
Caroline Park, letter dated at, 207.
letter of the merchants of, 174.
theatre at, 292.
Lord Provost of, 198.
University, 208, 209.
—— Dr. Ferguson, Professor at, 209.
Edward III., armour of, 2, 4, 5.
Edward IV., armour of, 2, 4.
Edwyn, Sharlott, 160.
Effingham, Lady (1708), 146.
Egmont, Earl of (1765), letter of, 177.
Egypt, 282.
Eldridge. *See* Pictures.
Elland, co. York, 256.
Elliot, George, 38.
Ellis, John, 189.
Exmore, Captain, 130.
Elmsall, Edward, letter of, 190.
Ely, Bishop of (Francis Turner), 59.

Emanuel, Don, of Portugal, banishment of Jews by, 24.
Emerson:
Jane, 39.
Thomas, 38.
Emms, Edward, 38.
Emperor, the, 151, 247.
Enfield Chase, co. Middlesex, 167.
Engel, B., of Berne, 212.
England:
defences of, 282.
expenditure of, 99–101.
forces and garrisons in, 106.
Kings and Queens of. *See under their names.*
English, Miss, her marriage, 211.
Epsom, co. Surrey, 161.
letter dated at, 212.
Erith, co. Kent, 55.
Erlisman, John, Comptroller of Tangier, 36–37 *passim*, 39.
Erly, Sir William, 160.
Essex, 60.
Sea walls in, 174.
(Arthur) Earl of, 119.
—— murder of, 124.
—— wife of, 124.
Estaign. *See* D'Estaign.
Esten, Mrs., 292.
Etherington,—, (a watchmaker ?), 148.
Eton College, 187.
Eugene, Prince, 72–79 *passim*, 81–84 *passim*, 87–90 *passim*, 92–95 *passim*.
army of, 78.
Euston, Lord (1783), parliamentary candidate for Cambridge University, 268.
Evelyn, John:
letter from, 132.
his son, 132.
Exchequer, 97, 101.
barons of, 113.
Scotch, 98, 102.
Excise, 96, 98, 99, 101 *bis*, 105.
Scotch, 102.
Exeter:
letter dated from, 63.
Dean of, 217.
Expenditure, public, 99–104.
Eyers, Mrs., 146.

F.

Fairborne:
Sir Palmes, 38, 52.
Lady, 39.
—— houses of, in Tangier, 35.
Falck, "a mad doctor," 210.
Falconer, Mrs., 207.
Falkland, Lady (1708), 147.
Falmouth, 177, 178, 214.
Fanshaw, Sir Richard, envoy extraordinary at Lisbon, 45.
Faresh, tutor of Magdalene, 257.
Fargeon, John, 39.
Fashions, dresses, &c., 145, 146, 194, 230.
"Boucles," 227.
"Charade," 230.
Portuguese, 227.
"Ramillies," 227.
Fauconberg, Lord, 241.
letter of, 251.
Fauconbridge, Thomas, letter of, 250, 251.
Faversham:
Lord (1688), 135, 137.
co. Kent, 59, 141.
—— fishermen of, 137.
Fee farm rents, 97.
Felons, solitary confinement for, 254.
Fendall, storekeeper at Deal, 63.
Fiamingo, models of, 169.
Fielding, Sir John, 207.
Fifeshire, 223.
Figeredo, Juan Baptista, 38.
Finch. *See* Aylesford, Earl of.
John, ambassador at Constantinople, 27.
Mrs., 145,147.
Mr., 234.
Lord (1683), 123.
Fish, Gregory, 37, 39.
Fisher:
Sir Clement, 153.
Daniel, 24.
servant of F. Gwyn, 142.
FitzGerald:
Edward, 38.
James, 38.
Richard, 38.
Fitzherbert, 207.
Fitzwilliam, Mrs., *alias* Plunket, 115.
Flags, 56.
Flamborough Head, 9.
Flanders, 10, 143, 151.
forces in, 100, 104, 105.
—— paid by England, 74.
Fleetwood, 139.
Fleming, Mr., 228.
Fletcher, Mr., 187.
Floyer, John, letter of, 147.
Flushing, 10.
Fontainbleau, truce concluded at, 93.
Fooke, Henry, letter from, 120.
Forbes, Sir Arthur, 118.
Ford, Sir Harry, 116.
Foreign Office. *See* Letter books.
Foster, Mr., 257.
Fothergill, Dr. John, letter of, 189 (2).
Fowler, Thomas, 40.
Fowles, Captain, death of, 11.
Fox:
Sir Stephen, 123.
Teige, 39.
France, the French, 73, 74 *bis*, 76, 78, 79, 81, 83, 85 *passim*, 87, 90 *bis*, 138, 149, 196, 247, 248, 254, 255.
America, treaty with, 254.
army of, 219.
claims of, in India, 278.
Court of, 74, 75, 222, 247.
England and, in 1773, 246.
English agents in, 71.
in India, 259, 267.

France—*cont.*
posting in, 218.
prisoners, 249.
proceedings of, before Algiers, 51.
smuggling from, 179, 215.
war with, 176.
Kings of:
Charles VII., monument of, 221.
Henri IV., 221.
(Louis XIV.), 78, 80–88 *passim*, 151.
(Louis XV.), 151.
(Louis XVI.), 222.
Francklyn, George, keeper of the armoury in the Tower, 4.
Fry, 77, 81.
Fuller, Frances, 24.
Furness, 95.
Fynch, Mrs. *See* Finch.

G.

Gabbard Sand, 57.
Gahan, Daniel, 107.
Gainsborough, Thomas. *See* Pictures.
letters of, 193(2), 194.
receipt of, 190.
Earl of (1683), 123.
Galas, Count, 151.
Gallini, Sir John, 285.
Galloper Sands, 14.
Galway:
county of, 114, 118.
letter dated at, 114, 118.
Ganges, River, 262.
Ganjam, 259.
Garbett, Samuel, letter of, 180.
Gardiner, Thomas, survey of the Post Office by, 54.
Gargrave, Mr., 131.
Garlies, 207.
Garrick, David, as Hamlet in "Elfrida," 200.
Garrottmoore, Colonel, 118.
Gascoigne, Walwyn, 37, 38, 39.
Gates, Sir John, his armour, 1.
Gauden, Sir Dennis, 132.
Gaultier, Abbé, 149.
Gaunt, John of, his armour, 1, 4.
Gay:
Jotham, 226.
Richard, 26.
Gaye, Colonel, 140.
Gebars (Portugal), a bed at, 146.
Geere, Jonathan, 38.
Gem, Thomas, letter of, 262.
Genoa, 47, 246.
George, Prince, of Denmark, husband of Queen Anne, 122–124, 133, 146.
George I., 150–152.
George II., 163.
Mary, daughter of. *See* Hesse.
George III., 197, 209.
his opinion of Lord Dartmouth, 208.
visits the fleet, 203.
George III.—*cont.*
visits Weymouth, 290.
letters of, 290, 293.
Queen Charlotte, wife of, 287.
—— letter of, 291.
his children:
George. *See* Wales, George, Prince of.
Frederick. *See* York, Frederick Duke of.
Edward. *See* Kent, Edward Duke of.
Augustus. *See* Sussex, Augustus Duke of.
Adolphus. *See* Cambridge, Adolphus Duke of.
Octavius, 245.
Augusta, letter of, 293.
Elizabeth, 287.
—— letter of, 293.
Amelia, 291.
—— letter of, 249.
George, Dr., 110, 124.
Georgia, British victories in, 245.
Gerard, Mr., 241.
Gerbier, George, 38.
Germany, 247.
Ghent, 82, 87, 89, 90–94 *passim*.
letters dated at, 72, 92, 93 (2), 94, 95 (3).
troops in, 84, 90.
Van. *See* Van Ghent.
Giacomo. *See* Pictures.
Gibraltar, 43.
Gifford, William, 40.
Gilby, Theophilus, 38.
Giles, Captain, 36–38.
Gilpin. *See* Pictures.
Rev. William, letters of, to Lord Dartmouth, 228, 243, 270, 272.
—— letter to, 271.
Mrs., 228.
Giovanni Bapt. Bossiere. *See* Pictures.
Gisborne, Dr., 290.
Glass, Dr.:
his house at Greenford, 225.
his quarrel with Dr. Sumner, 187.
Glazebrook, Mr., curate of Rowley, 204.
Gledston House, letter dated at, 251.
Glenbervie, Lord, 279.
Gloucester:
Lord, 184.
Duke and Duchess of, 217, 218.
Goddard, General, 259.
"Golden Island," 71.
Emperor or Duryan of, 71.
Golden Capps, King, 72.
Golding, Mr., box of sulphurs for, 170.
Goldsmith, Mrs., 287.
Gome, Sir Bernard de, 123, 124.
Gonzales, Bartholomew, 39.
Gooch, J., letter of, 223.
Goodall:
Francis, letter of, 236.
John, letter of, 236.
Goodricke, Sir John, 196, 197.
Gordon:
Lord George, 251.
riots, 250 251.

Goree, 7, 56 *bis*.
Gormon :
Francis, 38.
James, 38.
Mackenny, 38.
Gortier, Abbé, 81.
Gosport, co. Hants, 122.
living of, 211.
Gottenburg, 128.
a Scotch workman at, 180.
Gough, Sir Harry, 221, 222.
Gower, Lord (1745), 164, 165.
his regiment, 165.
Grafton, Duke of, *temp.* James II., 61, 124, 133.
Graham :
Dorothy, 24.
John, letters of, 122, 124, 125, 128.
—— letter to, 120.
Richard (Judge), 134.
—— in prison, 141.
—— letter of, 121.
Mrs., 123, 125, 126, 128.
—— aunt to Philip Musgrave, 142.
Gramont, Bois de, 260.
Grand Prior, banishment of, 127, 128.
Grangues, Captain, 92.
Gravesend, 8 *bis*, 55 *passim*.
the "Black Boy" Inn, 55.
Gray, Lord, arms taken in his house, 125.
Great Beare, the (an anvil), 3.
Great Ealing, co. Middlesex, Castle Hill Lodge near, 284.
Green :
Mr., 145.
Mr. Valentine, 214.
Greenford, near Southall, co. Middlesex, letter dated at, 225.
Greenhill, Rev. Mr., 249.
Green wax, 97.
Greenwich, 4.
armour brought from, 3.
Green Gallery, the, 2, 3.
letter dated at, 290.
Royal Observatory, letter dated at, 243.
Grenville, G., 183.
Grevell, Mrs. and Miss, 160.
Greville, Henry F., letters of, 284, 286.
Grey, Richard, letter of, 276.
Griffin, Father George, 25.
Griffins, 127.
Griffith, Captain, 31.
Grimaldo, Spanish Secretary of State, 150.
Grimes :
Dorothy, 24.
Jemmy, 97.
John, 38.
Grove, Thomas, 187.
Grundy, Jonathan, letter of, 236.
Guernsey, 70, 71, 97, 138, 176, 177.
Lord (1777), 213, 234.
Guibert, Abbé, 150.
Guido. *See* Pictures.
Guildersome, 190.
Guilford, Earl of. *See* North.
Gulf Stream, 59.
Gunfleet Sand, 7, 9, 55–57, 60 *ter.*, 62.
letters dated at, 60 (2), 61.
buoy removed, 60.
Gunnersbury, co. Middlesex, letter dated at, 249.
Gunning, Mr., 197.
Guraerto. *See* Pictures.
Guy :
Captain, 33, 48.
James, 39.
Gwyn, Gwin :
Francis, 125, 127, 143.
candidate for Portsmouth, 142.
his servant Fisher, 142.
letters of, 139, 141.

H.

Haarlem, 246, 247.
Haddock, Capt. Richard, and Sir Richard, 7, 14, 121.
Hague, the, 63, 72, 73, 77, 92, 95, 245.
letters dated at, 72 (2).
Hainault, Prince of, 87.
Hale, John, letter of, 287.
Hales, Sir Edward, 59.
Halifax :
(Nova Scotia), 225, 226.
Mr. Knight, of, 256.
Lord (1780), 249.
Hall, Elihu, letter of, 258.
Hamburg, 56.
Hamilton :
Sir William, letters of, 225, 238.
Lady, 238.
Duke of, 292.
Lady Archibald, 160, 162 *bis*.
—— letter of, 162.
Hampden, John, trial of, 125.
Hampton River, 61.
Hampshire, 153.
representation of, 153.
Hampton Court, letter dated at, 196.
Hanaper, 97, 101.
Irish, 99.
Hannam, Captain, death of, 7.
Hanover :
letter dated at, 74.
Elector of, 74, 75, 78.
—— letter to, 74.
Hanoverians, 93, 247.
Hanway, Jonas, 254.
Harboard, Sir Charles, 15.
Harcourt :
Lord (1776), 230.
Lady, 192.
Harding, Mr., 146.
Hardwick, co. Derby, 158.
Joseph, 26.
Hardwicke, Lord, letters of, 238, 263, 267, 268.
Hardy, Sir Charles, death of, 250.
Harford, Mr., 39.

Harman, Sir John, Vice-Admiral of the Red, 9, 13 *bis*, 14, 18, 20 *bis*.
Harnage :
Helen, 24.
Mary, 24.
Harpur, Lady, 146, 147.
Harris, 163.
Captain, 20.
Evan, 38.
Harrison, Mr., his invention of a watch, 177.
Harrow, co. Middlesex :
letters dated at, 194. 195 (2).
School, 187, 194, 195.
Hart, Captain, 88.
Harte, —, 217.
Harvey, Sir Daniel, ambassador at Constantinople, 27.
Harwich, 16, 55 *ter*., 56 *bis*, 63.
removal of the light at, 59.
Hasted, Edward, letter of, 211.
Hastings :
Anthony, 40.
Captain, 42, 61.
Warren, 259, 261, 262, 278.
Hatton, Mr., 273.
Haverford West, letters dated at, 220 (2).
Haweis, Mr., 186, 189.
Hawkesbury, Lord, letter of, 290.
Hawkins, Dr. Francis, chaplain at the Tower, 145.
Hay, Lord (1736), 156.
Hayman, Miss A., letter of, 283.
Hayward :
Henry, 27.
a sculptor, 170.
Heard, Isaac, Lancaster Herald, letter of, 210.
Heath, Mr. :
elected headmaster of Harrow, 195.
as headmaster, 231.
Heligoland, 9.
Henderson, candidate for Fifeshire, 223.
Henry VI., armour of, 2, 4.
Henry VII., armour of, 1, 2, 4 *bis*, 5.
Henry VIII., armour of, 1, 2, 3, 4 *bis*, 5.
Henry, Prince, son of James I., his armour, 1, 2, 3.
Heralds. *See* Heard.
Herbert :
Admiral, 42, 43 *bis*, 45.
—— his brother, 125.
Arthur, 39.
Mr., 60.
Mrs., 147. *See* Worsley.
Herne, Mr., 212.
Hesketh, Roger, 24.
Hesse, Mary, Princess of, 163, 164.
Hewer, William, treasurer for the affairs of the Tangiers garrison, 39, 40, 51.
letters of, 130, 131.
Hicks, John, 26.
Higgins, Mrs., 146.
Hill :
John, 38.
Thomas, 26.
Mr., commander of troops in Dunkirk, 87, 91.
Hillsborough, Lord, 188, 229, 230.
his marriage, 189.
his "red bag," 196.
letter of, 179.
Hinchingbrook, Lord (1780), 253.
Hinton, Lord (1795), 276.
Hitchin, Giles, 27.
Hoare, Sir Richard, bill of lading addressed to, 169.
Hobart, Lord, 282.
Hodder, Mr., 64.
Hodsden, Mr., 167.
Hoffman, 152.
Holdin, John Rose, letter of, 237.
Holland :
Hollanders, Dutch, 6–23 *passim*, 33, 55, 56, 57 *passim*, 63, 73, 74, 76–78 *passim*, 80, 81–83, 85, 87, 90, 92–94, 128, 143, 151, 152, 246, 250, 254, 256, 265.
Conservator of Scotch Privileges in, 181.
the Pensionary, 72 *passim*.
the Deputies, 72, 73, 75–77 *passim*, 81–83 *bis*, 87 *bis*, 88, 89.
letter from, 76.
public feeling in (1779), 245.
States General, 247, 248.
—— convention of, with Great Britain, 247.
fleet. *See* Ships.
Holles, Hollis, Sir Frescheville, his death, 7, 23.
Holme, Sir R., 68.
Holmes :
Sir John, 14.
Sir Robert, 21, 23.
of New College, 217.
Holt, Henry, 38.
Holt Forest, letter dated at, 174.
Holte :
Sir Lister, his courting, 159.
Lady Anne, death of, 163.
Holy Island, plan of, 54.
Home :
John, author of "Douglas," 174, 181.
William, 181.
Hood, Lord, letter of, 290.
Hope, Mr., 78.
Hopson, Captain, 60.
Hopton, Thomas, 40.
Hord, William, 38.
Horizonti. *See* Pictures.
Hornspech, Count, 90, 95,
Horses' names :
Lowther, 126.
Turk, 126.
Horwood, Brome, arrest of, 124.
Horzdesnell, Henry, 39.
Hoskin, Captain, 138.
Hoskins, Captain, 59.
Hotham :
Colonel G., 269.
letter of, 270.
Hounslow Hospital, 143.
How, James, merchant of Leghorn, 171.

Howard:
Sir George, master of Queen Elizabeth's armoury, his portrait, 1.
Mr., Governor of Carlisle, 143.
Lord, 131.
family, 280.
Hoxton, letters dated at, 256, 268, 270.
Hudson, Mr., the painter, 165.
Hugbon, Thomas, 39.
Hughes:
Commissary Edward, 37, 38.
Sir E., 259, 267.
T., 50.
Huit Sahib, 266.
Hull, 199.
Humphrey, Mr., 273.
Hungary, news from, 127.
Hunslet, near Leeds, 172.
Hunter, Richard, 38.
Huntingdon, 183, 184.
S., Countess of, 188.
—— letter of, 186.
—— sect of, 204.
Hutchinson, Alderman, of Dublin, 107, 108.
Hutt, George, 39.
Hutton, Ann, 24.
Hyder Ali, 259, 260, 266, 267.

I.

Imperialists, the, 72, 73, 90.
Income. *See* Revenue.
Independents. *See* Dissenters.
India, 245, 258–267, 277, 278, 279.
French claims in, 245. *See also* East India.
Indies, the, Portuguese possessions in, 26.
Influenza, 222, 223.
Inge, William, letter of, 249.
Ingram:
Robert, 38.
Mr., 273.
Inns, names of:
in Lichfield, 249.
Crown and Rolls, Chancery Lane, 289.
The Black Boy, Gravesend, 55.
Ireland, 47.
army in, 104.
expenditure of, 102, 103.
famine in 1674, 119.
Lord Lieutenant of, 103, 108, 109, 110, 113 *bis*, 116.
—— letters to, 71.
Lord Lieutenancy of, in 1776, 229, 230.
Parliament of, 242.
primate of, 109, 110–112.
Privy Council of, 110.
Protestants of, 107.
state of, in 1672–3, 116, 117.
—— in 1778, 237–242.
taxes, 206.
Irico (?), Admiral of Algiers, 6.
Irish at Portsmouth, 70.
Iron industry, 180.
Isaac (servant of Charles Musgrave?), 126.
Ismael, Muley, 126.
Izard, Mr., 38.

J.

Jack (John Graham?), 125.
Jackson:
—, 292.
Robert, 39.
Miss, 293.
Jacobs:
Abraham, 26.
Henry, 26.
Jamaica, 58, 199.
forces in, 100, 104.
James I., 4.
Henry, son of. *See* Henry.
James II., 56–71 *passim*, 132, 133, 134, 140–143, 197.
address to, 132.
flight of, 59 *bis*, 139–143.
Mary, wife of, 58.
portrait of, 276.
as Duke of York, "The Duke," 6–10 *passim*, 13–23 *passim*, 110, 116, 122–124, 127, 131.
—— instructions of, to the fleet, 33.
—— health of, 125.
—— shipwreck of, 198.
James, Muley, 126.
Jancour, Madame de, 222.
Jarvis, Mr., of Banbury. *See* Jervis.
Jebb, Sir Richard, letters of, 254, 256.
Jefferies and Jones, 277.
Jefferson, Rev. Joseph, letter of, 277.
Jeffereys, Sir George, Chief Justice, 125, 128, 129.
Jekyl, 221.
Jenefer, James, 23.
Jenkins:
Secretary Sir Leoline, 122, 125, 126.
—— letters to, 33 (3), 34 (2).
Thomas, account of, 243.
—— letters of, 167–171, 181, 200, 208, 243.
—— pictures by. *See* Pictures.
Jenner, recorder of London, 125.
Jennings:
Charles, 24.
Sir J., letter of, 148.
Jennens, Sir William, 58, 61, 69 *bis*.
Jenyns, Mr., 216.
Jersey, 70, 97, 138, 176.
letter dated at, 264.
Jervis, Jarvis, Mr., of Banbury, 156, 157.
Jesse, Rev. W., letters of, 272, 274.
Jevington, co. Sussex, 217.
Jewell, Mr., 287.
Jews in Portugal, 24.

John, King of Portugal, 25.
Jones:
Aickin, 118.
Daniel, 40.
James, 114, 115, 118.
—— letters of, 107–112.
Nicholas, 114, 118.
—— letters of, 113–118.
Richard, 38.
Thomas, 187 *bis*, 188.
Captain, 46.
Mr., 119.
Jordan, Sir Joseph, 14, 15, 17, 19 *bis*, 22, 23 *bis*.
Joseph, the Emperor, 151.
Jowet, tutor of Magdelene, 257.
Judges, 188.
salaries of, 98, 101.
Juliers, 247.
Justices (Ireland), 103.

K.

K . . ., Lord, 154.
Kay, Benjamin, 187.
Kaye:
Arthur, letter to, 145.
Sir Arthur, Bart., M.P., his diary, 71.
—— —— letters to, 147, 149.
notes for speeches by, 148.
—— —— proposal for his daughter's hand, 149.
—— —— and the South Sea Scheme, 149.
Lady, her daughter Elizabeth (Betty). *See* North, Elizabeth Lady.
—— her lameness, 163.
—— letters to, 145–148, 157–164.
Sir Richard, letter of, 280.
Keating, Mr., 109.
Keck:
Mr., 162.
Lady S., 162.
family, 160, 161.
Keemer, Henry, 4.
Keir, Captain, 273.
Keith, Sir Robert Murray, letter of, 257.
Kellegrew, H., 40.
Kempe, John, 37 *bis*, 39.
Kempson, G. W., letters of, 217, 245.
Kempthorne, 139.
Sir John, 13, 14 *bis*, 19.
Kelk, Mr., 39.
Ken, Dr. *See* Bath and Wells.
Kennicott, Dr. B.:
his work on the Hebrew Old Testament, 200.
letter of, 200.
Kent, 155.
plan for a tour in, 229.
Edward, Duke of, letter to, 287.
—— —— letters of, 284, 287.
Lady, 146, 147.
Kentish Knock, the, 56.
Keppel, 245, 246.
trial of, 247.
Kettle, John, letter of, 236.
Kew, co. Middlesex, 212.
Kildare, Curragh of, 114.
Kilkenny, election at, in 1778, 240.
Killigrew, Captain, 130, 131.
Kilmorey, Lord (1773), 203.
his son, Mr. Needham, death of, 203.
Kilsaran, co. Louth:
lordship of, 108–111.
—— preceptory of, 109.
Kindal, Anthony, 215.
King:
Richard, 4.
Colonel, 86, 87.
General, 89.
Kingsland:
Lord (1778), 241.
the late Lord (1778), 241.
King's Road, 215.
Kingston:
Elizabeth, calling herself Duchess of, letter of, 232.
Duke of, 158.
Kinnoul, Lord, 209.
Kippax, co. York, 172.
Kirke, Colonel Percy, Governor of Tangier, 40, 48, 51 *passim*.
—— his regiment. *See* Regiments.
—— letter of, 129.
—— letter to, 129.
—— report of his dealings with the Alcayde, 51.
Kirk-Heaton, 252.
Kirk Hill, letter dated at, 211.
Kirkwith, Madame, 46.
Knaresborough, William, 240.
Knight:
Francis, stationer to the King, resignation of, 288.
Mr., 286.
—— of Halifax, 256.
Dr., 189.
Knightley, 148.
Knock, Fort, 95.
Knowsley, letter dated at, 106.
Knox, William, letter of, 248.
Kynoin, John, 39.

L.

Labady, 139.
La Charité (France), English button factory at, 221.
Lake:
Colonel, 269.
Sir John, 86.
Lama, Philippo, *See* Pictures.
Lancashire, 146, 219.
Lancaster, Duchy of, 97.
Landrecies, 74, 87, 88.
Lands End, co. Cornwall, 178, 215.

Lane:
Sir George, 110, 112.
George, jun., 26.
William, 26.
Lang, Colonel, 259, 266.
Langford John, 38.
Langley Lodge, letter dated at, 277.
Lanthony Abbey, co. Hereford, letters dated at, 280, 282.
ruin of, 282.
Lassells Hall, 252.
Lathmar, Monsieur, 73.
Laurence:
Mr., 132, 133.
Dr., 37.
John, 38.
Lawley, Sir Robert, 253.
Laws, Mr., 91, 95.
Leeds, 200, 220, 251.
Duke of (1795), 275.
Leeward Islands, hurricane at, 199.
Legg, John, 38.
LEGGE:
George, First Baron Dartmouth, 22, 34 *bis*, 39, 40, 51–56 *passim*, 58, 127,131.
—— his arrival at Tangiers, 33.
—— his battalion of seamen, 40.
—— his character and conduct, 197, 198.
—— courts martial held by, 50.
—— his estates in Ireland, 116.
—— his father, 114.
—— his grandson christened, 142.
—— his horses, 126.
—— his house in Pall Mall, 115, 117 *bis*.
—— his papers, 197, 198.
—— his patent as admiral, 49.
—— his wife, 134, 140.
—— death of his father (1670), 114.
—— William, son of ("Mr. William" and "Billy"), 124.
—— letters of, 33 (3), 34 (2), 45–48, 59–71, 129.
—— letters to, 114–142.
William, First Earl of Dartmouth, grandson of First Baron, 148, 159, 267.
—— letters of 72–96 *passim*, 149, (2), 151, 152 (2), 165.
—— letters to, 72–95 *passim*, 148, 149, 153 (2), 154, 155, 156, 160, 164, 165 (2).
—— letter books of, as Secretary of State, 71.
—— Anne, wife of, 159, 163.
—— —— letter to, 147.
—— Lord Lewisham, son of, 149.
—— Anne, daughter of, 159. *See* Holte.
—— Barbara Bagot, daughter of. *See* Bagot.
William, Second Earl, grandson of First Earl, son of Lord Lewisham.
—— marriage of, in 1755, 169.
—— First Lord of Trade, 179, 182.
—— patronizes Beattie, 201, 202, 204.
Legge, George—*cont.*
—— visits Portsmouth, 203.
—— Lord Privy Seal, 222.
—— and the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, 229, 230.
—— donation of, to Birmingham Hospital, 235.
—— proposed as president of the R. S., 243, 244.
—— proposed as president of the Society of Antiquaries, 277.
—— letters of, 182, 198, 200, 203, 209, 230, 271, 276, 287.
—— letters to, 167–278 *passim*.
—— as Lord Lewisham, 164.
—— —— vaccination of, 164.
—— his wife, 181, 207, 235, 236, 250, 275.
—— —— letters to, 187, 192.
—— —— portraits of, by Gainsborough, 193, 194.
—— Charlotte, daughter of. *See* Duncombe.
—— a daughter born, 224.
—— his son's schooling, 187.
—— his children ill with mumps, 189.
—— vaccination of his younger children, 236.
—— his tenants in Lewisham, 167.
—— portrait of, 168 *bis*.
—— pictures for, 171.
George, Third Earl, letter of, 287.
—— letters to, 287–283 *passim*.
—— as Lord Lewisham, 232, 243, 254, 271, 277.
—— —— his travels on the continent, 217–223, 238.
—— —— a seat in Parliament for, 230.
—— —— a steward of Lichfield Races, 237.
—— —— elected M.P. for Plymouth, 243.
—— —— declines to stand for Plymouth, 250.
—— —— his prospects, 252.
—— —— his marriage, 258.
—— —— proposed for office in India, 277.
—— —— his portrait, 243.
—— —— letters of, 211 (2), 217, 218, 220, 221, 222, 223.
—— —— letters to, 209, 217, 223, 230, 237, 245–247, 249, 257, 258 (5), 264, 276 (2), 277.
Augustus, 277.
Charles, letter of, 264.
Edward, 248.
Lady Elizabeth and Lady Anne, daughters of Lord Lewisham, granddaughters of First Earl, 162.
Francis, letter to, 161.
Francis, Governor of Nova Scotia, 223.
Heneage, son of First Earl of Dartmouth, Baron of the Exchequer, letter of, 166 (2).
—— letter to, 167.

Legge—*cont.*
Mr. Heneage (1775–1780).
—— at school, 214, 231 *bis*, 232, 243, 251.
—— attacked with influenza, 258.
—— letter of, 258.
Henry, 228, 256.
Hon. H., letters of, 277 (2).
Hon. William, journey of, from Portsmouth to Southampton, 210.
—— letters of 210 (2).
W., letter of 237.
W. B., letter of, 173.
William, master of the armouries, 4.
Captain and Colonel William, 124, 127.
—— his house in the Minories, 113.
—— letters of, 123.
—— letters to, 107–114.
Captain, 127.
Colonel, 108.
Hon. Miss (1755), 169.
Mr., candidate for Winchester, 176.
Mr., 232.
Monsieur, 106.
Mrs., 277 *bis*.
Legges at Harrow school (1771), 195.
Leggsburrogh, new name suggested for Donleer, co. Louth, 111.
Leghorn, 46 *bis*, 47 *bis*, 171.
Leicester:
Earl of, armour of, 2, 5.
—— (1799), proposed as president of the Society of Antiquaries, 277.
Leicestershire, 165.
Leighton, Th., 40.
Leinster, 114.
provost marshall of, 103.
Leisant, letter dated at, 93.
Leith, citadel of, 104.
Le Mont, C. D., Governor of Dunkirk, 89.
letter from, 89.
Le Neve, Captain, 22.
his death, 33.
Lenoble, Peter, 27.
Lenthall, Francis, 26.
Leslie, Captain, 39.
Lesly, Sir James, letter to, 129.
Letter books:
Domestic, 71.
Foreign Office, France (3), 71.
—— Portugal, 71.
—— Spain (2), 71.
Irish, 71.
Levants, the (winds), 42.
Leveson, Miss, 161.
Levett, Theophilus, letters of, 164, 165 (2).
Lewis, 164.
Henry Greswold, 273.
Lewisham, co. Kent:
history of, 276.
state of the church of, 149.
vestry of, 192.
waste of the parish of, 192.
letters dated at, 149, 167.
Lewisham, Lord. *See* Legge.
Lichfield, co. Stafford, 147.
French prisoners quartered at, 249.
guildhall at, 132.
letters dated at, 164, 165 (2), 249 (2), 258.
races at, 237.
troops quartered at, 249.
Lord (1764), 175.
Ligne, Prince de, 93.
Lill, James, 115.
Lille (France), 89.
description of, 219.
Limple, Major, 290.
Lisbon, 23, 45, 46.
description of, 24–26, 227.
convent of St. Jerome at, 24.
English college and nunnery at, 24.
English nunnery called Sion House, 24.
grievances of English wine merchants at, 181.
Irish convent and college at, 24.
letter dated at, 181.
packets from, 177, 178.
Lisle:
Mr., 153.
J. G. S., letter of, 290.
Little Beare, the (an anvil), 8.
Liverpool, 200.
letter dated at, 173.
Edmund Street, letter dated at, 171.
theatres at, 236.
Livesey, Mrs., 24.
Lloyd:
Charles, letter of, 236.
Sampson, letter of, 236.
——, junior, letter of, 236.
Lloyde, Colonel, 87 *bis*, 88 *bis*, 89 *bis*.
Lock, Mr., 110.
Loder, Andrew, 287.
Lodington and Sutherland, Messrs., 126.
Loftus, Dr., 108.
Loire, the river, 221.
voyage down, 220, 221.
Lomond, Loch, 208.
London, 7, 9, 23, 55 *ter*., 69, 71, 82, 106, 171.
bishop of, 143.
Beilby Porteus, bishop of, letter of, 291.
bishop of, 34.
bishop of (1688), letter to, 59.
excise of, 96.
hospitals in, 143.
the lord mayor, 134.
letters dated at, 122, 124 (2), 125 (2), 128, 140, 142, 164, 189, 202, 203, 230.
London and Westminster, places in:
Albemarle Street, 286.
—— letter dated at, 267.
Cary House in Tuttle Street, 118, 119, 120 *bis*.
—— demolition of, 125.
British Museum, letters dated at, 198, 281.
Bruton Street, letters dated at, 214.
Carleton House, 269 287.

London and Westminster—*cont.*
Castle Street, letter dated at, 148.
Cavendish Square, letters dated at, 243 (2).
Cecil Street, letter dated at, 223.
Chelsea College, letter dated at, 283.
Christ's Hospital, 275.
Cockpit, the, 140.
College of Arms, letter dated at, 210.
Covent Garden Theatre, 285.
"Crown and Rolls," Chancery Lane, 289.
Dean's Yard, 161.
Devonshire Street, letter dated at, 280.
Doctor's Commons, letter dated at, 126.
Downing Street, 245.
Drury House, treasurers at, 97.
Drury Lane Theatre, 285, 293.
Essex Street, Strand, letter dated at, 290.
Gray's Inn, 117.
Great George Street, letters dated at, 254, 256.
Great Tichfield Street, letter dated at, 280.
Grosvenor Square, letter dated at, 173, 182, 185.
Guildhall, 69 *bis*, 134.
Hanover Square, burglary in, 207.
Harpur Street, letter dated at, 189.
Hartley Row, 133.
Hatton Garden, letter dated at, 225.
Heathen House in the Minories, 114.
Hercules Buildings, letter dated at, 288.
Irish Walk, in the Exchange, 120.
"Katherine Wheel," in Pall Mall, 115, 117.
Kensington Palace, 283, 284.
—— letter dated at, 287.
Lord Chamberlain's apartments in, 287.
King's Bench, 188.
Lincoln's Inn, letters dated at, 277.
—— Fields, 134.
—— —— letter dated at, 243.
Lock Hospital, the, 212.
Lombard Street, 152.
Marlborough Street, coffee house in, 174.
Marshalsea in Southwark, 115.
Minories, the, 113.
Newman Street, letter dated at, 275.
Old Jewry, letter dated at, 234.
Old Palace Yard, 289.
Palace Yard, letter dated at, 292.
Pall Mall, letter dated at, 278.
Pantheon, the, 285, 286.
Park Row, Knightsbridge, letter dated at, 288.
Princes Street, Cavendish Square, letter dated at, 284.
Queen's Square, Westminster, letter dated at, 155.
St. Dunstan's Church, 277.
St. Katherine's hospital, 143.
St. James's, 117, 126, 140, 146.
London and Westminster—*cont.*
St. James's, Court balls at, 194.
—— Park, 148.
—— Square, 225, 229.
—— —— equestrian statute of William III. in, 275.
—— —— letters dated at, 48, 205, 267, 290 (2), 291.
St. Paul's, 146.
Salisbury Street, Strand, 214.
—— —— adjoining the Adelphi, letter dated at, 212.
Sefton House, letter dated at, 292.
Shoe Lane, 3.
Soho Square, letter dated at, 292.
Somerset House, 244.
Somerset Place, letter dated at, 276.
Stanhope Street, letter dated at, 270.
Suffolk Street, Haymarket, letter dated at, 201.
Tower, the, 125.
—— armoury in, 1, 4.
—— chaplain of, 145.
—— Dutch regiment in, 139.
—— guards of the, 54.
—— hospital in, 143.
—— St. Peter's Chapel within, 145.
—— letter dated from, 136.
—— Hamlets, deputy lieutenants of, letter of, 142.
—— Hill, 113.
Westminster Bridge, building of, 165.
—— School, 161.
Whitehall, 3, 126, 132.
—— letters dated at, 127, 129, 139, 140, 245, 248.
Longford, co. Wilts., 211.
Longitude, commissioners for discovery of, 177.
Longsands Head, 7, 56 *bis*, 61.
Loraine, Dorothy, 24.
Lord Chamberlain's Office, notices from 194 (2).
Lord Chancellor, the, 134, 136.
—— (Ireland), 103.
Lords. *See* Parliament.
Lothian, Marquis of, 227.
Lough, John, 38.
Louisburg, U.S.A., 216.
Louth:
county of, 108, 114.
—— George Legge's estates in, 116.
Lord, 109.
the Lord of, 115.
Low Countries, 151.
Lower St. Colomb, co. Cornwall, head quarters of smugglers, 215.
Lowestoft, 9, 12, 17, 21.
Lowland, Mr., 220.
Lowth:
William, 167.
—— letter of, 167.
Lowther:
Lord (1802), 280.
Sir John, 143.
—— letter of, 131.
Lucas, Lord, Lieutenant of the Tower, 134, 136.

Ludman, Captain, 7.
Luke:
John, 38.
Nathaniel, 39.
Lumley:
General 95.
Lady Anne, 154, 155.
Lunardi, Mr., balloon expedition of, 270.
Luton, co. Beds, 212.
Luttrell of Luttrellstone, 115.
Lymington, co. Hants, 243.
Lynch, Sir William, 224.
Lys, River, 91.
Lysaght, Mr., Governor of Cork, 241.
Lyson, Mr. 276.
Lyttelton:
Lord, 183.
Sir George, letters to, 166 (2).
Mr., junior, 166.

M.

Maberly, Mr., agent for Christ's Hospital, 275.
Macartney, Lord, 259.
Macaulay, Alexander, letters of, 245, 258, 264.
Macclesfield, co. Cheshire, rebels at, (1745), 165.
Maccullock, Mrs., 158.
McDonell, Ran., 40.
Mac-Ellicott, Colonel, 138.
Machias, 225.
Mackdonnell, McDonnell, Captain, 40, 42.
Mackenny:
Alexander, 38.
John, 38.
Mackenzie, 183.
Mackintosh, Mr., 278.
McLaren, a perfumer, 174.
McLean, Mr., 226.
Macpherson, Mr., in India, 259-264 *passim*.
Macrae, Mr., 272.
Madan, Rev. William, 186, 187, 189, 191, 201, 234.
—— death of his son William, 191.
—— letter, of, 212.
Maddan, Spencer, 273.
Maddock, Peter, 26.
Madock, Samuel, 27.
Madras, 259, 261, 262, 265.
Madrid, 74, 150.
Mæstricht, 91.
Mahrattas, the, 258–261, 265–267.
Maidstone, Lord, 7.
Malabar coast, 259, 266.
Malta, 282.
Malt tax, 252. *See* Taxes.
Man, Isle of, illicit practices carried on there, 176, 178.
Manchester, 200.
places of entertainment at, 233, 236.
Duke of (1780), 253.
Mander, Mr., 152.
Mansel:
Lord, 164.
Lady, 164.
Mr., 164.
Mansell, 155.
Mansfield:
Lord (1773), 201, 207.
letter of, 181.
Mantua, 151.
Maps, plans, &c., 51.
Berwick-on-Tweed, 54.
Carlisle, 54.
Chester, 54.
Holy Island, 54.
York, 54.
March, Richard, 26.
Marchiennes, 74.
letter dated at, 75.
Marchmont, Earl of (1764), 174.
Marcott, Edward, 27.
Mardike, 100.
Margam, 163.
Margate, co. Kent, letter dated at, 286.
Marigny, Marquis de, 221.
Marke, Father John, 25.
Marlborough, 154.
John Churchill, Duke of, 73.
—— as Lord Churchill, 121, 127, 133.
Duke of (1795), 276.
—— (1725), 152.
Marmora, 45.
Marow, Lady, letters of, 145–148.
Marsalla (?), a Frenchman, 157.
Marseilles, 47.
Marshall, Richard, 27.
Marsham, Sir —, 147.
Martell, French Rear-Admiral, 27.
Martin:
Edward, 27.
Thomas, letter from, 114.
Mary of Modena, wife of James II., her flight, 58.
Mary, Queen of Scots, her apartment at Hardwick, 158.
Maskall, George, 38.
Mason:
—, 207.
Mr., 229.
Massum, Mrs., 146.
Matlock, co. Derby, mine at, described, 205.
Mathews, James, 187.
Matthews:
General, 259, 266, 267.
Mrs., death of, 146.
Matteos:
Fernando Louis, 38.
Manuel, 38.
Mattos, Juan Alvarez de, 35.
Mattoso, Viera Belchoir Viera, 38.
Matty, Mr., chaplain at the Paris Embassy, 223.
Maule, Mr., 112.
Maurice, Rev. Thomas, letter of, 280.
Mauritius, 259.
Maynard:
George, 26.
Thomas, British Consul at Lisbon, 27. 45.

Maynard—*cont.*
Walter, 27.
Lord (1688), 143.
Mayne :
Sir William, 204.
—— house of, at Southgate, 204.
Lady, letter of, 205.
Maynell, Mrs., 284.
Mayo :
county, 118.
Lieutenant, 15.
Mead, Captain, 171.
Meagher, John, 35.
Mearne, Miss, detention of, at Nice, 208.
Medford, Richard, 27.
Mediterranean Sea, 27, 43 *bis*.
Medway, River, 55, 64.
Mellifont, co. Louth, 113.
Mellish, Thomas, 27.
Melton, 207.
Melville, Lord, 292.
Mercer, George, 39.
Mervin, Bernard, 26.
Mesnar, Chateau de, 221.
Methodists. *See* Dissenters.
Middlesex, 155.
Middleton :
Charles, 39.
Sir Charles, letter of, 250.
Mrs., apartments of, at Kensington, 287.
Erasmus, 187.
Charles, Earl of, 66, 143.
Milan, 151.
Milbanck, John, 26.
Miles, Katherine, 24.
Milford Haven, 281.
Military watches, 106.
Miller :
Henry, 118.
Mr. and Mrs., of Bath, 211.
Milles, —, 217.
Mills, C., Chairman of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, 278.
Milman, Sir Francis, 290.
Milton, Lord, letter of, 206.
Mindelheim, 247.
Mint, 97, 101.
Mitchell, Thomas, his mathematical inventions, 256.
—— letter of, 256.
Mogul, the Great, 3, 5.
Molesworth :
R., letter of, 226.
Lord (1739), 157.
Monasterboice, co. Louth, 109.
Monmouth, James, Duke of, 35, 128 *bis*, 131, 132.
Montagu :
Charles, letter of, 154.
Fred, 249.
Frederick, letters of, 196, 207.
—— mother of, 207.
Duke of, his death, 147.
Lady, 205.
Montague :
Mr. *See* Wortley, 36.
Sidney, 38.
Montandre, Madame, 161.
Montgomery, Captain, 54.
Moodie, D., letter of, 138.
Moore :
Billy, 161, 162.
Francis, 38.
John, letter of, 225.
William, 38.
Mr., 111, 112 *bis*.
Moors, the, 33, 35, 42, 44, 45, 47, 51, 53 *ter*., 129.
Morant, an Oxonian, 210.
Moreland, Henry, letter of, 175.
pictures repaired by, 175.
Morgan, Walter, 27.
Morley, co. York, 190.
Stumpcross in, 190.
Charles, 142.
Morocco, Sultan of, 51.
Morton, Dr. Charles, letter of, 198.
Mount Edgcombe, co. , 210.
Moyle, Joseph, letter of, 176.
Mulloy :
Daniel, 38.
James, 38.
Lucy, 39.
Mrs., 37.
Mumper. *See* Pictures.
Mundin, Captain, 57.
Munich, 258.
Munster, Provost Marshall of, 103.
Murray :
Lord James, 77.
Lord (1683), 122, 126.
Musgrave :
Sir Christopher, 122, 124 *bis*, 125, 126, 127, 142.
—— letters of, 121, 122, 124 (2).
—— reports by, 54 (4).
—— surrender of Carlisle to, 143.
Philip, letters of, 134, 135, 137, 142.
—— William, uncle of, 143.
Mr., 140.
Mysore, 266.
regent of, 260.

N.

Nabo, Fernando da, 38.
Nantes, 222.
American company in, 247.
Nantwich, co. Chester, 165.
Napier, a pilot, 21.
Naples, 151, 224.
festivities at, 238.
foreigners at, 238.
letter dated at, 238.
Queen of, 211.
Napoleon Buonaparte, 280.
Napper, Frances, 24.

Narborough, Captain John (Sir John), Naval Commissioner, 13, 21, 27, 54.
Narrow Seas, 106.
Navy, the : *See* Admiralty, Ships.
cost of, 100.
debt incurred for, 105.
pressing of men forbidden, 69.
reports on, 33.
secretary of, 70.
state of, in 1783, 264.
treasurer of, 100, 105 *bis*.
board, 63.
—— commissioners, 100, 104; *and see* Narborough, Sir John.
Naze, the, 7, 56.
Nazeland, 56.
Necker, 246.
Needham, Mr., death of, 203.
Nelson and Bronte, Lord :
letters of, 283, 286.
funeral car of, 290.
Nemours, Duke de, 25.
Ness, the, 57.
Nesse, Van. *See* Van Nesse.
Netherlands, 79.
commerce in, 94.
Neuville, 75.
Nevers in Nevernois, 221.
Nevill :
Quartermaster, 38.
John, 38.
the widow, 37, 39.
Newcastle-on-Tyne, 216.
Newcastle :
Duke of (1795), 275.
—— Lord Hardwick's letters to, 264.
Duchess of (1709), 147.
Duke of, 155.
—— (1765), 185.
—— letter of, 179.
Duchess of, 264.
co. Staffs., riots at, 267.
Newenham, Sir Edward, letters of, 239–242.
Newfoundland fleet, 131.
Newham, Leonard, 26.
Newmarket, 125 *bis*, 126.
Newport, 95.
New Quay, co. Cornwall, 215.
Newspapers :
of York and Leeds, 251.
Ghent Gazette, 96.
Newton, John and Rev. John .
offered a post in America, 180.
—— his book *Ecclesiastical History*, 191, 192.
—— his literary work. *See* his letters *passim*.
—— his letters to Lord Dartmouth, 171, 173, 175, 180, 183 (2), 184 (2), 185, 187, 188, 189, 190 (3), 191 (3), 192 (2), 196, 199, 200, 203 (2), 207, 208, 209, 212, 216, 234, 237, 245, 248 (2), 256, 268, 270.
—— letters to, 173 (2).
New York, customs of, 215.
Nice, detention of Miss Mearne at, 208.
Nicols, Richard, 7.
Nimeguen, letter dated at, 245.
Nivernois :
Duke de, 223.
—— his daughter, 223.
Noell, farmer of customs, 96, 98, 105.
Nore, the, 7, 9, 55 *bis*, 56, 59, 60, 65, 68, 69, 71.
buoy at, 59, 71, 139, 143.
Norfolk :
plan for a tour in, 229.
Duke of, 145.
Edward, Duke of, 280.
North :
Francis, Lord, Earl of Guilford, 163, 165.
—— letters of, 157, 164, 249.
—— letter to, 154, 156.
—— portrait of, 276.
—— Elizabeth, wife of, letters of, 158 (2), 159 (3), 160, 161 (2), 162, 163 (4).
—— —— letters to, 162, 164.
Frederick, Lord, son of the above, 193, 201, 202, 203, 210, 213, 223, 224, 229, 230, 240, 241, 249, 250, 252, 255.
—— proposed for office, 179.
—— defeat of his ministry, 257.
—— his popularity, 264.
—— letters of, 201, 206, 245, 253, 257.
Northampton, 200.
Marquis of, his armour, 1.
North Foreland, 7, 9, 57.
North Sand Head, 57, 66.
Northumberland :
Duke of, his armour, 1.
—— (1766), 183.
—— (1780), 252 *bis*.
Countess dowager of, (1698), account book of, 145.
Norton, Colonel Richard, 137, 138, 142.
letter from, 135.
Norway trade, 179.
Norwich school, 243, 268.
Norwood, Captain, 38.
Nott, Mr., 214.
Nottingham, 200.
letter dated at, 158.
Daniel Finch, Earl of, 101, 143.
—— design of shooting, 198.
—— letter of, 121.
Nova Scotia, 216.
petition of the inhabitants, 223.
Nova Zembla, 212.
Noyelle, letters dated at, 78, 79 (2), 83 (2), 86, 88 (2), 89 (3).

O.

Oaze Edge, 9, 56.
letter dated at, 59.
buoy, 7.
O'Bryan, Kennedy, 38.
Offchurch, co. Warw., 145.

Officers at sea, duties of, 106.
Ogle, George, 241.
Okehampton, co. Devon., letter dated at, 211.
Olney, co. Bucks, 191, 192.
Cowper settles at, 183.
small-pox at, 192.
Rev. John Newton's description of, 175, 183, 185, 186.
letters dated at, 175, 180, 183–185, 187–192 *passim*, 196, 199, 200, 203 (2), 207 208, 209, 212, 216, 234, 237, 245, 248 (2).
the parade, 183.
market place, 183.
Oliver, John, 57.
Omiah, a native of Otaheite, 225.
O'Neile, Mr., 107.
Onore, 266.
Onslow, Mr., 181.
Opdam, Dutch commander, 10.
Oporto, grievance of English wine merchants at, 181.
Orange, Prince of (1688). *See* William III. (1779), 248.
Ordnance:
the, reports on, 33.
Office, the, 54, 97, 140.
Orkney, Lord (1712), 95.
Orleans, (France), 221.
cathedral at, 221.
Duke of, the regent, 80, 149, 150, 151.
—— son of the regent, 151.
Ormond, James Butler, duke of, 120, 125, 133, 146.
his son. *See* Ossory, Earl of.
(son of Ossory), 73, 81, 85 *passim*.
—— his instructions, 72.
—— letters of, 72–96 *passim*.
—— letters to, 72–96 *passim*.
Orrery:
Earl of (1712), 95.
Lady, 146.
Ossory, Earl of, 22, 30 *bis*, 31 *bis*, 32, 120.
Orvillier. *See* D'Orvillier.
Osmaston, co. Derby, 158.
letter dated at, 163.
Ostend, 10 *bis*, 73.
Ostermann, Count, 196.
Ottoboni, Cardinal, his collection of pictures, 181.
Oughton:
Colonel, 170.
Sir James Adolphus, 202, 208.
—— letter of, 207.
—— letter to, 208.
Oude, 261, 262, 265.
Owens, Thomas, 119.
Oxford, 187, 188, 203.
influenza at, 223.
race, 11.
University, 204.
—— "Law election" at, 217.
—— the Vice-Chancellor, 187, 188.
the colleges:
All Souls, letter dated at, 237.
Christ Church, 275.
—— Edmund Burke's son at, 209.
Oxford—*cont.*
Christ Church, letter dated at, 200, 217, 223.
—— prizes for essays at, 217.
New College, 217.
St. Edmund's Hall, proceedings at, 187.
Earl of, 96, 282.

P.

P . . , duke of, 269.
Packington, co. Warw., 146.
letter dated at, 152.
Padstow, co. Cornwall, 117.
letter dated at, 214.
Gulland, 214.
Newland Rock, 214.
Paget:
Sir Capt., 287.
T., letter of, 160.
Palatinate, the Upper, 247.
Palatines, troops of the, 92.
Palliser, Sir Hugh, 245.
Palmer, Samuel, 27.
Pampas, the, 8.
Panama, 72.
Papists. *See* Roman Catholics,
Papplewick, co. Notts., letter dated at, 158, 196.
Parella. *See* Pictures.
Pargiter, John, 26.
Pariente, Solomon, 35.
Paris, 96, 288.
Hotel d'Angleterre, Rue de Richelieu, letter dated at, 222.
Pont Sans Pareil, 218.
sickliness at, 223.
the fall of the Bastile, 274.
letters dated at, 218, 223, 272.
Parker, John Frederick, 283, 286.
Parkinson, Mrs., 190.
Parliament, 78, 80, 116, 139, 249, 261, 262, 290.
James II.'s last, 140.
convention in 1689, 140, 142.
defeat of Lord North's ministry, 257.
proceedings in, 148, 275, 276.
Acts of, Acts of Settlement, 113.
Armament Bill, 281.
Dublin Paving Bill, 240.
Bill on privilege of Peerage, 181.
House of Lords, 78, 188.
—— address of, to William III., 141, 143.
—— appeals in, 152, 153.
—— election of Scotch Peers, 211.
Lords Spiritual and Temporal, meeting of, in the Guildhall (1688), 69 *bis*, 134, 135.
—— —— secretary of, 139.
—— —— warrant of, 136.
House of Commons, 78, 213.
—— petitions, 232, 234.

Parliament—*cont.*
House of Commons, Speaker (1780), 249.
—— —— his apartments, 292.
—— Theatre Bill for Birmingham, 232, 237.
Irish, 242.
Parliamentary representation, 234.
Parr, Dr. Samuel, 200.
candidate for headmastership of Harrow, 194, 195.
opens a school at Stanmore, 195.
becomes headmaster at Colchester, 231, 243.
candidate for Norwich School, 243.
letters of, 194, 195 (3), 214, 216, 225, 230, 231, 243, 250, 268.
his wife, 231, 232.
Parry, Francis, agent of Charles II. in Portugal, 27.
Parsons:
John, 26.
Rev. J., letters of, 232, 233, 236, 237.
Dr., 189.
Patteson, E. W., letter of, 236.
Pattison, Captain, 21.
Paulet:
Lord H., 153.
family, 161 *bis*, 162.
Payne, Mrs., 160, 162 *bis*.
Peace, Justices of, 97.
Peachy, William, 26.
Peak, the, co. Derby, 205.
Pearce, Captain, death of, 7.
Pearse, Surgeon-General, proposals of, about Hounslow Hospital, 143.
Pedro. *See* Portugal, Kings of.
Peirse, Robert, 117, 118.
Pelham:
Lord, 264.
T., letter of, 237.
Pembridge, James, 38.
Pembroke, Thomas Herbert, Earl of, 143, 147.
Pendennis, co. Cornwall, 46, 48.
Penrice, Grace, 24.
Penryn, co. Cornwall, 179.
Penton, Mr., 254.
Pepys, Samuel, Secretary to the Navy and Clerk of the Acts; a commissioner for Tangiers, 34 *bis*, 36 *bis*, 39, 40, 54, 55 *bis*, 131.
—— letters to, 59–66 *passim*, 68–71 *passim*.
Peronne (France), 219.
Perry, Thomas, 38.
Perth, letter dated at, 256.
Peterborough:
Charles Mordaunt, Earl of, 146.
Lady, 39.
—— her house in Tangier, 35.
Petersfield, co. Hants, 203.
Petit Bois (France), letter dated at, 221.
Philip. *See* Spain.
Phillips, Thomas, 81, 122, 129.
letter from, 135.
Philpot:
Ann 39.
John, 39.
Phipps, Hon. Captain, 212.
Phœnix, Eleanor, 39.
Pia Principa, 168.
Pictures, 193, 194, 243.
several described, 175.
Volume of M. Angelo, Raphael, &c., 168.
Barrocio, Miniature of Duchess of Urbino, 170.
Beneficialli, "La Sibilla d'Egitto," 168.
Caracci, A. "Characters of Bologni," 168.
—— "Crucifixion after Tintoretto, 168.
Claude Lorraine, 168, 169, 170.
Davido, "Game," 171.
Dominichino "Head of a Prophet," 168, 170.
Durer, A., prints by, 168.
Eldridge, portrait by, 276.
Gainsborough, "Lord Dartmouth," 190
Giacomo, Padre, "March of an Army," 169 *bis*.
Gilpin, Rev. W., drawings of, 270–272.
Giovanni Bapt. Bossiere. Views of Rome, 168, 171.
Guido "San Francesco," 168–170.
Guraerto, Chiaro Oscuro by, at Cambray, 219.
Horizonti, landscapes, 168, 170.
Jenkins, Thomas, pictures by, 169–171.
—— Portraits of Lord Dartmouth and Earl of Guilford, 276.
Lama, Philippo, "San Girolamo," 168–170.
Mumper, landscapes, 169, 170 *bis*.
Parella, landscapes, 168.
Pompeo, portrait of Earl of Dartmouth, 171.
—— —— Earl of Guilford, 171.
Poussin, Gaspar, landscapes, 168 *bis*, 169, 170, 181.
—— "Magdalen," 181.
——, N. do. 168, 170.
Raphael, drawings, &c., after, 168 *bis*.
Reubens, paintings of, at St. Omer, 219.
Salvator Rosa, landscape, 168.
—— battle scene, 169, 170.
—— pictures retouched by, 168.
Tasso, Augustin figures, 169, 170.
Tempesta di Genoa, sea view, 169, 170.
Titian, "Judgment of Paris," 168, 169, 170 *bis*.
—— landscape, 168, 169.
Torregiani, landscapes by, 168, 170.
Van der Mulen, "Dead Game," 168, 170.
Viviano, architecture, 169.
—— a perspective, 170.
Wilson, pictures by, 169, 170.

Pictures—*cont.*
Portraits:
—— Charles II., 376.
—— James II., 376.
—— Dartmouth, Earl of, 168 *bis*, 171, 190, 276.
—— Devonshire, Earl of, 214 *bis*.
—— Duncombe, Mr. and Lady C., 276.
—— Howard, Sir G., 1.
—— Guilford, Earl of, 168 *bis*, 171, 276.
Piedmont, Prince of, 151.
Pimm, Lieutenant, 16.
Pinner, co. Middlesex, West End near, 283.
Pinnon, Lieutenant, 16.
Pipe Office, 97.
Piper, Sir Hugh, Lieutenant-Governor of Plymouth, 48.
Pitt:
Mr., 166. *See also* Chatham.
—— forming a Ministry (1766), 183.
William, the younger, 218, 219, 268.
—— funeral of, 290.
Mr. and Mrs., 279.
Plays:
"Douglas," by John Home, 174.
"Elfrida," 200.
"Feasts of Isis," 291.
"The Island Princes," 145.
"The Way of the World, 145.
Plunket. *See* Fitzwilliam.
Mrs. Mary, 111.
Plymouth, 48 *bis*, 58, 210, 214.
letter dated at sea off, 120.
Sound, letter dated from ship in, 47.
Dockyard, 280.
duty, 97.
election at, 250.
mayor of, 243.
smuggling at, 178.
Lord Lewisham elected M.P. for, 243.
Poland:
King of, 152.
Queen of, 152.
Polexfell, John, 26.
Polexton, Nicholas, 26.
Pombala, Marquis da, 227.
Pompadour, Madame de, 221.
Pompeo, Mr., 169. *See* Pictures.
Pondicherry, taking of, 245.
Pont St. Maxence (France), 219.
Pontypool ware, 277.
Poole:
co. Dorset, 58.
Mr., 159.
his daughter, Mrs. Clarke, 159.
Poonah, 259, 261.
Pope, Edward, 39.
Pope, the. *See* Rome.
Popish. *See* Roman Catholic.
Popular Cries:
"No Boot," 188.
"Wilkes and Liberty," 188.
Portland:
Duke of, (1767), 185.
—— (1772), accident to, 196.
Portland—*cont.*
Duke of, (1772), his son Lord Titchfield, 196.
—— (1808), 292.
Portsmouth:
letters dated at, 135, 138.
Blockhouse Point, 123.
Charles II.'s visit to, 122–124.
Charles Fort at, 70.
fortifications of, named, 122–124.
garrison at, 70.
49, 55, 57 *bis*, 58, 59, 64 *ter.*, 65 *bis*, 67, 71, 124, 142, 143, 203, 210.
Godshouse at, 34, 122, 123, 124.
Gosport, 122, 123, 124.
Hell Head, 135.
hospital at, 123.
James Fort at, 70.
mayor of, letter to, 70.
officers of the yard at, 69.
Southsea, 70, 122-124.
surrender of, 137.
Duchess of, 123, 124 *bis*, 126.
Portugal:
the Portuguese, 23–26, 45, 71, 130.
the King of, 39.
—— his bed described, 146, 147.
—— Harness for, 147.
Pedro Perera, King of, 25.
—— Maria Francesca Isabel de Savoia, wife of, 25.
—— Isabella Maria Josepha, daughter of, 25.
English in, their names, 26.
Jews in, 24.
Portuguese church at Tangiers, 34, 35.
Postage, 97.
Postmasters, their duties, 33.
Post office, the, 54.
Pougsley, John, 27.
Poussin. *See* Pictures.
Povey, Mr., 36 *bis*.
Powderham, co. Devon, 210.
Powes, Chief Justice, 120.
Powlet family. *See* Paulet.
Preistman, Captain Henry, 119. *See* Priestman.
Presbyterians. *See* Dissenters.
Presean, letter dated at, 94.
Preston:
Richard Graham, Viscount, 136, 143, 197, 198.
—— godfather to Lord Dartmouth's grandson, 142.
Price:
Mr. John, of Lombard Street, 152.
Thomas, letter of, 236, 237.
a hackney coachman, 39.
Prichard:
George, letter of, 290.
Sir William, 125.
Priestley, Dr., 273–275.
Priestman, Preistman, Captain Henry, 40, 47 *ter.*, 119.
Prince Edward Island. *See* St. John Island.
Pringle, Sir John, P.R.S., 243.
Privy Council, 206, 224.

Procter:
Thomas, letter of, 225.
—— his brother at Sackville, 226.
Prussia:
King of, 247, 248.
ambassador of, to Stockholm, in 1772, 196.
Prussians, 72.
Prynn, Nicholas, 27.
Prynne, extracts from his works, 234.
Puntal Castle, 131.
Pye, Henry James:
letter of, 283.
ode by, 283.
Pyend Captain, 16.

Q.

Queensborough, Duchess of (1708), 146.
Quesnoy, siege and capture of, 73–78 *passim*, 81, 82, 94, 95.
Quixote, Don, 26.

R.

Ragobah, 261.
Ramsey:
Mr., 174.
Sir George, 272.
Randolph, 217.
Ranelagh, Lord (1688), 134.
Rathdrum, 111.
Rawlings, William, letters of, 176, 178, 214.
Read, Morgan, 39.
Receipt, court of, 101.
Regiments, 72, 119, 139. *See* Troops.
Four companies of dragoons on Scotch Establishment, 102.
Grenadiers, 48, 52, 53.
guards, 77.
—— pay of officers of, 100.
Handyside's foot, 165.
Irish dragoons, 135.
Kirke's, 52, 53.
Life Guards, 99.
Lord Cobham's dragoons, 165.
Lord Gower's, 165.
Lord Molesworth's, 226.
Mac-Ellicott's, 138.
Staffordshire Militia, 267.
Trelawney's, 35, 51, 53.
—— colours of, 40.
on Irish Establishment, 103.
Dutch, 139.
French, "Liennois," 218.
Holstein dragoons, 92, 93.
of Trèves, 92.
of the Palatinate, 92.
Walloffé's, 88, 92, 93 *bis*.
the Walloon, 73.
Regiments at Tangier:
list of commissioners and staff officers of, 50.
musters of, 50.
the Scotch, 51.
Trelawney's, 51 *bis*.
Renalson, William, 24.
Revenue, public, of England, 96–98.
—— Scotland, 98, 99.
—— Ireland, 99, 100.
—— committee of House of Commons on (1659), 96.
auditor of, 101.
receiver of, 101.
and expenditure, public, 96–104.
Reynardson, James ("Cob"), letter of, 227.
Reynolds, a papist, of Dublin, 242.
Rheims (France), 219.
Richmond:
Duke of (1683), 124.
—— (1745), 165.
Ridgsand, 55.
Rigges, Mr., 123.
Riland, Mr., 273.
Roads, account of the, in England, 33.
Roanne in Burgundy, 220.
Roberts:
Nathaniel, 39.
Thomas, 39.
Robertson, Colonel James, letter of, 216.
Robinson:
John, letters of, 229, 230, 252 (2).
Sir John, Lieutenant of the Tower, 41, 145.
Captain, 9.
Rochefort, Countess de, 223.
Rochester, co. Kent, 139, 140, 141, 143, 217.
Laurence Hyde, Earl of, 121 *bis*, 123, 127, 135–137, 140, 142, 146.
—— letter of, 140.
Rochford, Lord, 229.
Rockingham, Marquis of, 179, 180.
letters of, 182 (2), 185, 188, 206.
Rockley, Sir Richard, of county Stafford, 161.
Roderick, Mr., 232.
Rodrigues:
Duarte, 39.
Elizabeth, 39.
Rogers, Samuel, 226.
Rolland, Symon, 126.
Roman Catholic, papists, popish, 58, 136, 137, 152, 208.
chapel at Edgbaston, 250.
officers, 69, 134, 135, 143.
priests, 70.
"No Popery" riots, 250, 251.
estates of, 96.
Rome, 238.
letters dated at, 167–171, 200, 208, 243.
views of, 171.
the Pope, 200, 208, 211.
—— visits Vienna, 257.

Romney, Lord (1736), 155.
Rooke, Captain G., afterwards Sir George, 40, 42 *bis*.
Rothe, Edward, 37, 39, 51.
Rotherhythe, co. Kent, 132.
Roundell, Rev. William, letter of, 251.
Row, 123.
Rowe:
Thomas, 39.
Mrs., 284.
Rowley, co. Lanc., 204.
Roy (France), 219.
Royal Society:
the, 189, 190.
anniversary of, St. Andrew's Day, 243, 244.
new apartments of, at Somerset House, 244.
presidency of, 198.
Royston, Lord (1768), 189.
Rudge:
Edward, 26.
James, 26 *bis*.
Rugeley, co. Staff., 165.
Rupert, Prince, 10–12 *passim*, 26, 33.
Russell:
Captain, 140.
Mr., 142.
Mary, 24.
Thomas, letter of, 236.
—— letter of, 236.
William, 273.
—— his papers, 275.
Lord, 197.
Lord John (1732), 153.
Russia:
politics of, in 1772, 196, 197.
Czar of, 152.
Ruyter. *See* de Ruyter.
Rye-house plot, 140.
Rynes, Captain, 286.

S.

S. Lord, 287.
Sabine, 95.
Sacheverell, Dr., his sermon, 148.
Sackville, 226.
Colonel Edward, commander of the Tangier garrison, 51.
Sadlington, Captain, 16.
St. Albans:
Duke of, his son, 152.
Head, co. Dorset, 58, 67.
St. Ange, Colonel, 139.
St. Anthony's fire, 145.
St. Clare, Colonel, 139.
St. Columbe, Colomb, co. Cornwall, letters dated at, 176, 177.
St. Croix, 199.
St. Denis (France), 219.
St. Domingo, French troops sent to, 222.
St. Donat's Castle, 164.
letter dated at, 164.
"Saint Elverdin," letter of, 247.
St. George Fort, India, 278, 279.
letters dated at, 278 (2).
St. Helena, the island, 27.
St. Helens, Isle of Wight, 57, 58, 65, 66, 67, 68 *bis*.
St. John:
Captain, 37.
Thomas, 39.
Mr. (Bolingbroke), 86 *passim*. *See* Bolingbroke.
Mrs., 160.
Island of (Prince Edward Island), 226.
St. Kitts, in the West Indies, 199.
St. Loe, George, 40.
St. Lucia, British victories in, 245.
St. Mary's Port, 131.
St. Omer (France), 219.
cathedral at, 219.
letter dated at, 218.
Saite:
Anne, 39.
Griffith, 39.
Salee, 45 *bis*, 46, 47, 126.
Salisbury:
James II. at, 68.
Lord (1804), 288.
Mariana, 24.
Ursula, 24.
Salt:
excise of foreign, 98.
Salt Hill, 203.
Salvaterra, 25.
Sambige, Sir William, his daughter, 111.
Samms, John, 39.
Sandal, letter dated at, 239.
Sandison, Robert, 39.
Sandwell, co. Staff., 158, 229 *bis*.
letters dated at, 149 (2), 150, 159 (2), 165, 198.
Sandwich:
Edward Montagu, first Earl of, 14 *bis*, 15, 17 *bis*, 11, 19 *bis*, 21, 22, 39.
—— death of, 7.
John Montagu, fourth Earl of, 188.
—— letter of, 253.
Sandypoint, living of, 199.
Sanford, Nicholas, 36 *bis*, 39.
Sarum, Bishop of (1795), 276.
Satarah, Rajah of, 260.
Saunders, Mr., 275.
Savile, Mr., 21.
Saxony:
Elector of, 247.
Electress of, 152.
Prince of, 152.
Scawen, Mr., report by, 96.
Scheldt, River, 74, 75.
Schoorwelt, 9, 10 *ter*., 11, 12.
Scilly, Islands, smuggling in, 177.
Scindia, 261, 265.
Scot, Mr., 268.
Scotland, 211, 216,
army in, 100, 104.
expenditure of, 102.
revenue of, 98, 99.

Scotsmen, 207, 208.
Scott:
Sir Edward, 70, 137, 138.
Lady, 70.
—— letters of, 137, 138.
—— Aylmer, cousin of, 138.
Robert, letter of, 252.
Walter, 293.
—— letter of, 292.
Mr., letter to, 152.
Mrs., 218.
Sculpture:
Apollo Belvedere, 171.
—— Vil Meden, 171.
—— e Daphne, Vil Borghesia, 171.
Hermaphrodite, Vil Borghesia, 171.
Zingaro, Vil Borghesia, 171.
Sea coal, 101.
duty on, 97, 98.
duty on exportation of, 96.
Seckendorffe, Major-General, 92, 93.
Secker, Dr., lectures of, 214.
Secretaries of State, not named, 49, 72, 197.
Sedley, Miss, marriage of, 163.
Seine, River, 221.
Selle, River, 75, 76 *bis.*
Seller, Mr., 39.
Senhouse, Richard, 39.
Sensell, River, 72.
Sevigné, Madame de, 222.
Seville, 131.
Seymour, Lord, of Sudeley, his armour, 1.
Shackleford, John Edward, 174.
Shaftesbury, co. , 211.
Shakerley, Peter, letter of, 139.
Shakespeare, his female characters acted by men, 291.
Sharp, Granville, letter of, 234, 254.
Sheerness, 62, 63 *bis.*
fort, letter dated at, 139.
Shelburne, Lord (1781), 255.
Sheldon, Ralph, 143.
Shelley, Captain, 16 *bis.*
Shelness, co. Kent, 137.
Shelton, Ralph, 139.
Shepherd, Dr., 244.
Shere:
Sir Henry, 39, 136.
—— letter of, 133.
Sherburne:
Sir Edward, 136.
—— letter of, 136.
Sheridan, R. B., letter of, 293.
Sheriffs, 97, 99, 101.
accounts of, 99, 101.
Sherrow:
John, 39.
Mary, 39.
Shipman, Joseph, 187.
Ships, 28 *passim*, 58 *passim*, 59 *passim*, and *see infra.*
Algerian, destroyed, 5.
Brandenburger, captured, 63–65.
Dutch, 6, 9, 10, 13, 14, 27–32 *passim*, 56–61 *passim*, 63, 65 *passim*, 66, 67, 134, 250, 258.
—— East India fleet, 8, 9 *bis.*
Ships—*cont.*
Dutch, Holland squadron, 18.
—— Zealand squadron, 18, 19, 20, 23.
French, 6, 7, 9–13, 15, 18–20, 27, 28 *passim*, 32, 259, 266.
—— the Bordeaux fleet, 9.
Spanish, captured, 287.
East India, 8.
English, 8.
—— sold, 106.
—— taken by the Dutch, 106.
—— burnt, sunk, or broken up, 106.
Jamaica fleet, 255.
Newfoundland fleet, 131.
a yacht, 60.
Captain Hoskin's yacht, 138.
scouting smacks, 56.
scarcity of chaplains on the fleet, 59.
a galliot, 8.
Alice, 15.
Anne, 18.
Anne and Judith, fireship, 20.
Antelope, 58.
Assistance, log of H.M.S., 27.
Assurance, frigate, 57, 62, 65.
Bantam, fireship, 20, 21.
Blandford, Indiaman, 259.
Bonaventure, 46 *bis*, 58, 60, 68.
Breston, 6.
Bristol, 16, 70.
Cambridge, 6, 10, 11, 19, 22, 23.
Castle, fireship, 22.
Centurion, 27, 45 *bis*, 47, 48, 57 *ter.*, 62, 65.
Charles, fireship, 65, 66.
—— 16, 18 *bis*, 19, 124.
Charles and Henry, fireship, 63.
Cleveland, yacht, 56, 57, 67.
Constant Warwick, 47, 57, 131.
Crown, 45.
Dartmouth, 16, 22, 34, 45 *bis*, 46, 56, 57.
David, 42.
Defiance, 55.
Diamond, 6,
Diamond and Crown, 8.
Dover, 18, 45, 47, 56, 63.
Dragon, 47 *bis.*
Drake, 46.
Dunkirk, 58, 69.
Edgar, 14, 15, 20, 58, 69.
Elizabeth, 55.
Fairfax, 6, 22.
Fan-Fan, sloop, 58.
Foresight, frigate, 57, 60, 61 *bis*, 63.
Fountain, fireship, 21.
Francis, 15.
Fubbs, Phubbs, yacht, 70 *bis*, 71 *bis*, 127, 138.
Gibraltar, 283, 286.
Gloucester, hulk, 40.
Grafton, 47 *bis*, 48.
Greenwich, 13.
Greyhound, 45, 46.
Guernsey, 11.
Halfmoon, fireship, 65, 66.
Hampshire, 31.

Ships—*cont.*
Hedleburghs, Heldrenbergh, hospital ship, 58.
—— loss of, 67.
Henrietta, 44, 47.
—— smack, 139.
—— yacht, 33.
Henry, 8, 15, 22.
Hopewell, smack, 59.
James, galley, 42, 45, 46 *bis.*
Jammy, yacht, 139.
Jersey, 58, 67 *bis.*
Joshua, 126.
Katherine, 16.
—— yacht, 56, 61 *bis,* 62, 63.
Kitchin, yacht, 56, 61.
Lark, 46.
London, 15, 16 *bis,* 17, 23 *bis.*
Mary, 62, 65.
—— merchantman, 171.
—— yacht, 71 *bis.*
Marygold, fireship, 27.
Mary Rose, 14, 19, 47.
Medea, frigate, 259.
Merlin, Dutch galley, 17.
—— yacht, 54.
Monk, 6, 8.
Montague, 46 *bis,* 47, 57 *bis,* 65, 67, 69 *bis.*
Nancy, 261.
Newcastle, 56, 57, 66.
Nonsuch, 42, 54 *bis,* 56, 70.
Old James, 6, 15.
Ossory, 124.
Oxford, 46.
Paradise, 138.
Pearl, 46 *bis,* 58, 63.
Pendennis, 58, 60, 67.
Phœnix, 6, 22, 23.
Phubbs, yacht. See *Fubbs.*
Portsmouth, 62.
Prince, 6, 7 *bis,* 8, 13, 16 *ter.,* 17, 20, 21, 31 *passim,* 32.
Princess, 8 *bis.*
Prudent Mary, fireship, 30, 31.
Quaker, ketch, 56.
Rachel and Thomas, 15.
Resolution, 6, 16 *ter.,* 22, 23, 55 *passim.*
—— letters dated on board, 59–71.
Richmond, 15.
Robert, 15.
Roebuck, fireship, 65.
Royal Charles, 11.
Royal Citadel, hired ship, 120.
Royal James, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 22 *ter.*
Royal Katherine, 21, 22.
Royal Prince, 7, 20 *bis,* 30 *passim,* 31, 32 *ter.,* 33.
—— journal of, 9–13.
Ruby, 16 *bis,* 17, 56, 62.
Rupert, 15, 58, 69 *bis.*
St. Alban, 57 *bis,* 66.
St. Andrew, 19.
St. David, 45, 46,
St. George, 30 *passim,* 32.
St. Michael, 6 *bis,* 13 *bis,* 16 *bis,* 19, 20, 21 *ter.,* 23 *bis,* 27, 30 *ter.*
Ships—*cont.*
Sally Rose, 63.
Sampson, fireship, 62.
Sapphire, 42 *bis,* 45 *bis,* 46 *bis.*
Saudades, merchantman, 23, 56, 58, 61.
Scedam, prize, 43.
Sedgemore, 139.
—— frigate, 59.
Sovereign, 9, 11, 12, 17, 18 *passim,* 22.
Speedwell, fireship, 58, 63 *bis.*
Superbe, 259.
Swallow, 45, 60.
Swan, 47.
Swan pink, prize, 44.
Swiftsure, 11.
Three Brothers, smack, 59.
Tiger, prize (Turkish), 46, 48.
Two Lyons of Salee, prize (Tunisian), 47.
Unity, fireship, 63.
Vansittart, Indiaman, 178.
Victory, fireship, 5.
—— 6, 20, 22, 23 *bis.*
—— Nelson's flagship, letter dated abroad, 283, 286.
Warspite, 58, 69.
Woolwich, 57, 66.
York, 18, 67 *bis.*
Young Spragge, 54 *bis,* 55.
Shooter's Hill, co. Kent, 217.
Shovell:
Captain Cloudesley (afterwards Sir C.), 40, 42 *bis,* 45.
Lady, 147.
—— her daughter's marriage, 147.
Shrewsbury, fortifications of, 54.
Shuttleworth, John, 39.
Shutz, Colonel, 160.
Sicily, King of, 224.
Siddons:
Henry, letter of, 293.
Mrs. Sarah, letters of, 283, 293.
Siegar, an apothecary, 155.
Signs, *Katherine Wheel,* 115, 117. *See* Inns.
Simmonds, George, 39.
Simpson, Charles, letter of, 249.
Sing, Ceyt; Rajah of Benares, 261.
Sion Hill, letters dated at, 229, 230, 252 (2).
Sittingbourne, co. Kent, 217.
Skelton:
Captain, 58.
—— lieutenant of the Tower, 134.
Sladway, the, 7, 56.
Slingsby, Harry, 142.
Small-pox, 163.
inoculation against, 164.
Smith, 109 *bis,* 111 *bis,* 112.
Bridget, 24.
Brooke, 236.
Erasmus, 117.
Mary, 24.
William, mayor of Tangiers, 33, 34 *bis,* 35, 36, 39.
Dr. 279.

Smolt, Thomas, English chaplain at Lisbon, 27.
Smugglers and smuggling, 177, 214, 215.
Smyth, Dr. *See* Smith.
Smyrna, 27.
Soldiers, 61. *See* Regiments.
Sole Bay, 6, 7, 9, 60.
Solesmes, 75.
letters dated at, 75 (2).
Somers, William, armour of, 14 *bis*.
Somerset, Duke of (Protector), his armour, 1.
Charles Seymour, Duke of, 124, 143.
Songs, "You see at Derby," 145.
Soper, Major Thomas, letter of, 139.
Sound, the, 8.
South America, 71, 265.
Southampton, 122, 123, 124, 210, 211, 243.
letter dated at, 176.
South Foreland, 57.
South Sand Head, 57.
Southgate, co. Middlesex:
Arno's Grove, 204.
—— letter dated at, 204,
Southsea Castle. *See* Portsmouth.
South Sea scheme, 149.
South Seas, John Cox's travels in, 71.
Southwold Bay, 15, 18.
Spain:
Spaniards, 45, 71, 72, 79 *bis*, 255, 265.
a Spaniard, 54.
crown of, 149–152.
King of, 78, 131, 149.
Philip, King of, 80, 83.
Philip V., king of, his abdication, 150–152.
—— Don Louis, his son, 150.
proceedings of, in Algeria, 222.
Sparkes, Henry, 39.
Speake, Mr., 124.
Spelman, Lady B., 148.
Spencer:
B., 273.
John, letter of, 287.
Dr., 251.
Spithead, 57–59, 64–66, 68 *bis*, 71, 133, 140, 264.
letters dated at, 48, 66, 69 (2), 70, 139.
etter dated at, referred to, 139.
Spitzbergen, 212.
Spragg, or Sprague, Sir Edward, 13, 15, 23 *passim*, 30 *passim*.
death of, 13, 32, 33.
journal of, 5–9.
Sreeves (?), President of, 91.
Stackhouse, Lieutenant, 39.
Stafford, 165 *bis*.
Staffordshire:
musters in (1745), 165.
letter to the deputy-lieutenants and J. P.'s of, 164.
rebels in (1745), 165.
Staines, William, 39.
Stair, Lord (1712), 95.
Stanhope:
Rev. George, letter of, 149.
General, 149.
Stanhope—*cont.*
Lord, 150.
Lady (1708), 146.
Stanley:
Captain, 57.
Henry, 26.
Richard, 26.
Stanmore, co. Middlesex, 200, 230, 232.
letter dated at, 195.
Stant, Captain, 21.
Stapleton:
Mr., 148.
Mrs., 148.
Stapylton, Sir Miles, 154.
Star Chamber, fines in, 97.
Start Point, co. Devon, 58, 67.
letter dated on board ship off, 47.
States, the. *See* Holland, the Dutch.
Stawell, Lady:
her action at the Winchester election, 176.
her marriage, 189.
letter of, 189.
Steele, Mr. (Sir Richard), 148.
Stene Bank, 11.
Stern, Signor, 168–170.
Stevens, 269.
Stevenson, Lord Lewisham's tutor, 218, 223, 232, 238.
Stewart:
Mr., 238.
General, 266.
Stiller, 163.
Stillingfleet, Rev. Ed., letter of, 204.
Stockport, co. Cheshire, rebels at (1745), 165.
Stokes Bay, 61.
Stone:
co. Staff., 165.
Mr., 174.
Stoney Stratford, co. Bucks., Wicken Park, near, 254.
Stow, 183.
Strafford:
Earl of (1712), 73, 74 *bis*, 76, 80–82, 84–89 *passim*, 91, 95 *bis*.
—— his journey to England (1712), 76.
—— (1727), letter of, 152.
—— his appeal in the House of Lords, 152.
Lord (1736), 155
Strawberry Hill, co. Middlesex, letter dated at, 283.
Strickland, Sir Roger, 54, 119.
resigns his commission as vice-admiral, 58.
Stuart:
Sir L., 153.
Col., 245.
Sturges, Mr., 211.
Stutt, Thomas, 27.
Subsidy of 400,000*l*., 97.
Sudeley, Lord Seymour of, his armour, 1.
Sudlington, Captain, 22.
Suffeild, Mr., 138.
Suffield, Lord, house of, in Albemarle Street, 286.

Suffolk :
Charles Brandon, Duke of, his lance, armour, &c., 1, 2, 4, 5.
Earl of, 211.
—— letter of, 196.
Suffrein, the French general, 259, 267.
Sully, Chateau de, 221.
Sumner :
Humphrey, candidate for headmaster of Harrow, 195.
Dr., 195, 231.
—— his quarrel with Dr. Glass, 187.
Sunderland :
Charles Spencer, third Earl of, 147.
Robert Spencer, second Earl of, 60, 122, 125.
Surdo, Antonio Rodrigues, 39.
Surrat, Francis, 39.
Surrey, 155.
Sussex, 155.
plan for a tour in, 229.
Augustus, Duke of, 287.
Sutherland, Messrs. Lodington and, 126.
Sutton, Brigadier, 92, 93.
Swale, the River, co. Kent, 55.
Swansborough, William, 39.
Sweden :
emigration of workmen to, 180.
iron industry of, 180.
revolution in 1772, 196.
King of, 152.
Swedes, 128.
Sweet, Mr., 86.
Swift, Jonathan, letter of, 153.
Swin, the, 58.
Swiss, 56 *bis*.
Sydelham, Mr., 243.
Sydenham, 167.
Sydley, Mrs., 127.
Sydney :
Colonel Algernon, 197.
—— trial of, 125, 128 *bis*.
Lord, letter of, 267.

T.

T., C., letter of, 157.
Taaffe, Colonel, 112.
Tabrin, Stephen, 39.
Tagus, River, 227.
Tait, Mr. Alexander, 174.
Talbot :
George, 39.
family, 110.
Tangier, 46, 50, 131.
accounts of expenditure at, 40.
the Alcayde of, 34, 40, 51–52 *passim*, 54.
Commissioners of, 35–37.
—— Journal of, 34.
Comptroller of. *See* Erlisman.
court-martial, held at, 50.
Lord Dartmouth at, 126.
Tangier—*cont.*
dismantling of, 129, 130.
evacuation and destruction of, 47–54.
governor of, 126.
householders of, lists of, 38, 39.
mayor of, 37 *passim*, 38. *See* Smith.
recorder of, 37 *bis*.
state of, in 1683, 33, 34.
survey of naval stores at, 40.
regiments at, 50. *See* Regiments.
value of houses at, 37, 38.
places in and near :
list of streets in, 39.
"Bowling Bear," the, 53.
Castle, the, 53.
Cathedral, 34–36.
Catherine, the, 53 *bis*.
Charles Fort, 38.
Church of St. Charles the Martyr, 50.
Devil's Tower, 53 *bis*.
Fountain Fort, 51, 52.
Governor's bastion, 53.
Lawson's battery, 53.
"Misericordia," 34, 36.
Mole, 40–43, 53.
Mole and Harbour, 44, 52.
Old Spur, the, 53.
Peterborough Tower, 52 *bis*, 53 *bis*.
Pole Fort, 51, 52 *bis*.
Portuguese church at, 34, 36, 45.
Pye Corner, 52.
St. John Street, 35.
"The Sallee Port," 52, 53.
Seamen's battery, 52, 53.
"Spurr," the, 53.
Stainer's battery, 53 *bis*.
"Tangier River," 52.
"Town House" of, 34 *bis*, 53.
Water Gate, the, 53.
Whitby Fort, 53.
Whitby Gate, 53.
York Castle, 41, 53 *bis*.
letters dated at, 33(3), 34(2), 45(2), 46(3), 129(2).
orders given at, 39.
Tanjore, Rajah of, 260.
Taxes, 174, 239, 252.
Taylor, Edward, letter of, 181.
Tellicheri, 259.
Tempest, Captain, death of, 11.
Temple, Lord, 183.
Templetown, co. Louth, 109–112.
Termonfeckin, co. Louth, 109, 111.
Tessin, Ewald, 39.
Tetsworth, Wheatfield House, letter dated at, 287.
Tewe, Nicholas, 39.
Texel, the Island, 7, 8 *bis*, 10, 27 *bis*, 28 *bis*, 32, 33 *bis*.
Thames, River, 7 *bis*, 9, 12, 55, 64, 132.
removal of buoys from (1688), 59.
Thanet, Lady (1709), 147, 160, 162.
her little girl, 161.
Theatres, 285, 286, 291, 292. *See* Plays.
New Opera Theatre, 292.
Theodon, an artist, 221.

Thomas, 145.
Hamilton, 40.
Jenkin, 39.
Thompson, a pilot, 21 *bis.*
Thoresby House, 158.
Thornhill, letters dated at, 190.
Thornton, Dr., 188.
Thun, Madame, 237.
Thynne, Mr., 120.
Tiffeny, Joseph, 39.
Tilley, William, 39.
Tin, coinage of, 97.
Tippoo Sahib, 259, 266, 267.
Titchfield, Lord (1772), accident to, 196.
Titian. *See* Pictures.
Tobin, James, 39.
Tonbridge, co. Kent, 146. *See* Tunbridge.
Toran, Frances Maria, 39.
Torbay, co. Devon, 57 *ter.*, 58 *bis*, 65, 67 *passim.*
Torcy, Marquis de, 78, 79 *bis*, 81 *bis*, 83, 84 *bis*, 89, 90 *ter.*, 92, 149.
letters of, 84, 86.
letters to, 78, 80, 81, 85.
Tories, 154.
Torigiani. *See* Pictures.
Torlwahan, letter dated at, 156.
Torture, collar for, 4.
Tottenham Park, letter dated at, 153, 154.
Tour, Monsieur de la, 222.
Tournay, 72.
letter dated at, 73.
Tours (France), 222.
letter dated at, 220.
Townshend:
Lieut.-General Lord, 258.
"Spanish" Charles, 179.
Charles, Chancellor of the Exchequer, 182.
—— Viscount, letters to, 149–151.
Treasury, the, 123.
Lords Commissioners of, 101, 104 *bis*, 125, 169.
powers of first lord, 179.
Treaties: *See* Utrecht.
Allahabad, 271.
between the Tangier Governor and the Alcayde, 51.
between Charles II. and the Sultan of Morocco, 51.
Treherne, Richard, 39.
Trelawney:
Colonel Charles, 35. *See* Regiments.
—— letters to, 129.
Francis, 39.
Sir Harry, 225.
Trenchard, trial of, 125.
Trevanion:
Captain, 19.
Mr., 7.
Trevanyon, Nicholas, 27.
Trèves:
Elector of, 92.
troops of, 92.
Treville, La Touche, 283.
Trichinopoly, 259, 266.
Trim, co. Meath, 115.
Trinity House Brethren, 63.
Tripoli, 46.
corsairs of, 46.
Trollop, 146.
Tromp, Admiral, 10, 11 *bis*, 12 *passim*, 28–32 *passim.*
Troops, 72-95 *passim*, 247. *See* Regiments.
Danish, 94.
Holstein, 87, 88.
Saxon, 87.
Swedish, 128.
Trèves, 92.
Holsteiners, 88.
Waloffées dragoons, 88.
winter quarters for, 93.
Trotter, Captain, 9 *bis.*
Trumball, William, LL.D., a Tangiers Commissioner, 34, 39.
letter of, 126.
Truro, co. Cornwall, 179.
Tucker, Samuel, 26.
Tunbridge Wells, 163. *See* Tonbridge.
Tunis, 46, 47 *passim.*
corsairs of, 46.
Tunisians, the captain of a ship captured, 47.
Tunston, Christiana, 24.
Turkey:
at peace with Russia (1772), 196.
the Grand Seigneur, 127.
Turner, Mrs., 148, 159.
Turnor, Mr., 116.
Turnham Green, co. Middlesex, letters dated at, 145–147.
Turvill, Henry, 58.
Tutbury, co. Stafford, Woodmote held at, 125.
Tyler, Mr., 257.
Tyrconnell, Earl of, 110–112.
Tyrell, John, 40.

U.

Unwin:
Mrs., 183, 184, 186, 188, 190.
—— her maid, 186.
Miss, 183.
Mr., funeral of, 183.
Upper Ossory, Lord, 206.
Urbino, Duchess of, miniature of, 170.
Usquebaugh, 113.
Uxbridge, co. Middlesex, 135.
Utrecht:
peace of, negociations relative to, 75–91.
—— proposed articles of, 80, 83.

V.

Vaccination, 164, 222.
Vaghton, Captain Hodg, 7.
Valtravers, L., letter of, 212.
Valenciennes, siege of, 72, 73.
Vanderberg, Colonel, 91.
Van der Mulen, Mr., 169, 170. *See* Pictures.
Van der Zane, 6.
Van Ghent, 14, 15 *bis*, 20–22.
Van Nesse, 20–3 *passim*.
Vansisterflitt, Daniel, 39.
Vauve (France), 221.
Vegelin, Mr., 94 *ter*.
Veilliere, Chateau de, 221.
Venabels, John, 24.
Venn, Mr , 180.
Verdonstown, 117.
Vernan, Mr., 153.
Vernatty, Phillibert, 39.
Vernon :
  Miss M. V., letter of, 192.
  Colonel, 123, 125.
Versailles, 74, 80.
  Court of, 246.
Very, Count de, 222.
Vesuvius, Mount, 224.
Vicar's Hill, letter dated at, 243, 270, 272.
Vice, Society for the Suppression of, 288–290.
Victor :
  Frances, 24.
  William, 39.
Vienna, 247, 257–258.
  Court of, 151, 152, 247.
  letter dated at, 237, 257.
  visit of the Pope to, 257.
Villars, Marshall, 72, 75–95 *passim*.
  letters of, 75, 78, 79(2), 83, 84, 86, 87, 88 (2), 89 (5), 91–95.
  letters to, 75, 78, 79 (2), 82–84, 86, 87, 88(3), 89, 91, 93.
Villiers :
  Sir William, 134.
  Mr., 225.
Vincent, Stephen, 35, 39.
Vivian, Rev. Thomas, letter of, 250.
Viviano. *See* Pictures.

W.

Wager, Charles, 39.
Waldegrave, Lord (1739), 162.
Wales, 165.
  Prince of, 58 *bis*.
  —— rockers, 71.
  Frederick, Prince of, and the Princess, visit of, to Wroxton, 162.
  George, Prince of, 254, 268–70.
  Henry, Prince of. *See* Henry.
  Princess of (1795), naturalisation of, 275.
Wallace, Archibald, merchant, of Edinburgh, letters of, 174, 181.
Wallingford, Lord (1739), 161.
Walloffé, Baron, 87, 90, 91, 92. *See* Regiments.
Walpole, Mr., 214.
Walsh :
  Walter, 114.
  Mr., 244.
War :
  preparations for, 106.
  treasurers at, 105.
  Office, 71.
Ward :
  Mr., 161.
  —— Archdeacon of Chester, letter of, 173.
Warden :
  Sir John, his office in St. James', 117.
  Colonel, 126.
Warley Camp, letter dated at, 258.
Warneton on the Lys, 87.
Warren :
  Christopher, 26.
  Dr., 244.
Warwick :
  Lord, 235, 243.
Warwickshire :
  election in (1783), 268.
  Parliamentary representation of, 252, 253.
Waterwoorth, Captain, death of, 7.
Watkins, Mr., 96.
Watkinson, Mathias, 24.
Wats, Mrs., lodging-house for Westminster School, 161.
Watson :
  Betty, 162.
  Dr. W., letter of, 243.
Watt, James, 213.
  his inventions, &c., 213.
Weary, Lady, 158.
Wegg, Mr., 244.
Welbeck, 196, 207.
Welch, Benjamin, 39.
Welderen, Monsieur, 78.
Wellesley, Marquis of, 278.
Wentworth, 207.
Wesley, Rev. John, letters of, 220 (2).
West, Dr., sermon of, before the House of Commons, 148.
West Bromwich, letters dated at, 204, 272, 274.
Westcomb, Sir Martin, consul at Cadiz, 130.
  letter of, 125.
West Ham, co. Essex, 234.
West Indies, 54, 131, 199, 265.
  British possessions in, 255.
  ships from, 177, 255.
Westminster, 147, 201.
  school, 161.
  —— King's scholars at, 219.
  places in. *See* London.
Westmoreland, Lady (1708), 146.
Weston, Mary, 39.
Weymouth, 287, 290.

Wharton:
Mr., 220.
Francis Gwyn's aunt, 142.
Wheatley, Mr., 169.
Wheatonaston, co. Staffs., 187.
Wheeler, or Wheler:
Captain, 42, 48.
Francis, and Sir Francis, 40, 57.
Whigs, 78 *bis*, 129.
White:
Elizabeth, 39.
Thomas, 39.
an Englishman in Bruges, 94.
Whitehaven, 216.
Whitfield:
Mr. Peter, 173.
Mr., 186, 188.
—— death of, 192.
Whitley, Colonel, 140.
Whittaker's widow, 39.
Wicken Park, co. Bucks., letter dated at, 254.
Widdrington, Lewis, 119.
Wiggott, John, 26.
Wight, Isle of, 1, 6, 57 *ter.*, 58, 61, 62, 66–68.
Wilberforce, W., letter of, 279, 288.
Wilford, Captain, 62.
Wilkes, Mr., 191, 224.
Wilkinson, Mr., 291.
William I., armour of, 2, 5.
William III.:
equestrian statue of, 275.
his private papers examined by Dalrymple, 197.
as Prince of Orange, 8, 57, 60, 64, 69–71, 133, 134, 137, 139, 140–142.
—— at Amsterdam, 128.
—— arrival at London of, 69.
—— despatches of, 64.
—— fleet of, 63.
—— forces of, 138.
—— lords' address to, 135.
Williamson, Dr., 110.
Wills, probate of, 97.
Wilmot:
John Eardley, 159.
—— his christening, 148.
Sir Robert, 158 *bis*, 163.
Lady, 157, 158 *bis*, 163.
Wilshaw, Captain, 22 *bis*.
Wilson. *See* Pictures.
James, 39.
Mr., 168, 171.
Wimpole, co. Cambridge, buildings at, 238.
Winchester, 39, 123, 124, 203.
letter dated at, 122, 123.
bishop of (John Thomas), 211.
Winchilsea, Lord, 275, 276.
Windsor, 137, 139, 146, 290.
Castle, ball at, 194.
—— installation at, 194.
—— letter dated at, 290.
—— Queen's Guard Chamber in, 194.
Wine licenses, 97.
Winnington, Sir Francis, 117.
Winwood, D., letter of, 236.
Wirksworth, co. Derby, lead works at, 205.
Witham, Edward, 39.
Withers:
Captain, 40.
Mr. Justice, 128.
Wolfe-aker lane, 132.
Wolverhampton Canal, 199.
Wolverton, co. Warw., 158.
Wood:
Joseph, 4.
M., letters of, 280, 282.
Captain, 212.
Woodford, 161.
Woodmote Court held at Tutbury, 125.
Woodsome, co. Yorks., 71, 147.
letter dated at, 252.
Woodward:
Mr., 4.
Dean, 242.
Worcester, Bishop of, 1773, 204.
Worden, Captain, death of, 11.
Worksop Manor, fire at, 280.
Worsley:
Sir Robert, 145, 147, 153.
—— his house in the Isle of Wight, 146.
Lady, 145,, 147.
—— her cousin, Herbert, 145.
Wortley, *alias* Montague, Mr., his house at Tangiers, 36.
Wren, Captain Ralph, 40, 45, 47.
Wrettzsley, John, 27.
Wrexham, letter dated at, 283.
Wright:
Richard, letter to, 165.
Lieutenant, 55, 62 *bis*.
Wrights, the, 160.
Wroxton, 156, 165.
letters dated at, 163 (2).
Wurtemburg, Duke of, 79 *ter.*, 87.
Wyatt, Mr., 284.
Wyborne, John, 40.
Wylde:
Charles, 40.
Captain Charles, 27.
Wyly, James, 39.
Wynne, O., letters of, 127, 129.
Wynyard:
Major-General W., letter of, 258.
Mrs., 284.
Wyrley, Mr., 203.

X.

Xeres, 131.

Y.

Yarbrough
Sir Thomas, 145.
Lady, 145.
Yarmouth, 68.
Yates:
Richard, 24.
Mr., his Theatre bill, 232, 237.
York, 251.
castle of, 54.
city of, 54.
defenders of, 54.
Archbishop of (John Gilbert), 173.
—— (Robert Drummond), 201, 202, 209, 280.
Frederick, Duke of, 282, 293.
James, Duke of. *See* James II.
Mr., 163.
Sir Arthur Kaye, M.P. for, 71.
Yorkshire:
politics in, 154.
West Riding of, 220.
engagement, 97.
Young, —, 148.
Yprés, 89. *See* Aprés (?)

Z.

Zane, Van der, 6.
Zealand, 7, 8, 10, 247.
Zouch, Rev. H., letter of, 239.

Circular of the Commission.

Public Record Office, Chancery Lane,
London, W.C.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint under Her Sign Manual certain Commissioners to ascertain what unpublished MSS. are extant in the collections of private persons and in institutions which are calculated to throw light upon subjects connected with the civil, ecclesiastical, literary, or scientific history of this country. The present Commissioners are:—

Lord Esher, Master of the Rolls, the Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., the Marquess of Bath, the Marquess of Lothian, K.T., the Earl of Rosebery, K.G., Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of Limerick, Lord Acton, Lord Carlingford, K.P., Sir G. W. Dasent, and Mr. H. C. Maxwell Lyte, C.B.

The Commissioners think it probable that you may feel an interest in this object and be willing to assist in the attainment of it; and with that view they desire to lay before you an outline of the course which they usually follow.

If any nobleman or gentleman express his willingness to submit any unprinted book, or collection of documents in his possession or custody to the examination of the Commissioners, they will cause an inspection to be made by some competent person, and should the MSS. appear to come within the scope of their enquiry, a report containing copies or abstracts of them will be drawn up, printed, and submitted to the owner, with a view to obtaining his consent to the publication of the whole, or of such part of it as he may think fit, among the proceedings of the Commission, which are presented to Parliament every Session.

To avoid any possible apprehension that the examination of papers by the Commissioners may extend to title-deeds or documents of present legal value, positive instructions are given to every person who inspects MSS. on their behalf that nothing relating to the titles of existing owners is to be divulged, and that if in the course of his work any modern title-deeds or papers of a private character chance to come before him, they are to be instantly put aside, and are not to be examined or calendared under any pretence whatever.

The object of the Commission is solely the discovery of unknown historical and literary materials, and in all their proceedings the Commissioners will direct their attention to that object exclusively.

In practice it has been found more satisfactory, when the collection of manuscripts is a large one, for the inspector to make a selection therefrom at the place of deposit and to obtain the owner's consent to remove the selected papers to the Public Record Office in London, where they can be more fully dealt with, and where they are preserved with the same care as if they formed part of the muniments of the realm, during the term of their examination. Among the numerous owners of MSS. who have allowed their family papers of historical interest to be temporarily removed from their muniment rooms and lent to the Commissioners to facilitate the preparation of a report may be named: The Duke of Rutland, the Duke of Portland, the Marquess of Salisbury, the Marquess Townshend, the Earl of Dartmouth, the Earl of Ancaster, Lord Braye, Lord Hothfield, Mrs. Stopford Sackville, Mr. le Fleming, of Rydal, and Mr. Fortescue, of Dropmore.

The costs of inspections, reports and calendars, and the conveyance of documents, will be defrayed at the public expense, without any charge to owners.

The Commissioners will also, if so requested, give their advice as to the best means of repairing and preserving any papers or MSS. which may be in a state of decay, and are of historical or literary value.

The Commissioners will feel much obliged if you will communicate to them the names of any gentlemen who may be able and willing to assist in obtaining the objects for which this Commission has been issued.

J. J. Cartwright,
Secretary.

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

Date.	——	Size.	Sessional Paper.	Price.
				s. *d.*
1870 (Reprinted 1874.)	First Report, with Appendix - - Contents :— England. House of Lords; Cambridge Colleges; Abingdon, and other Corporations, &c. Scotland. Advocates' Library, Glasgow Corporation, &c. Ireland. Dublin, Cork, and other Corporations, &c.	f'cap.	[C. 55]	1 6
1871	Second Report, with Appendix, and Index to the First and Second Reports - - - - - - Contents :— England. House of Lords; Cambridge Colleges; Oxford Colleges; Monastery of Dominican Friars at Woodchester, Duke of Bedford, Earl Spencer, &c. Scotland. Aberdeen and St. Andrew's Universities, &c. Ireland. Marquis of Ormonde; Dr. Lyons, &c.	„	[C. 441]	3 10
1872 (Reprinted 1895.)	Third Report, with Appendix and Index - - - - - - Contents :— England. House of Lords; Cambridge Colleges; Stonyhurst College; Bridgewater and other Corporations; Duke of Northumberland, Marquis of Lansdowne, Marquis of Bath, &c. Scotland. University of Glasgow; Duke of Montrose, &c. Ireland. Marquis of Ormonde; Black Book of Limerick, &c.	„	[C. 673]	6 0
1873	Fourth Report, with Appendix. Part I. - - - - - - Contents :— England. House of Lords; Westminster Abbey; Cambridge and Oxford Colleges; Cinque Ports, Hythe, and other Corporations, Marquis of Bath, Earl of Denbigh, &c. Scotland. Duke of Argyll, &c. Ireland. Trinity College, Dublin; Marquis of Ormonde.	„	[C. 857]	6 8
1873	Ditto. Part II. Index - - -	„	[C.857i.]	2 6

Date.	——	Size.	Sessional Paper.	Price.
				s. d.
1876	FIFTH REPORT, WITH APPENDIX. PART I. - Contents :— ENGLAND. House of Lords; Oxford and Cambridge Colleges; Dean and Chapter of Canterbury; Rye, Lydd, and other Corporations, Duke of Sutherland, Marquis of Lansdowne, Reginald Cholmondeley, Esq., &c. SCOTLAND. Earl of Aberdeen, &c.	f'cap.	[C.1432]	7 0
„	DITTO. PART II. INDEX - - -	„	[C.1432 i.]	3 6
1877	SIXTH REPORT, WITH APPENDIX. PART I. - Contents :— ENGLAND. House of Lords; Oxford and Cambridge Colleges; Lambeth Palace; Black Book of the Archdeacon of Canterbury; Bridport, Wallingford, and other Corporations; Lord Leconfield, Sir Reginald Graham, Sir Henry Ingilby, &c. SCOTLAND. Duke of Argyll, Earl of Moray, &c. IRELAND. Marquis of Ormonde.	„	[C.1745]	8 6
(Reprinted 1893.)	DITTO. PART II. INDEX - - -	„	[C.2102]	1 10
1879 (Reprinted 1895.)	SEVENTH REPORT, WITH APPENDIX. PART I. - - - - - Contents :— House of Lords; County of Somerset; Earl of Egmont, Sir Frederick Graham, Sir Harry Verney, &c.	„	[C.2340]	7 6
(Reprinted 1895.)	DITTO. PART II. APPENDIX AND INDEX - Contents :— Duke of Athole, Marquis of Ormonde, S. F. Livingstone, Esq., &c.	„	[C.2340 i.]	3 6
1881	EIGHTH REPORT, WITH APPENDIX AND INDEX. PART I. - - - Contents :— List of collections examined, 1869–1880. ENGLAND. House of Lords; Duke of Marlborough; Magdalen College, Oxford; Royal College of Physicians; Queen Anne's Bounty Office; Corporations of Chester, Leicester, &c. IRELAND. Marquis of Ormonde, Lord Emly, The O'Conor Don, Trinity College, Dublin, &c.	„	[C.3040]	8 6
1881	DITTO. PART II. APPENDIX AND INDEX - Contents :— Duke of Manchester.	„	[C.3040 i.]	1 9

Date.	——	Size.	Sessional Paper.	Price. s. d.
1881	DITTO. PART III. APPENDIX AND INDEX Contents :— Earl of Ashburnham.	f'cap.	[C. 3040 ii.]	1 4
1883 (Reprinted 1895.)	NINTH REPORT, WITH APPENDIX AND INDEX. PART I. - - - - Contents :— St. Paul's and Canterbury Cathedrals; Eton College ; Carlisle, Yarmouth, Canterbury, and Barnstaple Corporations, &c.	„	[C.3773]	5 2
1884 (Reprinted 1895.)	DITTO. PART II. APPENDIX AND INDEX - Contents :— ENGLAND. House of Lords, Earl of Leicester; C. Pole Gell, Alfred Morrison, Esqs., &c. SCOTLAND. Lord Elphinstone, H. C. Maxwell Stuart, Esq., &c. IRELAND. Duke of Leinster, Marquis of Drogheda, &c.	„	[C.3773 i.]	6 3
1884	NINTH REPORT. PART III. APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - - - Contents :— Mrs. Stopford Sackville.	„	[C.3773 ii.]	1 7
1883 (Reprinted 1895.)	CALENDAR OF THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, K.G. (or CECIL MSS.). PART I. - - - -	8vo.	[C.3777]	3 5
1888	DITTO. PART II. - - -	„	[C.5463]	3 5
1889	DITTO. PART III. - - -	„	[C. 5889 v.]	2 1
1892	DITTO. PART IV. - - -	„	[C.6823]	2 11
1894	DITTO. PART V. - - -	„	[C.7574]	2 6
1895	DITTO. PART VI. - - -	„	[C.7884]	2 8
1885	TENTH REPORT - - - - This is introductory to the following :—	„	[C.4548]	0 3½
1885 (Reprinted 1895.)	(1.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - Earl of Eglinton, Sir J. S. Maxwell, Bart., and C. S. H. Drummond Moray, C. F. Weston Underwood, G. W Digby, Esqs.	„	[C.4575]	3 7
1885	(2.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - The Family of Gawdy.	„	[C.4576 iii.]	1 4
1885	(3.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - Wells Cathedral.	„	[C.4576 ii.]	2 0

Date.	——	Size.	Sessional Paper.	Price. s. d.
1885	(4.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - Earl of Westmorland; Capt. Stewart; Lord Stafford; Sir N. W. Throckmorton, Sir P. T. Mainwaring, Lord Muncaster, Capt. J. F. Bagot, Earl of Kilmorey, Earl of Powis, and others, the Corporations of Kendal, Wenlock, Bridgnorth, Eye, Plymouth, and the County of Essex; and Stonyhurst College.	8vo.	[C.4576]	3 6
1885 (Reprinted 1895.)	(5.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - The Marquis of Ormonde, Earl of Fingall, Corporations of Galway, Waterford, the Sees of Dublin and Ossory, the Jesuits in Ireland.	„	[C. 4576 i.]	2 10
1887	(6.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - Marquis of Abergavenny, Lord Braye, G. F. Luttrell, P. P. Bouverie, W. Bromley Davenport, R. T. Balfour, Esquires.	„	[C.5242]	1 7
1887	ELEVENTH REPORT - - - - - This is introductory to the following:—	„	[C. 5060 vi.]	0 3
1887	(1.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - H. D. Skrine, Esq., Salvetti Correspondence.	„	[C.5060]	1 1
1887	(2.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - House of Lords. 1678-1688.	„	[C. 5060 i.]	2 0
1887	(3.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - Corporations of Southampton and Lynn.	„	[C. 5060 ii.]	1 8
1887	(4.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - Marquis Townshend.	„	[C. 5060 iii.]	2 6
1887	(5.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - Earl of Dartmouth.	„	[C. 5060 iv.]	2 8
1887	(6.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - Duke of Hamilton.	„	[C. 5060 v.]	1 6
1888	(7.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - Duke of Leeds, Marchioness of Waterford, Lord Hothfield, &c.; Bridgwater Trust Office, Reading Corporation, Inner Temple Library.	„	[C.5612]	2 0
1890	TWELFTH REPORT - - - - - This is introductory to the following:—	„	[C.5889]	0 3
1888	(1.) APPENDIX - - - - - Earl Cowper, K.G. (Coke MSS., at Melbourne Hall, Derby). Vol. I.	„	[C.5472]	2 7
1888	(2.) APPENDIX - - - - Ditto. Vol. II.	„	[C.5613]	2 5

Date.	——	Size.	Sessional Paper.	Price. s.	Price. d.
1889	(3.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - Ditto. Vol. III.	8vo.	[C. 5889 i.]	1	4
1888	(4.) APPENDIX - - - - - The Duke of Rutland, G.C.B. Vol. I.	„	[C.5614]	3	2
1891	(5.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - Ditto. Vol. II.	„	[C. 5889 ii.]	2	0
1889	(6.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - House of Lords, 1689–1690.	„	[C. 5889 iii.]	2	1
1890	(7.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - S. H. le Fleming, Esq., of Rydal.	„	[C. 5889 iv.]	1	11
1891	(8.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - The Duke of Athole, K.T., and the Earl of Home.	„	[C.6338]	1	0
1891	(9.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - The Duke of Beaufort, K.G., the Earl of Donoughmore, J. H. Gurney, W. W. B. Hulton, R. W. Ketton, G. A. Aitken, P. V. Smith, Esqs.; Bishop of Ely; Cathedrals of Ely, Gloucester, Lincoln, and Peterborough; Corporations of Gloucester, Higham Ferrers, and Newark; Southwell Minster; Lincoln District Registry.	„	[C. 6338 i.]	2	6
1891	(10.) APPENDIX - - - The First Earl of Charlemont. Vol. I. 1745–1783.	„	[C. 6338 ii.]	1	11
1892	THIRTEENTH REPORT - - - This is introductory to the following :—	„	[C.6827]	0	3
1891	(1.) APPENDIX - - - - The Duke of Portland. Vol. I.	„	[C.6474]	3	0
	(2.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - Ditto. Vol. II.	„	[C. 6827 i.]	2	0
1892	(3.) APPENDIX. J. B. Fortescue, Esq., of Dropmore, Vol. I.	„	[C.6660]	2	7
1892	(4.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - Corporations of Rye, Hastings, and Hereford. Capt. F. C. Loder-Symonds, E. R. Wodehouse, M.P., J. Dovaston, Esqs., Sir T. B. Lennard, Bart., Rev. W. D. Macray, and Earl of Dartmouth (Supplementary Report).	„	[C.6810]	2	4
1892	(5.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - House of Lords, 1690–1691.	„	[C.6822]	2	4
1893	(6.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - Sir W. FitzHerbert, Bart. The Delaval Family, of Seaton Delaval; The Earl of Ancaster; and General Lyttelton-Annesley.	„	[C.7166]	1	4

Date.	——	Size.	Sessional Paper.	Price.
				s. *d.*
1893	(7.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - The Earl of Lonsdale.	8vo.	[C.7241]	1 3
1893	(8.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - The First Earl of Charlemont. Vol. II. 1784–1799.	„	[C.7424]	1 11
1896	FOURTEENTH REPORT - - - This is introductory to the following:—	„	[C.7983]	0 3
1894	(1.) APPENDIX AND INDEX. The Duke of Rutland, G.C.B. Vol. III.	„	[C.7476]	1 11
1894	(2.) APPENDIX. The Duke of Portland. Vol. III. -	„	[C.7569]	2 8
1894	(3.) APPENDIX AND INDEX. The Duke of Roxburghe; Sir H. H. Campbell, Bart.; the Earl of Strathmore; and the Countess Dowager of Seafield.	„	[C.7570]	1 2
1894	(4.) APPENDIX AND INDEX. Lord Kenyon - - - -	„	[C.7571]	2 10
1896	(5.) APPENDIX. J. B. Fortescue, Esq., of Dropmore. Vol. II.	„	[C.7572]	2 8
1895	(6.) APPENDIX AND INDEX. House of Lords, 1692–1693 - -	„	[C.7573]	1 11
1895	(7.) APPENDIX. The Marquess of Ormonde - -	„	[C.7678]	1 10
1895	(8.) APPENDIX AND INDEX. Lincoln, Bury St. Edmunds, Hertford, and Great Grimsby Corporations; The Dean and Chapter of Worcester, and of Lichfield; The Bishop's Registry of Worcester.	„	[C.7881]	1 5
1895	(9.) APPENDIX AND INDEX. The Earl of Buckinghamshire, the Earl of Lindsey, the Earl of Onslow, Lord Emly, Theodore J. Hare, Esq., and James Round, Esq., M.P.	„	[C.7882]	2 6

Trade Reports of the several British Colonies, with information relative to their population and general condition.

Trade Reports by Her Majesty's Representatives in Foreign Countries, and Reports on Commercial and General Interests.

State Trials, being Reports of the Chief State Trials which have taken place between 1820 and the present time, published under the supervision of a Committee appointed by the Lord Chancellor:—
Roy. 8vo. Vol. I. 1820–1823. (1888.) Vol. II. 1823–1831. (1889.) Vol. III. 1831–1840. (1891.) Vol. IV. 1839–1843. (1892.) Vol. V. 1843–1844. (1894). Vol. VI. 1844–1848. (1895.) Vol. VII. 1848–1850. (1896.) Price 10*s.* each.

Challenger, H.M.S. A Report on the Scientific Results of the voyage of, during the years 1873–76, under the command of Captain George S. Nares, R.N., F.R.S., and Captain Frank Turle Thomson, R.N. Prepared under the superintendence of the late Sir C. Wyville Thomson, Knt., F.R.S.; and now of John Murray, Ph.D., V.P.R.S.E. Complete in Fifty Volumes. Price 101*l.* 15*s.*

Europe by Treaty. The Map of. By Sir Edward Hertslet, K.C.B. Four Vols. 1814–1891. Price 6*l.* 6*s.*

Military:—
Army. Pay, Appointment, Promotion, &c. of. Royal Warrant for. 1896. Price 6*d.*
Artillery Drill. Siege. 1896. Price 2*s.*
Cavalry Drill. 1896. 2 vols. Price 9*d.* each.
Encampments and Cantonments. Regulations and Instructions for. 1895. Price 9*d.*
Explosives. Service. Treatise on. 1895. Price 2*s.*
Hydraulics for Garrison Artillery. Manual of. 1895. Price 4*s.* 6*d.*
Medical Service. Army. Regulations for. 1896. Price 1*s.*
Musketry Instruction. Regulations for. Lee-Metford Rifle and Carbine. 1896. Price 9*d.*
Rifle and Carbine Exercises. (Lee-Metford.) Manual Firing and Bayonet Exercises, and Firing Exercise for Webley Pistol. 1896. Price 3*d.*
Small Wars. Their Principles and Practice. By Capt. C. E. Callwell, R.A. Price 3*s.*
Zululand. Précis of Information concerning. Corrected to December 1894. Price 4*s.*

Naval:—
Queen's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions. Addenda. 1896. Price 1*s.*

Local Government Board:—
East London Water Supply, Summer 1895. Inquiry as to alleged failure of. Price 3*d.*

Poor Laws. Administration and operation of, in 1834. First Report of the Commissioners. (Reprinted, 1894.) Price 2*s.* 6*d.*

Explosives Act. Guide Book to the. 8th edition. Price 2*s.*

Explosives. List of. Price 4*d.*

Land Registry. Land Transfer Act, 1875. General Instructions as to the Registration and Transfer of Land; with Act, Rules, and Orders, Fees, and Index. Price 1*s.*
Examples of Modes of Registration. Certificates, Registers, &c., &c. in use in the Land Registry. Price 2*s.* 6*d.*

Geological:—
The Jurassic Rocks of Britain. Vol. I., Price 8*s.* 6*d.* Vol. II., Price 12*s.* Vol. III. Price 7*s.* 6*d.* Vol. IV., Price 10*s.* Vol. V. Price 7*s.* 6*d.*
Northumberland, including Country between Worler and Coldstream. Price 1*s.* 6*d*

Friendly Societies Office. Guide Book of the. 1896. Price 6*d.*

Agriculture, Board of. Journal of the. Vol. II. No. 1, June, 1896. Price 6*d.*

Emigrants' Information Office. 31, Broadway, Westminster. Publications issued by, viz.:—
Colonies, Handbooks for. 8vo. Wrapper.
No. 1. Canada. 2. New South Wales. 3. Victoria. 4. South Australia. 5. Queensland. 6. Western Australia. 7. Tasmania. 8. New Zealand. 9. Cape Colony. 10. Natal. Price 1*d.* each.
No. 11. Professional Handbook dealing with Professions in the Colonies. 12. Emigration Statutes and General Handbook. Price 3*d.* each
No. 13 (viz., Nos. 1 to 12 in cloth). Price 2*s.*
Consular Reports, Summary of. America, North and South. December 1895. Price 2*d.*
Intending Emigrants, Information for:—Argentine Republic, price 2*d.* California, price 1*d.* Ceylon, price 1*d.* Maryland, price 1*d.* South African Republic, price 2*d.* West Indies, price 2*d.*

Board of Trade Journal, of Tariff and Trade Notices and Miscellaneous Commercial information. Published on the 15th of each Month. Price 6*d.* Index to Vols. 1 to 14. Price 2*s.*

Electric Lighting Regulations. Nos. 1 to 5. Price 2*d.* each.

Nomenclature of Diseases. Third edition. Price 1*s.*

Kew: Royal Botanic Gardens. Bulletins of Miscellaneous Information. Volume for 1895, price 3*s.*; and Monthly parts. 1896, price 4*d.*

Liquor Licensing Laws Commission. Minutes of Evidence taken before the. Price (per day) 2*d.*

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

FIFTEENTH REPORT, APPENDIX, PART I.

THE

MANUSCRIPTS

OF THE

EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

VOL. III.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE, EAST HARDING STREET, FLEET STREET, E.C., and
32, ABINGDON STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.; or
JOHN MENZIES & Co., 12, HANOVER STREET, EDINBURGH, and
90, WEST NILE STREET, GLASGOW; or
HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., LIMITED, 104, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

1896.

86 B17791

GETTY RESEARCH INSTITUTE
3 3125 01409 9861